INDICATIONS.

GENERALLY FAIR; WARM.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

Whoever makes home seem to the young dearer and more happy, is a public benefactor.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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CRITICAL POINT IS REACHED

Next Two Days Likely to Witness Turning for Better or Worse of the Big Steel Mills Strike.

Pittsburg, July 20.—The steel strike has reached the critical stage and the developments of the next seventy-two hours are expected to have an important bearing on the great struggle.

By Monday night the results of the attempts of the combine officials to resume operations at Wellsville and McKeesport should be known, and upon the success or failure of this the outcome of the struggle will greatly depend.

So far the contending forces appear to have been watching each other, but the statement from J. P. Morgan has changed the complexion of the situation. Everybody is talking about this now, and at Amalgamated headquarters all is bustle and activity. It is now realized that the combines will not indulge in any further temporarizing and a long struggle may be looked for.

STRAINING EVERY POINT.

At Wellsville the company is straining every point to get the plant into operation and the latest dispatches from there state that they claim this will have a full force at all furnaces by Monday morning. It is said that they have the men imported from Pittsburg and will bring them to the works by that time.

Everything seems to depend fir the development upon the outcome of the company's efforts at resumption on Monday. A large number of railroad tickets from here to Wellsville have been purchased within the last few days, which are reported to be for the new force. At Wellsville no men have as yet appeared, but it is reported that they are quartered at East Liverpool and will be moved from there before Monday morning. The strikers at Wellsville are watching all incoming trains and it is now hoped that no trouble will take place when the new men arrive. The strikers are said to be restive, and what may happen when they see the new men come in to take their places it is difficult to predict. The company is taking every precaution to obviate trouble. A high fence surrounds the mill property and car loads of lumber have been taken into the mill, presumbably for the purpose of housing the new men within the mill.

A SECRET MEETING.

A secret meeting of the strikers has been called for this afternoon, which will be presided over by Vice President Chappell.

At McKeesport a force of men are still at work cleaning up and getting the De Wees-Wood plant in shape for early operation. It is said that sheet mills 8 and 9 and the bar mill have been completely overhauled and are ready for resumption at any time. While it is not known positively that the works will be started up on Monday, it is generally believed that it is the intention of the management to do so. They have quite a number

(Continued on Second Page.)

HORSESHOERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Union horseshoers in Fort Wayne went on a strike this morning as the result of the refusal of their employers to accede to a uniform wage scale somewhat above the wages that have been prevailing, and the entire membership, numbering close to twenty-five workmen, declined to resume work until the differences are adjusted.

The union workmen have asked that in the shops where horseshoeing is done exclusively the firemen be paid $2.75 per day. Wages have heretofore varied from $2 to $3. The wages of fitters and drivers is also fixed at $2.75, instead of from $2 to $3.50 as heretofore, and floormen ask for $2.50, instead of from $2 to $2.50. In repair shops the minimum wage is fied at $2.25, instead of from $1.50 to $2.25, and the workmen ask that for overtime from November 1 to May 1 they be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour. Heretofore the overtime has been paid for at the regular day wage rate.

The decision to strike was reached last evening, when both the union horseshoers and the Master Horseshoers' association held special meetings to consider the question. The scale had been submitted to the master horseshoers a week ago, and last night committees were in conference until 11 o'clock before the masters gave out the decision that they could not grant the increase, and the journeymen at once notified them that the strike would be inaugurated this morning. The workmen had a committee out all morning presenting the scale to the shops for signatures, and it is stated that a number of the bosses have signed it, and that the men are now at work in those shops. One of the principal points upon which the bosses are holding out is believed to be the matter of compensation for overtime. There are something over twenty shops in the city, and sixteen of them are members of the Master Horseshoers' association. The journeymen's committee was in conference at its hall this afternoon.

CLASHING UNIONS CALL TRUCE

Mine Workers and Stationary Firemen Will Try to Get Together on the Strike in Pennsylvania Mines.

Hazleton, Pa., July 20.—The leaders and executive officers of the United Mine Workers' organization who came here to participate in a conference with the officials of the Stationary Firemen's association have returned to their homes and a truce has been declared pending a joint convention of miners and firemen in Wilkesbarre tomorrow afternoon. There is a feeling among the officers of the Anthracite Miners' organization in three districts that the strike of the firemen should not be allowed to interfere with the work in the mines. They want to control all workers connected with the mines. All the firemen in the Lehigh district belong to the United Mine Workers. Ninety per cent of the firemen in the Wyoming district belong to the firemen's organization. In the Schuylkill district 50 per cent of the firemen belong to each organization.

The miners want the engineers to return to work and defer the enforcement of their grievances until next spring when the miners' one-year agreement with their employers terminates. This sentiment may end the firemen's strike for the present and send everybody back to work. The mine owners feel that they have the best of the situation at present.

OPERATIONS RESUMED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 20.—Operations were resumed today at the Avondale mine of the Lackawanna Coal company, the striking firemen who were members of the United Mine Workers having returned to work. The strike situation in this district has impoved materially today, reports received at headquarters indicating a desire on the part of the miners to return to work.

It is thought here that at tomorrow's meeting in this city some plan will be agreed upon by the firemen's association and the United Mine Workers which will bring about unity of action and possibly a settlement of the strike on Monday. The following official statement was issued by the strikers today:

"It is not a question of an eight-hour day with the companies, but they are taking this opportunity to assume a hostile attitude when there is seemingly some dissatisfaction among the firemen and the United Mine Workers. The public should not be alarmed, as all differences and dissatisfaction will be settled in a few days.

"The statement regarding the strike situation given out by the district presidents at Hazleton is satisfactory and there is likely to be some very important developments Sunday. All things considered, our hopes of success are enhanced daily, as the reports from all places are very encouraging."

GET AN INJUNCTION.

The Lehigh Valley Coal company today obtained a temporary injunction restraining the striking firemen from molesting the men who want to work at the Maltby colleries. The company complains that the strikers have formed picket lines and have interfered with their men on the way to work. Argument will be heard on Monday. Deputy sheriffs served papers on twenty-four of the strikers.

LEAVING MINERS' UNION.

Mahonoy City, Pa., July 20.—As a result of missionary work among the stationary firemen in this region by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the men are fast retiring from the United Mine Workers of America to become affiliated with the first named organization. This is done that the men may come out for the eight-hour day without violating the agreement entered into by President Mitchell and the coal corporations in April. So long as the firemen remain members of the Mine Workers' organization President Mitchell has declared that they shall not strike. Today the firemen employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Lost Creek withdrew from the United Mine Workers and became identified with the international brotherhood. Similar withdrawals are expected in other portions of this district.

WANT A NEW NAME FOR BLOCK

"OLD FORT PLACE" MAY BE ON CITY RECORDS.

Residence Section of East Main Street May Be Given His torical Name.

A few of the families residing on East Main street, between Lafayette and Clay, have been discussing the advisability of having the name of the block changed to "Old Fort Place," in consideration of the fact that the Old Fort park is situated within it. The name would be most appropriate, they think, and it is eminently fitting that ground so historical should have an appelation more exclusive than the prosaic No. — East Main street. It is probable that within the next few weeks a petition to the city council asking that the change be made will be prepared and receive the signature of every property owner in the block. East Main street ends at Clay, so that the changing of the name of the block would affect no one but those residing on Main street east of Lafayette, and no objection to the proposed change is anticipated.

NEW COMPANY FORMED TODAY

WILL HANDLE BUSINESS IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

Will Control Foreign Patents on the Kiss System of Amalgamation —the Directors.

The American Mining Machine company is the name of a new business corporation formed in Fort Wayne today, and its purpose is the handling of interests of the Kiss amalgamating process in foreign fields.

The Sentinel recently noted the invention of a new process of extracting precious metals from their ores by E. J. Kiss, of the Kerr Murray works in this city, and application has been made for patents in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc. The company organized today will have charge of the business in the foreign fields, and later a company for the United States business is to be filed.

The directors of the American Mining company are Messrs. Ernest J. Kiss, Justus W. Williams, John A. Williams, Lewis C. Hunter and Harry E. Sprague.

FIND GOLD IN WISCONSIN.

La Crosse, Wis., July 20.—A valuable vein of gold has been discovered by Matt and Louis Monti, of Genoa, on the farm of J. P. Allen, in the town of Webster, about two miles from Avalanche, in Vernon county, this state. For some time copper has been looked for. Samples have been sent to Chicago and they are said to be the second best test ever received there. Chicago capitalists have made large offers for the mine, but its present owners will work it themselves, having refused all offers to sell.

Miss Lillian Ehle, of Stophlet street, is visiting friends in Bluffton.

URGED TO LABOR

EPWORTHIANS REMINDED OF THEIR MISSION.

MORE VIM IN THE SESSIONS

LEADERS HINT OF TOO MUCH SIGHTSEELNG

ANOTHER DAY OF HARD WORK

PROGRAM OF THE LEAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 20.—A spirit of animation and enthusiasm marked the work of the third day of the international Epworth League convention. The delegates had been admonished at the close of yesterday's meeting by Rev. Dr. Berry, general secretary of the league, that there had been too much sight-seeing and that "all should get to work and pump salvation into these people." This injunction was obeyed. Under the influence of the bright sunshine and a cool and invigorating breeze the visitors sought the places of meeting early. Enthusiasm and a manifest determination to make this the big day of the convention was everywhere evident. Everything went with a vim that had been lacking at some of the previous sesions. Again did the sunrise prayer meetings, with which the day opened, draw crowded houses at every one of the four principal places of worship. From that early hour on throughout the morning every path seemed to lead crowds to the pavilion, the Alhambra theater, the Metropolitan Temple and Central and Howard street churches. The 9 o'clock opening song service at each of these assembling places saw greater audiences than had before joined in the first hymn of the day. A long program of speeches was gone through with commendable promptness, all being listened to with the deepest interest and applauded with hearty enthusiasm. Open-air meetings were held at half a dozen different places in widely separated districts of the city as well as the music stand in Golden Gate park and the court of the Palace hotel. Song services, prayers and speeches made up the programs at these meetings, which were attended by crowds.

THE DAY'S PROGRAMS.

Following are official programs today at the larger meetings:

Alhambra Theater—9 a. m.

Practical methods of work, literary and spiritual departments, Chairman Prof. R. S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Addresses—"Does the Literary Department Pay?" Rev. S. B. Turrentine, Greensboro, N. C.; "The Reading Course and How to Introduce It," Rev. J. W. Frizzelle, Rock Island, Ill.; "Round Table Conference, Literary Department," Rev. B. F. Eakes, Atlanta, Ga.; "The League Devotional Meetings," Rev. Arthur H. De Long, Laporte, Ind.; "The Preparation of Leaders," Rev. W. A. Barraclough, Victoria, B. C.; "Round Table Conference, Spiritual Department," C. B. Nordeman, Louisville, Ky.

Metropolitan Temple—9 a. m.:

Social and mercy and help departments, Chairman, Rev. C. T. Scott Aylmer, Ont.

Addresses—"The Social Atmosphere of the Church," Bennett E. Titus, Syracuse, N. Y.; "What Can the Social Department Do to Help a Revial?" Rev. J. A. Burrow, Nashville, Tenn.; "House to House Visitation," Rev. Horace L. Jacobs, Altoona Pa.; "Round Table Conference, Social Department," Rev. C. O. Jones, Bristol, Va.; "The League Membership, How to Hold Old Members," Rev. W. W. Baer, Nanimo, B. C.; "The League Membership, How to Secure New Members," Rev. C. H. Phillips, Jackson, Mich.; "Hospital and Prison Work," Rev. S. B. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.; "Round Table Conference, Mercy and Help Departments," Rev. J. L. Battick, Halifa, N. S.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church—9 a. m.:

Chapter officers' conference, Chairman, E. M. Wheeler, Providence, R. I.

Addresses—"The President," Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Louisville, Ky.; "The Secretary," George E. Dougherty, Topeka, Kan.; "The Cabinet or Council Meeting," Rev. C. L. Nye, Creston, Ia.; "The Business Meetings," C. S. Keith, New Westminster, B. C.; "Round Table Conference," Robert R. Doherty, Jersey City, N. J.

Missionary Exhibit Room, Mechanics' Pavilion—9 a. m..

Addresses—"How to Make the Epworth League a Missionary Force," S. Earl Taylor, Chicago; "The Missionary Committee of the Epworth League," C. V. Vickery, Chicago; "Missionary Meetings," Rev. P. L. Cobb, Nashville, Tenn.; "The Missionary Library," W. W. Cooper, Kenosha, Wis.; "The Missionary Study Course," Clyde Jack, Fort Worth, Texas; "Scriptural Habits of Giving," C. Stephenson, Toronto, Can.; "The Bible and Misisons," E. T. Colton, Chicago.

Mechanics' Pavilion—2:30 p. m.: Grand junior rally.

TRIAL RACES BEGIN.

Chicago, July 20.—A fairly strong southeast wind prevailed today, when the first of the trial races to select a defender for the Canada's cup on August 10 was begun. The start over the triangular course of twenty-one nautical miles was made in an excellent manner by the following yachts: Minota, of Chicago; Detroit, of Detroit; Illinois, of Chicago; Cadillac, of Detroit; Prairie, of Chicago; Milwaukee, of Milwaukee; Yankee, of Chicago. Thousands of people saw the start. The Canada's cup is now held by the Chicago Yacht club.

NOT THE FORT WAYNE GIRL

THE GOSHEN WANDERER YET A MYSTERY.

Letter Received Here From Mrs. F. H. Kanning Says Nothing of Her Daughter Being Missing.

The identity of the girl who appeared at Goshen so mysteriously a few days since, and gave her name as Irene Kanning, daughter of a former Fort Wayne shoe polish manufacturer, has not yet been established, although it is pretty certain now that she is not the step-daughter of Fred H. Kanning, of St. Louis, who formerly lived here. J. Ame, the real estate dealer who attends to Kanning's Fort Wayne property, this morning received a letter from Mrs. Kanning, in which nothing was said about the disappearance of her daughter, and only business matters were spoken of. A Goshen corresponden of a Chicago paper says that it is now thought that the girl is Miss Bertha A. Mellish, who disappeared from Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass., some time ago and has not been heard of since. Her description tallies with that of the mysterious girl of Goshen. The same correspondent further states that "the girl is now thought to be the daughter of John L. Mellish, a Fort Wayne shoe merchant, who sent his daughter to Mount Holyoke, from where she disappeared. Her father died soon afterward." No shoe merchant named John L. Mellish is known here and the dispatch is probably a fabrication.

TWO GREAT RACES.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—With the Wheeler handicap, the richest of the stake events in the west outside of the American derby, and the Lakeview handicap at six furlongs for two-year-olds, the Washington park race meeting will close today. The Lakeview will again bring together the crack two-year-olds and settle the supremacy among the youngsters of the west. The Wheeler handicap at one and a quarter miles for three-year-olds and upwards is worth $10,020, of which $9,385 goes to the winner. Among the fourteen probable starters are the crack thoroughbreds of the western contingent, including three American derby winners—Pink Coat, Sidney Lucas and Robert Waddell. The latter will go to the post with the lightest load he has had to carry since the derby.

MILITIAMAN IN PREDICAMENT.

Muncie, Ind., July 20.—Ira Dearth, militiaman and clerk in postoffice, is having trouble in serving both state and federal masters. He will appear today in Indianapolis before Judge Baker, who will try to help him out of his tangle. When Company B, of this city, of which Dearth is a member, was called to duty in outdoor camp, he was notified to attend, but he could not get excused from the postoffice and said he would not go unless forcibly taken away from his work. This latter was done yesterday by Captain Ritter's squad, and today, under provost guard, he was sent to the state capital for trial. Whether the federal civil or the state military authorities are supreme in such cases is the point which will be settled by Judge Baker.

ARE AMBUSHED BY MOONSHINERS

Seven Revenue Officers Rush Into a Trap and One is Killed and One Wounded---Posse Will Punish Moonshiners.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20.—Seven revenue officers were ambushed early today, supposedly by the moonshiners, about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county. One man was killed and one badly wounded.

A posse of six, led by Deputy Collector Bell, was creeping along a steep hillside above an illicit still, when they received orders to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker forty feet below them when a deadly volley from eight guns was poured upon them.

Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed and Posseman C. Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned the fire, but the moonshiners made the place so hot that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his friends that he had been mortally wounded. Collector Bell has gathered another posse and started out to recover the body of Price.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

Washington, July 20.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the internal revenue bureau, has received the following telegram from Collector D. A. Nunn, at Nashville, Tenn.:

"Deputy Collectors Bell and Stone, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Price, Special Employe Floyd and two possemen, went on a raid near Monterey. They were ambushed at 4 o'clock this morning. Deputy Marshal Price killed; Possemen Corder and Mackey wounded; one moonshiner severely wounded. Body of Price was left on the ground. Posse organized to return and recover the body.

Commissioner Yerkes has telegraphed the collector directing that everything possible be done to recover the body of Marshal Price and to capture and punish the moonshiners.

SAILORS OF SHAMROCK I. ON STRIKE

Glasgow, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has refused the demands of fifteen of the sailors of the Shamrock I. engaged by him to sail the Shamrock II. in American waters, for a bonus of £15, instead of the offered bonus of £5, and is hiring fresh hands.

It appears the difference between Sir Thomas and his sailors arises from the fact that the men employed on the Shamrock II. are the best sailors procurable and are paid £2 a week. The sailors on the Shamrock I. are paid only the usual wage of thirty shillings. With the proffered bonus their whole wage would not be equal to that of the men employed on the Shamrock II., and if the crew of the Shamrock I. are required to help the latter they contend they should receive equal remuneration.

It is not anticipated that Sir Thomas will have any difficulty in filling the places of the men who declined to accept the bonus of £8.

WILL EXAMINE OLD DRAIN

WATER PUMPED OUT OF SOUTH WAYNE SEWER.

Board of Works Will Learn Extent of Defective Work in a Short Time.

The exact amount of time that will be necessary to complete the South Wayne sewer will be known in a few days. Contractor Peter, who is doing the work, said today that he will have the water pumped out of the Taylor street sewer this evening and an examination can then be made. The board of works will examine the sewer themselves as soon as they can get at it, to determine what will be necessary to put it in shape.

Over a thousand feet of the trench has been full of water since last November and all of it may have to be rebuilt, although there are hopes of saving a part of the old work. People living near the place are getting anxious to have the sewer completed, as Taylor street has been impassible for almost a year and also very unsightly. It is also desired to get the street in shape as quickly as possible in order that the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Traction company may be able to enter the city.

Contractors Peter and Derheimer have already completed 1,100 feet of the South Wayne sewer.

WANTS BANKRUPTCY RELIEF.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—R. M. Newport, one of the best known real estate and loan agents in the northwest, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving assets $60,000 and liabilities $236,000. Colonel Newport, who served through the civil war, has been a leader in business and social circles here for over twenty-five years. A few years ago ill health compelled him to leave much of the business to the management of his son Luther, who suddenly became violently insane last year in New York. Although in somewhat impaired health Colonel Newport tried to straighten out the business and has, it is stated, filed the petition to facilitate matters.

Rev. Anthony Young, of Garrett, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

HORTON COMPANY WILL BUILD

Manufacturing Establishment Will Be Greatly Enlarged---Fort Wayne Company Absorbs Cincinnati Concern.

Plans are now well under way for a very material enlargement of the already extensive plant of the Horton Manufacturing company, on Osage street. Within a few weeks work will begin upon a new four-story building of large dimensions, and upon its completion the force of workmen employed by the company will be largely increased.

This follows a business transaction consummated this week when the Horton company absorbed another institution of like character by the purchase of the business of the Globe Washing Machine company, of Cincinnati, and will begin the manufacture of this machine in Fort Wayne in addition to the former products of the local factory.

The negotiations have been conducted quietly by J. C. Peters, and while details are now first made public, the transactions and the additions to the Horton plant will be an important addition to the manufacturing interests of Fort Wayne. Mr. Peters stated to The Sentinel this morning that the Cincinnati purchase included the business and patents of the Globe company, which will retire from the manufacture of washing machines. The factory itself was not purchased., as the machinery in the Fort Wayne plant is fully adapted to the new work. Hereafter the Globe machine will be manufactured and marketed by the Horton company.

In order to provide for this, as well as to care for the growth of the Horton company's business, the new factory building is necessary. Mr. Peters states that all details have not been definitely decided, but at present a building 40x150 feet and four stories in height is in contemplation. It will be located near the present plant and active work will begin as soon as the repairs at the Wayne hotel, which require Mr. Peters' attention, are completed. It is impossible to say just how many additional men are to be employed, but the officers of the company state that there will be many more men on the pay rolls than now.

The manufacture of the well known machines upon which the Horton company has built up its splendid business will be continued upon a much larger scale, together with the Globe machine now purchased. Work upon the latter pattern of washer is to begin about August 15.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

CHINESE THE THING.

Scientists Say It Would Make an Ideal Universal Language for Business.

Chinese as a possible universal business language for the commercial world is startling at a first glance, but there are thinking persons who reason that at least it ought to be so. They are saying that the lack of the Chinese language in business correspondence the world over is making untold worry and trouble for nations that are encouraging international trade, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

This is an idea that has been evolved by the presence of allied troops in China. These troops are discovering that, while the gibberish of the yellow man is rather more intricate than the speech of Garner's monkeys—because there is so much more of it—the written language is singularly intelligible to anyone who has the key. It is akin to the principle that a smile in German means to a Kamschatkan or a Terra del Fuegan all that it possibly could mean in Germany or at the antipodes.

It is discovered by the newspaper correspondents in China that, while China has eighteen provinces, with as many different dialects, a Peking scholar may write a letter to a farmer in the Yun-nan province and be understood perfectly. This, too, in the face of the old idea that the Chinese alphabet may have more than 50,000 characters.

EASY TO LEARN.

Now it is discovered as a matter of fact that Chinese, being a symbolic tongue, has no alphabet; as long as no attempt to pronounce it is made, the written language is by no means difficult to learn. The phonetic or spoken language, however, is so variable and so cut up into dialetic phrases that few people, even among the most learned mandarins, ever acquire a mastery over them. A Peking scholar has about as much, or as little, chance of understanding a farmer in the Yun-nan province as a London dandy has of understanding a Welsh miner; but, when it comes to writing, the startling fact develops that while the miner and the dandy would not be able to make themselves mutually understood in script, the Chinese farmer and the scholar comprehend each other fully.

This is the situation that has led students of etymology to consider the adoption of the Chinese as a business and professional language.

Everywhere these men went in China they were astounded by the fact that the people of the various provinces, although incapable of understanding one another verbally, were able to communicate with ease and accuracy in writing. As this condition is exactly opposite to that governing in Europe, where no uniformly intelligible code exists, these men began to examine into the merits of the Chinese tongue. They seem convinced that it is the most practical language in the world, and better suited for universal adoption than any other. They are not anxious to have it replace existing languages, but they recommend it as an international vehicle of business correspondence. They suggest that in another generation typewriters will be in use which will transcribe commercial and professional thoughts to paper, using the hen-track signs of the modern laundry check.

TIME MAKES NO CHANGES.

It is suggested in favor of this method of communication that the Chinese language is almost the one language of today which is neither changing nor subject to change; that it is written today almost exactly as it was 2,000 years before the coming of Christ. Comparing the Chinese with the English language, it has changed since the time of Chaucer until the ordinary reader finds it a task to pick his way to the meaning of phrases and combinations that were perfectly intelligible two centuries ago. Research shows that while modern languages, that are all phonetic, undergo perceptible changes every century, Chinese, which is the only truly symbolic language surviving, is also the only language incapable of being changed by time.

Comparing the phonetic languages with the symbolic language of the Chinese, it is held that as written speech follows sound speech in a combination of certain elementary signs, written speech must change in forms. Changing thus, business, and especially the professions, must find it hard to keep pace with numerous languages, having in view the future, which, in all probability, is to draw nations into closer intercourse in every way.

As indicating the value of a sign language some one has cited the city directory anywhere in Germany. A foreigner may read German indifferently, but when he opens the volume his eye will be attracted at once to little cuts representing telephone receivers, on which are groups of figures. Instantly the foreigner understands that these persons have telephones of such a number. There is a saving of space and a directness in the symbol that is economical to a degree.

SYMBOLS FREQUENTLY USED.

It is remarked that already the civilized world is familiar with many symbols. The index finger on sign boards, the maritime flag signal code, the characters employed in mathematics, in natural philosophy, in astronomy, in geodesy and in many other branches of science, are really Chinese forms of communicating ideas, so far as they are strictly symbolic, fixed signs with a fixed, unmistakable, unchangeable meaning.

To write that "two and two make four" is to represent phonetic language; to write "2 times 2 equal 4" is to embody the principle of the symbolic language, which can be understood by any civilized nation. Mathematics is only a species of sign writing, and in this fact we find the secret reason why Chinese scholars are so fond of algebra and geometry, and why they make such pronounced success of their studies in this field. There can be no doubt that much of the progress made in the mathematical sciences of late years has been rendered feasible by the adoption of carefully selected symbols, or in other words by the adoption of the some methods as China has been using for thousands of years.

Complicated trains of reasoning and calculation—such as, for instance, in chemistry—are presented to the mind by a few arbitrary signs and are comprehended at a glance. When we write "c. o. d." on a package, or "f. o. b." on a bill of lading; when we write "$" instead of "dollar," and a hundred other characters, we are virtually acknowledging the superiority of the Chinese method. And when the Londoners write "Charing X" instead of Charing Cross, the Norwegians "Xania" for Christiana, and Christmas by all Anglo-Saxon peoples in spelled "Xmas" for brevity, it only demonstrates the world-wide want of a symbolic language.

It is urged that there is nothing to prevent New York, London, Paris and Berlin from introducing Chinese characters in cable dispatches and in the law, medical and mechanical courses of the colleges and universities. They are easy to learn, unchanging in meaning, and present the economic features of the sign language in double measure.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT.

Vegetarians particularly will be interested in a "vegetable substitute for meat,' which has been newly patented. The mere fact that it is declared by the inventor to have the flavor and nutritive properties of meat, while actually of purely vegetable ingredients, would amount to little were it not that the chemistry section of the patent office has endorsed the claim as truthful. As a matter of fact, the compound appears to contain protein and other elements, utilizable in the body for making flesh and blood and for fuel, in about the same proportions as beef or mutton.

In a word, as claimed by the patentee, the compound is a vegetable substitute for meat, containing the same nutrients in the same proportions and easy of digestion and assimilation. The stuff of which it is ade is wheat gluten, water and peanut meal. Of course, peanut meal is exceedingly rich in protein (the flesh and blood making substance of foods), while its oil is capital fuel for the body. Wheat gluten furnishes the balance of the elements required to imitate meat.

In preparing the mixture, the gluten is first washed, to free it from starch, and is then mixed thoroughly with the water and peanut meal. Finally, the mixture is cooked in sealed cans for from one to three hours, at a temperature of from 212 to 230 degrees Fahrenheit, the result being a total change in the consistency and flavor of the contents. It is the cooking, indeed, that seems to give a peculiar quality to the product.—Saturday Evening Post.

BAD FOR TURKEY.

The Zionist movement is an interesting one and will probably go hand in hand with the Germanization of Asia Minor, now in progress. Palestine, and then Syria, will go the way of the other provinces of the Turkish empire—first, local autonomy, then political independence under foreign protection, veiled or open. Eventually there will be nothing left but Stamboul, as was the case with the last days of the Eastern Roman empire; possibly a Pierpont Morgan of the future may buy the city for his trust.—London Sphere.

RAILWAYS—PAST AND PRESENT

It need not surprise us to learn that a fifth of all the money in the world is invested in railroads. To buy the railroads would exhaust the supply of currency. For the government to buy them, in accordance with current proposals for governmental ownership, would involve financial operations that stagger the brain. In the United States alone from twelve and a half to thirteen millions of dollars are invested in the great systems that interline the continent. There are a million and a half of cars, 37,000 locomotives and the payrolls include nearly a million men. Exactly seventy-three years ago there were three miles of track—flat-faced, wooden track—in this country, a trace of unmistakable, but otherwise valueless locos, and a few strings of leathery railway carriages.

THE END OF BOHEMIA.

The lament that, among other picturesque things, picturesque Bohemia is passing away appears to be well founded. Forces have been in operation in the modern social fabric that have affected the solidarity of Bohemians, says Scribner's Magazine. They constituted a more distinct group apart when the irreconcilableness of the commercial and the artistic standards of excellence was accepted—though perhaps unconsciously—as an axiom. For it is on this irreconcilableness that the most of Bohemianism really rests. It is a state of mind into which many persons come who, having the artistic standard in respect of the thing which they may happen to do, and believing that it conflicts with the standards of work of the practical world, would like to avoid the discomfort growing out of this antagonism by going just in the opposite direction from the practical man. That is the essence; the free-and-easiness of Bohemianism is only incidental, a derivative.

But the newer idea is gaining ground that the practical and the artistic standards of excellence are not necessarily antagonistic. The world increasingly believes that there is no call to separate, either as to demands made or as to rewards given, those whose labors are idealistic from the practical workers. On the one side all the idealistic folk are expected more and more to conduct themselves in as orderly and conventional a manner as other members of society; on the other side the feeling is growing that there is no good reason why the pursuers of practical affairs should have money returns proportionate to the energy expended, and idealistic laborers only fluctuating returns in no demonstrable ratio to the work done. The mediaeval poet's complaint of the Empty Purse may still be sung; but while the old-time writer—or actor, or painter—had perforce to be content (unless he were the chance protege of prices) with that purse, his successor objects more decidedly on sihrights in so doing.

THE LADY AND THE SODA.

Apropos of absent-minded people, perhaps the woman who carries off first prize in this class is she who stopped at the soda fountain in a department store the other day, asked for a glass of chocolate ice cream soda, paid for it, and then went and sat down at one of the small tables to await its coming. While she waited she mused about the new frocks she was having built and the arrangements she still had to make for them. Then she drifted off into a maze of thought that began with predestination and ended with lemonade, when she bethought her of the soda water she had ordered, says the New York Sun.

Looking up she found on the table before her a tall glass, empty except for a spoon and a glass.

"Dear me," said the woman to herself, "I get worse every day. Can it be possible that I drank that soda and didn't even know it. I must be going crazy if that's true."

The glass had evidently contained a chocolate mixture, and so, though the woman still felt thirsty and in need of a sustenance, she gathered up her parcels and was starting out, when the white-jacketed clerk at the fountain came toward her carrying a foaming glass.

"Here's your soda, miss," remarked he quickly. "I'm sorry to keep you waiting, but there were so many before you."

Then he picked up the empty tumbler and took it away and the woman tried to look as if she's known there was something coming to her all the time, and had only got up to move to another spot.

"Sometimes I think I had two sodas that day," she says, in telling the story, "and sometimes I think the empty glass must have been there all the time, and I was too engrossed to notice it, but at all events my periods of abstraction are becoming very annoying, and I'm going to be treated for them."

THE FOUNTAIN OF ARETHUSA.

No object is more frequently mentioned in connection with Syracuse than Arethusa, the nymph changed into a fountain when pursued across the sea by the river Alpheius. The water of this fountain, much praised in antiquity, has in recent times become brackish by the letting in of salt water through earthquakes, says Professor Rufus B. Richardson in Scribner's. But what it has lost in real excellence it has gained in stylish appearance. For the sake of its ancient renown washwomen have recently been excluded from it, a fine wall put about it and papyrus plants added to make it look picturesque. Enveloped in a more natural beauty lies the rival fountain Kyane, the source of the southern branch of the Anapos, some distance south of the Olympieum. The nymph Cyane was turned into a fountain by Pluto because she told Demeter of the assault of Persephone. We gave half a day to Cyane, and had ourselves pushed up a stream lined with reeds and papyrus, the latter a reminder of Saracen occupation, to this spring, from which the stream comes forth with a rush. It is difficult to decide which is more beautiful, the clear, deep, broad spring, or the stream through which one approaches it. The whole journey is like an excursion into fairyland, the outside world being shut out by the reeds and papyrus.

HARNESSING THE COLORADO.

It is now proposed to utilize the power of the Colorado river, which tears its way through the Grand canyon with force enough to move the machinery of a thousand mills. For many months hydraulic engineers have been studying the project, and they have just made a report, says the New York Sun.

They declare that in 150 miles of the river's course a dozen times more electrical energy can be secured than is taken from Niagara Falls. Part of the canyon is in the forest reserve, and it also passes through several Indian reservations. If the government's consent can be secured, it is intended to install this summer a plant of sufficient size to furnish electrical power to cities, towns and mining towns within comparatively reach of the Colorado, and then to increase the scope of the company until all of Arizona and most of the lower part of California can be supplied from the canyon torrent.

If success attends the plans of the company, one of the chief results will be the placing in operation of many mines of value which have long been idle because of lack of power. The plans of the company include the furnishing of motive power and light to all the cities within reach, and to electric railways. It is proposed to build an electric railway along the rim of the canyon for a distance of fifteen miles, the better to enable tourists to view the wonders of the great chasm.

HARD LOT OF THE MILK CAN.

I well remember how bright and comely I was when the milkman carried me home from the tinshop. How proud I was of my pristine charms!

But the milkman did not seem struck with my beauty. Or was it out of jealousy that he treated me so roughly? It occurred to me that my smooth and shining surface angered him, because I presented such a contrast to his dull and corrugated visage. At any rate, he appeared to take delight in banging and bruising me. But it was not long before I discovered there was method in his madness. When he bought me I held two gallons, but my capacity rapidly declined under his treatment until now I hold barely seven quarts.

I find that as my capacity decreases he valued me the more, and now he holds me more precious than ever. Still he continues to bang me about and each new dent he views with unmistakable pleasure.

It was only yesterday that I found out the secret of my harsh treatment. I overheard him telling his hired man that there was no money in a new milk can; that it was only after it had been so dented as to hold scant measure that it was a paying investment. So when he treated me most rudely his affection for me was growing most rapidly. How true it is that we should never judge others by appearances!—Boston Transcript.

GIRL'S ESSAY ON PICNICS.

A bright pupil in the girls' high school in Twelfth street, New York, was instructed to write for the edification of her class in English a brief essay on the approaching picnic season. She was evidently not partial to picnics, for here is what she wrote, says the Chicago Record-Herald:

"May parties will soon be ripe and the June walk season will follow hard upon. The difference between a May party and a June walk is simply matter of chronology. Each has its queen of brief authority and its chaperon of absolute sway. Each has also its hamper, which is as deadly an enemy to the Manhattan population as the frying pan to the Kansas farm hand. I took an inventory of one of these hampers last year, and as I was a member of the physiology class at the time, it startled me out of a season's growth.

"When the hamper was opened the chaperon drew forth one bag of sandwches and one pie; one bottle of pickles, one pie; one sponge cake, one pie; one roast chicken, one pie; one bottle of lemon juice, one pie; one bag of assorted cookies, one pie; one dozen doughnuts, one pie; one package of biscuits and one pie. This was all, except that there were a few extra pies in the bottom, for the purpose, I suppose, of forestalling famine.

"The chaperon wondered after luncheon why the girls and boys did not enter into their play with as much zest as they did when they first arrived at the park. I didn't. I was studying natural history at the time, and only a few days before a lucid explanation had been given as to why the boa constrictor takes a month's nap after dining on far more digestible food than anything I saw in Central park that day."

TIMELY HINTS.

The person who tries to take up the whole car seat generally ends by sitting next the window on the sunny side with a two-hundred-pound woman.

Grumbling because front second-story rooms are not available at third-story back room prices does not make the straw mattress any softer.

A ten-cent tip will do more to make the beefsteak tender than a week of complaints at the office.

Flirting with the summer girl will do all right until the Saturday afternoon beau arrives, and then there must be a recess. For steady company try the widow.

Inquire not too closely into the fresh country vegetables when they are canned. Instead of that, stroll out into the air and work up an appetite.

Believe implicitly the man who tells you he got a thousand dollars a share for his Northern Pacific stock. He may treat to cigars.

Always play progressive euchre. It gives standing with the old ladies and it affords a preliminary training for the worst possibilities of the future life.

Beware of the delicate young woman who wants to take a little stroll through the hills. She can walk all day and pass every ice cream place in the county.

If at the seaside always take the fattest of the fair sex bathing. At the very worst that may happen she will float.

Don't speak to the proprietor of expected checks or coming remittances. He has troubles of his own and it makes him more weary. Only the hard, ready, immediate and abundant cash talks to his hardened soul.

Then, after it is all over, don't grumble because you have spent your year's savings, but go home and rest up from your labors—and don't waste any time writing letters to the widow.—Puck.

ANIMALS MAN HAS DESTROYED

The giraffe is now one of the rarest of quadrupeds, a fact due to the persistence with which it has been hunted, and but for the care with which the Indian elephant has been domesticated and bred it, too, might have declined with its African compeer, says a London newspaper.

One of the most typical illustrations which we have of the short and sharp extermination of an animal race is that of a big, unwieldy animal called the rhytina, a near relative of the sea cow, one species of which, the manatee, is not uncommon in zoological collections.

These animals have no hind limbs; their forelimbs exist as flippers, and their tail is set horizontally, as in the whale. The rhytina was discovered about the middle of the eighteenth century on a small island off the Kamchatkan coast, called Bering's island. It was here Bering himself was wrecked.

The animals were easily killed and afforded good eating, the latter an all-sufficient reason for their slaughter. The last of this race dates from the year 1768.

As for birds, and especially heavy-bodied ones, we have a long list of extinctions as the result of man's interference. Not to speak of the great auk, we have the dodo and the solitaire.

The second named was found in Mauritius. It was killed off at the end of the seventeenth century. The solitaire inhabited Rodriguez. Its extinction dates from the middle of the eighteenth century.

COLDS MELT AWAY

If you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

LIKES THE PROBLEM PLAY.

"They can say what they like of the problem play," said Reggie, "but it's been a good friend to us fellows that haven't much money to spend on other people. Why, before the problem play came into existence a chap was expected to take the girls to the theater to see all the new things, and, of course, in many cases that meant the girl's mother, too, and supper for three after the play and a carriage, and, by Jove, to do that twice a week made a big hole in a beggar's allowance.

"But the playwriting fellows get wicked and wrote frisky pieces and now one can go alone or stay away altogether, just as one pleases. It's a case of free country and rights of the individual. We owe those dramatic chaps a big debt and we ought to be grateful. No one expects us to invite the girls, with or without their mammas, to see shocking plays. I don't suppose the mammas would mind going if we asked them, but the girls won't go, principally because they've already seen the plays at matinees and secondly because it looks and sounds bad to go with a young man to see a play that the ministers are denouncing. Of course, some of the girls would go, but they don't expect you to ask 'em, and I don't.

"For my part I hope the plays will continue to be shocking, at least until my allowance is increased twofold, for with bouquets and studio teas and country clubs and bridge, I don't know how I ever should be able to keep out of the Ludlow street jail if it were not for the present tendency toward naughtiness in the drama."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

BUSY SHIPYARDS IN JAPAN.

The determination of Japan to become in every sense a modern nation is in no line of development made more plain than in the matter of shipyards. The Tokio shipyard, covering fully sixty acres, is reported as employing 3,000 men, who have all the latest machinery, including pneumatic riveters, and six steamers of 180,000 tons are on the stocks, two of them for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The fact that the works are equipped with electricity is a further indication of the progressive spirit now ruling.

The shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki is also going ahead, but special interest attaches to the new government steel works. Some 5,000,000 yen have already been spent, but 15,000,000 yen have been voted. The works are on the eastern shores of Kiuchiu, the most southern of the large islands forming the empire, and are, therefore, contiguous to China. The establishment, which covers 230 acres, is close by the coal fields, connected with the railway, and a seaport having over twenty feet of water will be convenient for the shipping of the finished products to the northern islands and also to China, which ultimately must become a large customer. The works are thoroughly equipped. In addition to blast furnaces, there are coke ovens, and in the steel department open-hearth Bessemer furnaces, with a full set of rolling mills for roughing, three bar mills, as well as rail, sheet and plate rolls. There are steel and iron foundries, boiler shops, laboratories, testing and other departments. The works will soon be put in operation, construction being far advanced.—Manufacturer.

MOST EXCLUSIVE CLUB.

The Sandy Hook Pilot's club is not in the social register, yet it is the most exclusive club in New York. You might apply for membership now, but you wouldn't get in for 10 or 12 years—and you would be more fortunate than some present members if you got in even then. For, unlike the Authors' club, which is not all author, or the golf club, which is not entirely golfer, or the athletic club, which is not wholly athlete, the Pilots' club is all pilot. And to be a pilot you must serve first, two years before the mast, then six years as an appretice on a pilot boat, then one or two years as a pilot. So that, usually, 12 years pass before a pilot gets a full license. —Collier's Weekly.

The application of electricity to municipal transit everywhere released from one form of service a myriad of horses, and it looked at one time as if the price of that useful quadruped were going down almost to zero. But the Boer war created a new demand for horses and mules, no less than 125,000 having been shipped from this country alone, the export still continuing.

MEN, IN HOT WEATHER,

Like cool clothing. See the fine line of suitings carried by G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry street. 27tf

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned receiver of the late firm of Berman & Mines, will offer for sale at public auction at the building known as No. 130 Calhoun street, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of July, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., the stock of boots and shoes owned by said late firm.

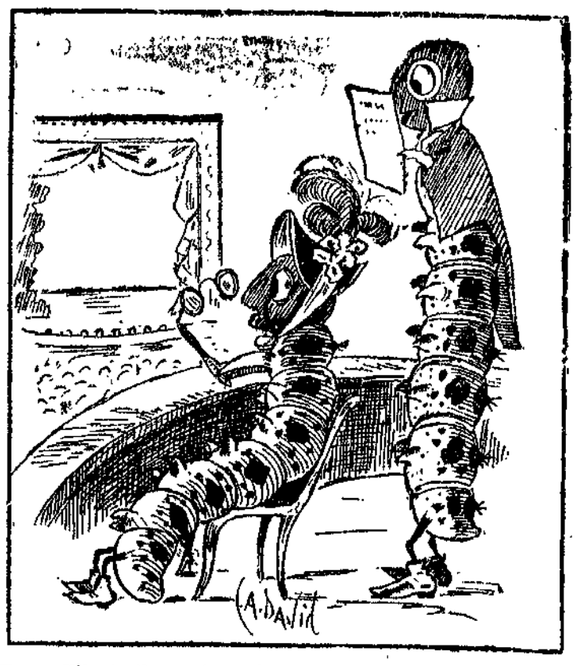
Terms of Sale—Cash.

GUY COLERICK,
15-17-20 Receiver.

FULL OF TROUBLE.

Smith—Jones has been borrowing trouble again.
Mrs. Smith—How do you know?
Smith—I just lent him our lawn mower.

AT THE BUG THEATRICALS.



The Worm—What's the next on the program?
Mrs. Worm—Mr. Caterpillar in a lightning-change act introducing the butterfly finale.

INFLUENCE
MENTAL AND MORAL.

The state of the mother during gestation may influence the whole future of the child. It is highly important that pregnant women meet the issue with calm composure and with as little pain as possible. Animals of the lower kingdom require no outside aid to undergo painless gestation and delivery of young, for they are not physically hampered or deformed by dress.

Women suffer agonies when with child, unless they make use of the discoveries of art and science that counteract the effect of dress follies. To-day in every drug store there is one liniment sold at $1 per bottle, which excels in virtue and safeness any like remedy, to be applied externally by hand once a day on the skin in the region of the uterus. It is not a drug for you to swallow. It is Mother's Friend, so named because it has never failed to give comfort and ease to any woman who ever used it in motherhood.

Send for our free book, Motherhood.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A DISCOURSE WHICH EXPOSES AND ARRAIGNS THE FOLLIES WHICH CAUSE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the causes of the great financial disturbances which takes place every few years, and arraigns the people who live beyond their means. Text, Jeremiah: xvii., 11. "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."

Allusion is here made to a well-known fact in natural history. If a partridge or a quail or a robin brood the eggs of another species, the young will not stay with the one that happened to brood them, but at the first opportunity will assort with their own species. Those of us who have been brought up in the country have seen the dismay of the farmyard hen, having brooded aquatic fowls, when after a while they tumble into their natural element, the water. So my text suggests that a man may gather under his wings the property of others, but it will, after a while, escape; it will leave in a sorry predicament, and make him feel very silly.

What has caused all the black days of financial disaster for the last sixty years? Some say it is the credit system. Something back of that. Some say it is the spirit of gambling ever and anon becoming epidemic. Something back of that. Some say it is the sudden shrinkage in the value of securities, which even the most honest and intelligent men could not have foreseen. Something back of that. I will give you the primal cause of all these disturbances. It is the extravagance of modern society, which impels a man to spend more money than he can honestly make, and he goes into wild speculation in order to get the means for inordinate display; and sometimes the man is to blame, and sometimes the wife, and oftener both. Five thousand dollars income, ten thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars income are not enough for a man to keep up the style of living he proposes, and, therefore, he steers his bark toward the maelstrom. Other men have suddenly snatched up fifty or a hundred thousand dollars—why not he? The present income of the man not being large enough, he must move earth and hell to catch up with his neighbors. Others have a country seat—so must he. Others have an extravagant caterer—so must he. Others have a palatial residence—so must he.

Extravagance is the cause of all the defalcations of the last sixty years, and if you will go through the history of all the great panics and the great financial disturbances, no sooner have you found the story, than right back of it you will find the story of how many horses the man had, how many carriages the man had, how many residences in the country the man had, how many banquets the man gave—always, and not one exception for the last sixty years, either directly or indirectly, extravagance the cause.

Now, for the elegancies and refinements and the decorations of life, I cast my vote. While I am considering this subject a basket of flowers is handed in—flowers paradisiacal in their beauty. White calla with a green background of begonia. A cluster of heliotropes nestling in some geraniums. Sepal and perianth bearing on them the marks of God's finger. When I see that basket of flowers they persuade me that God loves beauty and adornment and decoration. God might have made the earth so as to supply the gross demands of sense, but left it without adornment or attraction. Instead of the variegated colors of the seasons the earth might have put forth its fruit without the prophesy of leaf or blossom. Niagara might have come down in gradual descent without thunder and winged spray.

Look out of your window any morning after there has been a dew, and see whether God loves jewels. Put a crystal of snow under a microscope and see what God thinks of architecture. God commanded the priest of olden time to have his robe adorned with a wreath of gold, and the hem of his garment to be embroidered in pomegranates. The earth sleeps, and God blankets it with the brilliants of the night sky. The world wakes, and God washes it from the burnished lever of the sunrise. So I have not much patience with a man who talks as though decoration and adornment and the elegances of life are a sin, when they are divinely recommended. But there is a line to be drawn between adornment and decorations that we can afford and those we cannot afford, and when a man crosses that line he becomes culpable. I cannot tell you what is extravagant for you. You cannot tell me what is extravagant for me. What is right for a queen may be squandering for a duchess. What may be economical for you, a man with a large income, will be wicked waste for me, with smaller income. There is no iron rule on this subject. Every man before God and on his knees must judge what is extravagance, and when a man goes into expenditures beyond his means he is extravagant. When a man buys anything he cannot pay for he is extravagant.

DEBT DODGERS.

There are families in all our cities who can hardly pay their rent, and who owe all the merchants in the neighborhood, and yet have an apparel unfit for their circumstances, and are all the time sailing so near shore that business misfortune or an attack of sickness prepares them for pauperism. You know very well there are thousands of families in our great cities who stay in neighborhoods until they have exhausted all their capacity to get trusted. They stay in the neighborhoods until the druggists will let them have no more medicines, and the butchers will sell them no more meat, and the bakers will sell them no more bread, and the groceryman will sell them no more sugar. Then they find the region unhealthy, and they hire a carman, whom they never pay, to take them to some new quarters, where the merchants, the druggists, the butchers, the bakers and the grocerymen come and give them the best rounds of beef and the best sugars and the best merchandise of all sorts, until they find out that the only compensation they are going to get is the acquaintance of the patrons. There are thousands of such thieves in all our big cities. You see I call them by the right name, for if a man buys anything he does not mean to pay for he is a thief.

Of course, sometimes men are flung of misfortunes and they cannot pay. I know men who are just as honest in having failed as other men are honest in succeeding. I suppose there is hardly a man who has gone through life but there have been some times when he has been so hurt of misfortune he could not meet his obligations. But all that I put aside. There are a multitude of people who buy that which they never intend to pay for, for which there is no reasonable expectation they will ever be able to pay. Now, if you have become oblivious of honesty and mean to defraud, why not save the merchant as much as you can? Why not go some day to his store, and, when nobody is looking, just shoulder the ham or the spareribs, and in modest silence steal away? That would be less criminal, because in the other way you take not only the man's goods, but you take the time of the merchant and the time of his accountant, and you take the time of the messenger who brought you the goods. Now, if you must steal, steal in a way to do as little damage to the trader as possible.

John Randolph rose in the American senate when a question of national finance was being discussed, and, stretching himself to his full height, in a shrill voice he cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I have discovered the philosopher's stone, which turns everything into gold—pay as you go!" Society has got to be reconstructed on this subject, or the seasons of defalcation will continue to repeat themselves. You have no right to ride in a carriage for which you are hopelessly in debt to the wheelwright who furnished the landau, and to the horse dealer who provided the blooded span, and to the harness maker who caparisoned the gay steeds, and to the liveryman who has provided the stabling, and to the driver who, with rosetted hat, sits on the coach box.

Oh, I am so glad it is not the absolute necessities of life which send people out into dishonesties and fling them into misfortunes. It is almost always the superfluities. God has promised us a house, but not a palace; raiment, but not chinchilla; food, but not canvasback duck. I am yet to see one of these great defalcations which is not connected in some way with extravagance.

Extravagance accounts for the disturbance of national finances. Aggregations are made up of units, and when one-half of the people of this country owe the other half, how can we expect financial prosperity? Again and again at the national election we have had a spasm of virtue, and we said: "Out with the administration and in with another, and let us have a new deal of things, and then we will get over all our perturbation." I do not care who is president, or who is secretary of the treasury, or how much breadstuff goes out of the country, or how much gold is imported, until we learn to pay our debts, and it becomes a general theory in this country that men must buy no more than they can pay for—until that time comes there will be no permanent prosperity. Look at the pernicious extravagance; take the one fact that New York every year pays $3,000,000 for theatrical amusements. While once in a while a Henry Irving, or an Edwin Booth, or a Joseph Jefferson thrills a great audience with tragedy, you know as well as I do that the vast majority of the theaters are as debased as debased they can be, as unclean as unclean they can be, and as damnable as damnable they can be. Three million dollars—the vast majority of those dollars going in the wrong direction.

WARDROBE WRECKS.

Over a hundred millions paid in this country for cigars and tobacco a year. About two thousand million dollars paid for strong drink in one year in this country. With such extravagance, pernicious extravagance, can there be any permanent prosperity? Business men, cool-headed business men, is such a thing a possibility? These extravagances also account, as I have already hinted, for the positive crimes, the forgeries, the abscondings of the officers of the banks. The store on the business street swamped by the residence on the fashionable avenue. The father's, the husband's craft capsized by carrying too much domestic sail. That is what springs the leak in the merchant's money till. That is what cracks the pistols of the suicides. That is what tears down the banks. That is what stops insurance companies. That is what halts the nation again and again in its triumphal march of prosperity. In the presence of the American people so far as I can get their attention, I want to arraign this monster course of extravagance, and I want you to pelt it with your scorn and hurl at it anathema.

How many fortunes every year wrecked on the wardrobe. Things have got to such a pass that when we cry over our sins in church we wipe the tears away with a hundred-and-fifty-dollar pocket handkerchief! I show you a domestic tragedy in five acts:

Act the First—A home, plain and beautiful. Enter newly married pair. Enter contentment. Enter as much happiness as ever gets in one home.

Act the Second—Enter discontent. Enter desire for larger expenditure. Enter envy. Enter jealousy.

Act the Third—Enter the queenly dressmakers. Enter the French milliners. Enter all costly plate and all great extravagances.

Act the Fourth—Tip-top of society. Princes and Princesses of upper-tendom floating in and out. Everything on a large and magnificent scale. Enter contempt for other people.

Act the Fifth and Last—Enter the assignee. Enter the sheriff. Enter the creditors. Enter humiliation. Enter the wrath of God. Enter the contempt of society. Enter ruin and death. Now drop the curtain. The play is ended and the lights are out.

I called it a tragedy. That is a misnomer. It is a farce.

Extravagance accounts for much of the pauperism. Who are these people whom you have to help? Many of them are the children of parents who had plenty, lived in luxury, had more too, then died and left their families in poverty. Some of those who call on you now for aid had an ancestry that supped on Burgundy and woodcock. I could name a score of men who have every luxury. They smoke the best cigars and they drink the finest wines, and they have the grandest surroundings, and when they die their families will go on the cold charity of the world. Now, the death of such a man is a grand larceny. He swindles the world as he goes into his coffin, and he deserves to have his bones sold to the medical museum for anatomical specimens, the proceeds to furnish bread for his children.

I know it cuts close. I did not know but some of you in high dudgeon would get up and go out. You stand it well! Some of you make a great swash in life, and after a while you will die, and ministers will be sent for to come and stand by your coffin and lie about your excellences; but they will not come. If you send for me I will tell you what the text will be, "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of this own household, is worse than an infidel." And yet we find Christian men, men of large means, who sometimes talk eloquently about the Christian church and about civilization, expending everything on themselves and nothing on the cause of God, and they crack the back of their Palais Royal glove in trying to hide the one cent they put in the Lord's treasury. What an apportionment! Twenty thousand dollars for ourselves and one cent for God. Ah! my friends, this extravagance accounts for a great deal of what the cause of God suffers.

And the desecration goes on, even to the funeral day. You know very well that there are men who die solvent, but the expenses are so great before they get underground they are insolvent. There are families that go into penury in wicked response to the demands of this day. They put in casket and tombstone that which they ought to put in bread. They wanted bread. You gave them a tombstone.

SWINDLERS IN DEATH.

One would think that the last two obligations people would be particular about would be to the physician and the undertaker. Because they are the two last obligations, those two professions are almost always cheated. They send for the doctor in great haste, and he must come day and night. They send for the undertaker amid the great solemnities, and often these two men are the very last to be met with compensation. Merchants sell goods, and the goods are not paid for they take back the goods I am told. But there is no relief in this case. The man spent all he had in luxuries and extravagance while he lived, and then he goes out of the world and has left nothing for his family; nothing for the obsequies, and as he goes out of the world he steals the doctor's pills and the undertaker's slippers. I was reading in a New York paper an account of the obsequies in a family of very moderate estate, and the aggregate was $3,000. A man in New York, of moderate estate, dies. He has lived in extreme luxury. He departs this life. The family, desirous of keeping up the magnificence, orders the following things. They were produced, and never paid for to this day:

Casket, covered with Lyons velvet, silver moldings	$ 850
Heavy plated handles	60
Solid silver plate, engraved in Roman letters	75
Ten linen scarfs	150
Floral decorations	225
Music and quartet choir at the house	40
Twenty carriages, walking to the cemetery	140
Then fifteen other important expenditures amounting to	336
Making an aggregate of	$1,876

And all that to get one poor mortal to his last home! And never paid for. Swindled his family. Swindled the world. He is swindling it now. It is one of the great curses of the day, the extravagance, the wicked extravagance of the country.

And then look how the cause of God is impoverished. Men give so much sometimes for their indulgences they have nothing for the cause of God and religion. Twenty-two million dollars expended in this country a year for religious purposes; but what are the $22,000,000 expended for religion compared with the hundred millions expended for cigars and tobacco, and then $2,000,000,000 spent for rum? So a man who had a fortune of $750,000, or what amounted to that, in London, spent it all in indulgences chiefly in gluttonies, and sent hither and yon for all the delicacies, and often had a meal that would cost $100 or $200 for himself. Then he was reduced to one guinea, with which he bought a rare bird, had it cooked in best style, ate it, took two hours for digestion, walked out on Westminster bridge and jumped into the Thames. On a large scale what men are doing on a small scale.

Oh, my friends, let us take our stand against the extravagances of society. Do not pay for things which are frivolous when you may lack the necessities. Do not put one month's wages or salary into a trinket, just one trinket. Keep your credit good by seldom asking for any. Pay! Do not starve a whole year to afford one Belshazzar's carnival. Do not buy a coat of many colors, and then in six months be out at the elbows. Flourish not, as some people I have known, who took apartments at a fashionable hotel and had elegant drawing rooms attached, and then vanished in the night, not even leaving their compliments for the landlord. I tell you, my friends, in the day of God's judgment, we will not only have to give an account for the way we spent it. We have got to leave all the things that surround us now.

Alas! if any of you in the dying hour felt like the dying actress, who asked that the casket of jewels be brought to her, and then turned them over with her pale hand and said, "Alas! that I have to leave you so soon!" Better in that hour have one treasure of heaven than the bridal trousseau of a Marie Antoinette, or to have been seated with Caligula at a banquet which cost its thousands of dollars, or to have been carried to our last resting place with senators and princes as pallbearers. They that consecrate their wealth, their time, their all to God shall be held in everlasting remembrance, while I have the authority of this Book for announcing that the name of the wicked shall rot.

FORT WAYNE'S STATE NORMAL.

Editor of The Sentinel:—Shall Fort Wayne have a state normal school? We may not be able to answer this question, so fraught with meaning, fully to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants of the city and county. Before trying to answer it, even partially, let us consider one or two conditions in the state, and also what is about to be.

First. There is an absolute destitution of state institutions whose business it shall be to furnish us skilled and systematically trained teachers, who shall lead our children, the hope of our country, into a freer and better life, the hope of all mortals.

We have but one state normal, against three or four in some eastern states. It is true that a few of these states have a greater population than ours, but some, like Massachusetts, for example, have no more population, but do have more normal schools, to say nothing about her many other institutions of learning.

It will thus be seen that Indiana is not putting forth the effort that some of the states are. She may be creditable, but she can be made much more so. As justly proud citizens of a great and rich state let us face this obligation and not try to escape. We appeal to your candor and good sense; to your patriotism and love of country! Be a sacrificing Old Roman for a few years, and your children will rise up and call you blessed; the civic pulse of Indiana will throb with intelligent delight! It is far more important that the young and old alike shall consecrate themselves to this service, which insists that men shall live, and live freely, instead of that service which insists that men shall die freely.

We have but one state normal, and that is at Terre Haute. This school we love and respect, and we cannot but have the highest regard for those citizens who are intelligent enough to consecrate their means and energy to the great purpose of education. But let us repeat so that it may be clear to every one that a single state normal in a great and rich civil system like Indiana is but a grain of sand upon the vast seashore; a minute in eternity. Why, the influence of this school is scarcely felt in Allen county. Only twelve graduates out of a population of 60,000. It is alarming!

And this brings us to the second condition—the destitution of state institutions for the training of teachers clearly leads to unskilled and too youthful trainers of our children. Do not misunderstand me. We have some excellent teachers but not enough. Let each investigate the field for himself and if he does not come to like conclusions with us it will be because he has used the wrong data.

Now, since there is clearly a lack of state normals, why ought Fort Wayne not to demand that she have a second state normal? There is no reason.

A few months ago there was a bill pending in the state legislature, providing for the establishment of such a school. Muncie, more awake than we, was striving for the prize. The bill would readily have passed the legislature had it not been discovered that, being a money bill, it had originated in the wrong house. For this reason the bill did not pass at that time. But it will pass perhaps at the next meeting of the legislature; if not, it is sure to do so in the near future. Indiana, even from a money standpoint, cannot afford to be in the rear in educational matters. But Fort Wayne and Allen county can afford still less to miss this opportunity. We have but to will it and it is ours. Fort Wayne is larger and, we believe, richer than Muncie. Then let her bestir herself!

We do not stop to dwell upon the benefits of a normal to the city and county, for we take it for granted that our readers are all intelligent, but not fully awake to this great question. For the present in imitation of Cato's "Carthage Must Be Destroyed," so we say, Fort Wayne must have the second state normal.

L. A. Lenhart.

Maples, Ind., June 15, 1901.

BALLOON RUNS ON A RAIL.

Two Styrian engineers, Herren Balderauer and Brockebusch, from the town of Salzburg, have been experimenting with great success with a novel mode of locomotion, which they have named "Gebirgsbahn," writes a Geneva correspondent. It consist of a captive balloon attached to a single suspended rail fixed to the side of a precipitous mountain, whose steep slopes no other form of railway could climb.

The balloon remains about twelve yards above the rail, to which it is attached by a wire cable, and is maneuvered up and down the side of the mountain at the will of the engineer.

When ascending the balloon itself furnishes the lifting power by means of hydrogen gas; in the descent a reservoir in the balloon is filled with water, which serves as ballast. Under the balloon a circular car is suspended, through the center of which the cable passes, and is attached to the regulator on the rail. Not a single accident has occurred during three months of experiments and the system is without any danger.

A strange sight was witnessed at Bologna recently. A bell ringer at a church was struck by a great bell and thrown violently through the window of the tower on to the roof some fifty feet below. He escaped with nothing more than a shock.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He—I dreamed last night that I was in heaven.
She—What woke you up, the heat?

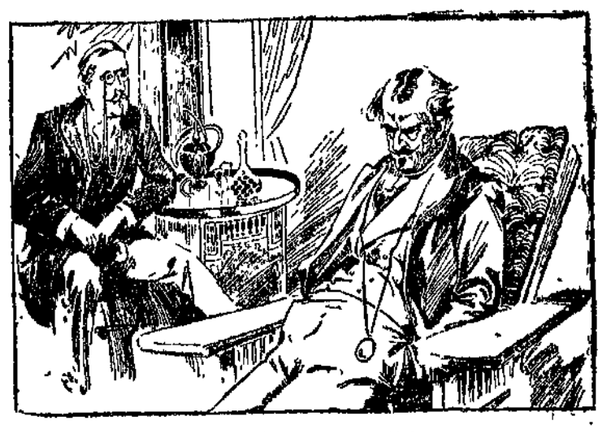
SHOCKING.

"Are you going to take much luggage to the seashore?"
"Only my bathing trunks."

"Fred proposed to me last night."
"What did you do?"
"O! I knew how to take him!"

A GOOD START.

Policeman—Why did you throw that tramp in the ash barrel?
Smith—Well, if the board of health won't keep the streets clean I will.



POKER THOUGHTS.

De Long—I've just been reading a story about a man who had the largest hand in Chicago.
De Short (absently)—How much was in the pot?

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PLANTS THAT POISON.

Seemingly Harmless, Many of the Common Wild Plants Are Dangerous.

Many of those who have gone into the country to enjoy the shade of the trees and the cooling verdure of the fields have returned to their city homes in sorry plight and breathing anathemas upon everything bucolic. They have been poisoned by some of the seemingly harmless plants they have come in contact with, and wear disfiguring blotches upon face, neck or hands. And many others who will spend their vacation days far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife will find themselves in a like predicament unless they are careful to avoid the contaminating shrubs.

The most common of the poison plants in this section is known as the poison ivy. It is often confused with the Virginia creeper, to the destruction of that beautiful and harmless vine. The vines can readily be distinguished by the three divided leaves of the ivy and the five divided leaves of the creeper. The latter is also a much deeper green. In the late year the whitish fruit of the ivy very easily identifies it; the berries of the creeper are blackish. The poison ivy is especially harmful at night and in early morning before the sun dries the dew. It is poisonous when touched and persons very susceptible to its influence have been known to be poisoned by passing near where it was covered with dew.

Another very poisonous plant, a near relation to the ivy, but not so frequently found, is the poison sumach or dogwood—but this must not be confused with the beautiful and harmless cornus, which is also known as dogwood. The poison dogwood grows only in swampy places and flowers in June. In early summer it can be distinguished from the harmless staghorn sumach by the slender greenish or yellowish-white flower clusters which grow from the axils of the leaves, those of the innocent sumach being borne in pyramidal terminal clusters. In the late year the fruits of the respective shrubs are similarly situated, but they differ in color, that of the poisoned being whitish or dun color, while that of the harmless staghorn sumach is a deep, beautiful crimson. The leaves of the poisonous variety turn to magnificent colors in the autumn. No plant or tree, not excepting the maple, has such brilliant and vivid coloring. Its glowing red, yellow and rich bronze shades attract the eye and the temptation is great to gather the alluring branches, but beware! The result is often worse than to touch the dewy ivy.

The most dangerous vegetable poison native to our country is the water hemlock, or spotted cowbane. It is deadly poison in roots and leaves. This plant is often mistaken for the wild carrot—or Queen Anne's lace—Sweet Cicely and other white-flowered members of the parsley family, but it can readily be identified by its purple streaked stem. The umbels of the water hemlock are also more loosely clustered than those of the carrot and their stalks more unequal. It is commonly found in marshy ground, blossoming in mid summer. It is also called musquash root and beaver poison. The May apple or mandrake, another of our poisonous plants and a member of the barbey family, has two large leaves and one flower, bearing in July a large fleshy, egg-shaped berry, sweet and edible, though often leaving unpleasant after effects. The leaves and roots are poisonous if eaten and it has been used as a pot herb with fatal results. They grow thickly along the woods and meadows. The fruit is sometimes called wild lemon on account of its shape.

The poke weed, or pigeon berry, is a well known frequenter of country waysides. The large roots are poisonous, but the young shoots are rendered quite harmless by boiling and are eaten like asparagus. It bears white flowers in July, but in September the leaves look like as if stained with wine and long clusters of rich dark berries hang from its branches; from their dark juice the name of red ink plant is sometimes used.

The herbage and roots of the aconite is poisonous. It is also called wolfsbane and monkshead, as the purple flowers that blossom in July resemble the hood of a monk. Belonging to the crowfoot family, it resembles the larkspur, which is its relative.

The poppy is poisonous only in its juice, which is milk white, reddish and yellow. The lobelia also has poisonous juice. The members of the amaryllis family, narcissus, snowdrop, stargrass, etc., are poisonous in herbage and bulbs if eaten. The juice of the deadly nightshade, whose black fruit attracts attention in swampy places, is fatally poisonous.

The highest telegraph poles in the United States have just been put up in Beaumont, Tex. So far as known they are the highest of any in the world, the top being 150 feet above the ground. They were erected on the opposite banks of the Neches river by the Western Union Telegraph company in order to string its cable across the stream. The span is 144 feet in length. This height is necessary to admit the passage of ships through the drawbridge, their masts being 100 feet tall and more.

THE PREMIER A CYCLIST.

The premier has never been a great athlete, yet he is not one of those who scoff at the need for physical exercise, and despite his years, he is regular in the tricycle rides which he enjoys for the benefit of his health, says the London Express.

He usually takes his exercise before breakfast in the morning, for not only is that the coolest part of the day, but the streets through which Lord Salisbury passes are at that time practically free from traffic, so that he runs no risk of collisions and so forth.

Lady Gwendolen Cecil usually accompanies her father on her bicycle, and the pair generally wend their way from Arlington street to Hyde park.

The regularity with which the aged premier has been taking his daily exercise is the best possible proof of the completeness of his lordship's restoration to health, and if you chance to see him pedaling any of these fine mornings you will be agreeably surprised at the vigor and heartiness which he displays.

Apparently, he is aware that the tricyclist, no matter how illustrious a man he be, must earn his recreation by the sweat of his brow, for the roads have been dry and dusty and the weather has not been of the coolest.

And it is worthy of notice that Lord Salisbury only stops to give his legs a rest from pedaling when he pauses to lift his black wideawake while he wipes away the beads of perspiration that proclaim his honest toil.

The pace at which father and daughter proceed has been described by the latter as paternally slow, for the tricycle is not a very speedy machine as Lord Salisbury works it Indeed, it not in aptly symbolizes the cumbrous machinery of our state and constitution, so steady and slow-moving is it. It is not everybody who can see a prime minister cycling in his scant hours of ease, and when you get an opportunity you should go to Hyde park one morning, for you will be most likely to come across the premier in the course of one of his perambulatons.

FLOWER GIRLS OF AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath was invaded a few days ago by a delegation of thirty flower girls, who, with many tears and protestations, besought the members of Parliaments to allow them to continue their trade of hawking flowers in the streets. So many complaints have been made by the large florists of the injury done to them by the cheap bouquets sold all over Vienna, that the house took seriously into consideration the suppression of these irregular hawkers. A large, wired, well arranged bouquet of roses with foliage has been offered this week to every passer-by for four cents, an exasperating price to the shopkeepers, who demand at least 25 cents for a similar article. Strange stories are told by the enemies of this small industry of vanloads of flowers being ordered from Nice to a false address and then sold for a song at the station to the hawkers. The flower trade has so enormously increased of late years in Vienna that it is now but little inferior to that of Paris, and great sums are spent yearly for the blooms which arrive daily in wagonloads from the Riviera The Reichsrath was so far moved by the flower hawkers' deputation as to postpone the consideration of the affair until the autumn, so that at least a short respite is allowed to these flower sellers, whose business is carried on in some families from one generation to another.

TEA GROWING IN AMERICA.

The secretary of agriculture, speaking of the raising of tea in this country, recently said. "We are now succeeding admirably in the production of tea in the United States. It is only a question of a short time when we will be able to raise all the tea demanded for use in this country. The two tons of tea grown at Summerville, S. C., last year so well satisfied the New York investors interested in the industry that they immediately formed a syndicate and bought 6,000 acres of land in the state, upon which tea will be grown

"This department last year sent tea plants to every gulf state in the union from the Carolinas to California for experimental raising. We have just heard from South Carolna that imported machinery in use there is able to make green ten from the black product in an hour. We do not yet manufacture such machinery in this country, but we will get to that later.

"There is no question concerning the availability of labor when we get to growing our tea on a large scale. There is any number of young people who will seek employment as pickers of the tea leaves, as wages will be good. We are now importing plants from China, Ceylon and Japan, and we propose raising the highest grade of the product in this country."—Washington Times.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

WEIGHS ICE WITH A TAPE.

It would not be so pleasant to be the iceman were all women like Mrs. Caroline A. Bley, of the Cummings apartment building, Grand boulevard and Fifty-first street. Mrs. Bley has discovered a way to protect herself against short weight.

"How much does a cubic foot of ice weigh, anyhow?" she asked.

The iceman was taken off his guard.

"About fifty-eight pounds," he replied. Then he went on to say that the weight ran from fifty-six to sixty pounds, but that fifty-eight pounds was a fair average.

Mrs. Bley had learned enough. The next day she accused the iceman of having sold her forty-three pounds of ice for fifty pounds. The man expostulated.

"But you did," said Mrs. Bley. "I measured it."

Then the woman produced a tape line and set about measuring the cake that the iceman was just taking from his wagon. There was a quick circulation, in which a pencil and paper figured.

"That piece weighs only forty-four pounds," she said. "Put it on the scales and see."

The ice was weighed, and the woman was vindicated. The driver gasped.

Mrs. Bley's system was simple. For instance, a cubic foot of ice is 12 inches wide, 12 inches in breadth, and 12 inches long. Multiply the dimensions and the result is 1,728. Then divide this sum by 58, the weight of a cubic foot of ice, and 30 is arrived at. Thirty, therefore, was the mystic number.

In brief, measure the three sides of your ice, multiply the number of inches and then divide by thirty. The quotient is the number of pounds that the cake of ice weighs.

"My fifty-pound cake of ice was short for many days," said Mrs. Bley yesterday. "It weighed only about forty-one or forty-two pounds. After I hit on my scheme I told the driver of the wagon, and he saw there was no use of attempting to deceive me. I get full weight, now."—Chicago Tribune.

MR. SMITH GOT HIS WHISKY.

A story that F. Hopkinson Smith likes to tell on himself is of an experience in a trip as a lecturer before women's clubs. He reached one of the large northwestern cities on a bitterly cold day, and beng a little late hurried to the house where he was to read.

After he had changed his traveling dress he found that his teeth were still fairly chattering with cold and he felt that he must be warmed before beginning his effort to interest his audience. Across the hall was the ladies' dressing room, in which were a number of women laying off their wraps. He approached the door and naming his hostess, asked if she were present.

"No," said a young lady, coming forward, "but I am her daughter. What can I do for you, Mr. Smith?"

"I am very cold," was Mr. Smith's reply. "I want some whisky."

Had a bombshell exploded in the room the result could hardly have been more startling, for the hostess was the very head and front of the local Women's Christian Temperance union organization. The young woman was evidently staggered, but she rallied to the situation.

"I see," she said, "you are ill, Mr. Smith. You shall have the whisky."

She crossed the room to a medicine closet, took out a small phial, filled a teaspoon from it, and returning, said in a commanding voice:

"Open your mouth, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith obediently opened his mouth, received his teaspoonful of whisky, thanked the fair physician, and went without further comment downstairs.—New York Sun.

LOUISANA LEADS IN SUGAR.

While Louisana occupied a more or less prominent position in nearly all the branches of agriculture common to the South, she stands alone as the home cultivation and manufacture of sugar. In 23 of the parishes of the state sugar is grown almost exclusively, the other crops being a side issue. About the only other crop grown in what is known as the sugar parishes is rice. In good crop years these parishes have produced as high as 317,000 long tons of sugar, and every pound of this sugar has been manufactured on the plantation which grew it, or at the central sugar house of the section.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

RIGHTS OF CARDINALS.

Some of the Singular Privileges and Rules for Their Conduct.

(Baltimore Sun.)

When Monsignor Martinelli received his red cap on May 8 he attained to a singular privilege, that of turning the picture of the pope with its face to the wall. But it can be done only once, and he must die to have it done. This is how it happens:

In a cardinal's residence the principal apartment, called the throne-room, is draped in red. In the place of honor is hung the portrait of the reigning pope under a red silk canopy [illegible] with gold. There is an armchair on the floor reversed or turned to the wall, thus reserved until the pope should visit the cardinal.

When the cardinal is dead his coffin is placed for some hours beneath this canopy, and the picture of the pope is turned with its face to the wall. So with the official red hat that the pope will give Monsignor Martinelli when the latter goes to Rome some time hence to be invested with the full plenitude of his office. He can never wear it again. It will be put on his coffin and then hung up in the church of his title till his successor is appointed.

But he will have four other hats to wear, so he need not lack for covering. When he takes a walk he can use a three-cornered hat of black felt tassled with jet. When in cochet and mozetta outside a church he wears a red felt hat. When he is in his cappa and under a canopy he dons the pontifical hat. In the Corpus Christi processions he has a large hat of straw covered with red silk and bound with a ribbon of jet and gold. He does not wear it. One of his suite carries it before him.

While in Rome etiquette does not allow a cardinal to walk. He must have a carriage and pair. When he goes out beyond the city walls an attendant follows him. Going to a public ceremony at the vatican he is entitled to a gala train of these carriages, and if a prince to four.

He is preceded by four servants in livery embroidered with his arms, the first carrying his hat, the second his cushion and the third his red silk umbrella. He is accompanied by his secretary in black with a silk mantle and a train bearer in a cassock of violet silk with buttons of black velvet, a girdle of violet silk and a crocia or violet woolen cotat, with silk facings and short wide sleeves. This coat has a tippet forming in front a long pocket for the cardinal's breviary and the documents he takes with him to the vatican. He also has a gentleman in the costume of Henry II. of France to carry his biretta.

In the pope's chapel the cardinals kneel at the benches on which they sit. They wear at ceremonial functions a cassock with a train of cloth in winter and moire in summer. Collars, shoes and stockings are red. The girdle is of red moire with gold tassels, the rochet of lace and the mozetta the same as the cassock In Rome the rochet is covered with a red mantelletta; outside the city it is uncovered. The hat is red felt with gold tassels.

A cardinal's walking dress is always a black simarra or cassock, without train, with tippet and false sleeves. The cording and buttons are of scarlet. As Cardinal Martinelli is a member of the Augustinian order, this will be the color also of his ordinary costume like the habit of the order. But the skull cap, biretta and hat are always scarlet. The ordinary walking dress is covered with a ferraiolone of violet moire, with a collar and facings of the same materails. In winter there is also a cloak of violet or scarlet cloth with gold cording.

The cardinals di curia, or those residing in Rome, are entitled to a yearly income, or piatto cardinalizo, of 32,000 lire—about $6,400—which is paid out of the Peter's pence. The cardinal dwelling ordinarily has these special apartments: At the entrance is an ante-chamber for the domestics. Above a credence are the arms of the cardinal under a canopy. On the wall are suspended his two kneeling cushions, one of red and the other of violet silk, and his two umbrellas of the same colors. These last are for covering him when he is making a solemn entry into a church or following the viaticum bareheaded. The second room is for the cardinal's secretary. The third is called the ante-chamber of the biretta, because the red biretta is placed there on a console before a crucifix. Then comes the throne room.

When a cardinal asserts that the pope has said this or that, or has given such an order, he must be believed on his word without being obliged to prove it. This is called the oruculum vivae vocis.

Cardinals should be 30 years of age. Monsignor Martinelli will be one of the youngest members of the college. He is now 53. Cardinal Skebensky, archbishop of Prague, is the youngest, being only 38. Cardinal Yives y Tuto comes next. He is 47. Then Monsignor Martinelli fits in.

When the Sacred college is complete there are seventy cardinals, namely six bishops, fifty priests and fourteen deacons. Cardinals of a lower order have, with the consent of the pope, the right of option to pass to a higher order. The deacons can choose the vacant places of the cardinal priests if they have been deacons for ten years, and have been ordained to the priesthood. The senior cardinal priest present in Rome when one of the six bishoprics fall vacant has the option to succeed to it, with the exception of the sees of Ostia and of Porto, which are reserved for the dean and the sud-dean of the Sacred college. The dean is the senior cardinal, dating from his promotion to one of the sees.

There are now sixty-seven cardinals—forty Italians and twenty-seven of other nationalities. It is said that Pope Leo XIII. desires always to have the membership near the plenum, or limit, and that he said just before making out the recent list of twelve new cardinals:

"Better than there should be as many as possible to choose from in the next conclave." Pope Pius IX., having had the longest reign, created the most cardinals, 179; Pope Leo has buried 136 cardinals since he began his pontificate.

Besides Cardinal Martinelli, seven other cardinals have had to do with the Church of North America. They are Cardinal Cheverus, the first bishop of Boston; Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec; Cardinal Perisco, bishop of Savannah; Cardinal Mazzella, the Jesuit theologian and professor at the college at Woodstock, Md., and Cardinal Satolli, former delegate to the United States. Of these Cardinals Cheverus, Perisco and Mazzella had left this country before they were created cardinals.

BRIDGEMEN ARE ROVERS.

Speaking of American bridge builders in an article relating to structural iron workers, a writer in Leslie's Monthly says

"It is now here, a thousand miles away tomorrow, with these men. Their trade makes them rovers, going wherever a great job may be. At this moment they are in Philadelphia, now in a town on a Canadian river, in camp far in the thinly settled parts of the southwest, even abroad. In New York today there are some men who have only recently returned from India. A gang came back from Egypt a few months ago, having performed a notable exploit in bridging the Nile. There are American iron men down in Cuba, and contracts have been signed for over a score of bridges in South Africa, all to be done by Americans, to be started when the Boer war has run its course."

BLUE ROSES.

Flower-faking, or "doping," as it is generally called, is one of the most profitable swindles that can be practiced upon unsuspecting people. During the last two or three years it has become more and more general, and at the present time hundreds of men are at work in different parts of the country transforming cheap plants into apparently valuable specimens, which are eagerly bought by people who have little knowledge of horticulture. One of the most common tricks is the artificial coloring of flowers by means of chemicals.

Numbers of people have bought convolvulus with black blooms at high prices under the belief that it was a very rare plant, and in the same way blue roses and colored hyacinths and lilies have found a ready sale. Those are all produced by chemicals, and, as a rule, the flowers wither in a few days.

It has been discovered that camellias grown in earth mixed with resin show fine veins of coral red on their white petals. Earth mixed with iron fillings will also color some flowers blue, and pansies take on wonderful hues when their stems are dipped in aniline dyes, and all these methods have been taken advantage of by the flower "dopers." The "rare" flowers are generally sold by hawkers who call from door to door, and who obtain their supplies regularly from the "doper," who has his headquarters near some large town.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Were the first headache capsules put on the market. Their immediate success resulted in a host of imitations, containing antipyrine, chloral, morphine and other injurious drugs purporting to be "just as good." Avoid these imitations and insist on your having Krause's, which speedily cure the most severe cases and leaves no bad after effects. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Prof. Du Bois reports that one-half of the 1,312 college bred negroes heard from at this year's Atlanta university conference, are engaged in teaching; one-sixth are preaching, and one-sixth are "professional men," or are still studying. Six per cent. are merchants, artisans or farmers. Four per cent. are employed by the government.

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LINCOLN SEXUAL PILLS restore natural strength and vigor. They do not excite or stimulate. They are a perfectly pure and certain nerve food, and every tablet is standarized to absolute uniformity. Use them and you will rejoice in strength, nerve vigor and manly magnetism.

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Of us and keep the flies out of your homes. All kinds of screen work built to order.

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Hardware, Rubber Hose and Lawn Mowers, 38 and 40 E Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sister: Read my free Offer

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

[illegible] this Free Treatment with full [illegible] and the help of my own self to any lady [illegible] a small trial [illegible] convince yourself at home that it [illegible] and you pay me [illegible] It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and it [illegible] to continue it will only cost [illegible] a month. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrapper.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful* or *Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and *save your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

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25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

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Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

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OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

126 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EDITOR.

The last half century has written the most brilliant records ever given in the same period to the annals of the world's history, in every attribute of civilized advancement. Progress has been unexampled in art, in science, in industry, in commerce, in finance and trade, as well as in achievement in field and forum. The great republic of the new world has vastly outstripped the progress of any other half century, or, indeed, of any full century since the world was.

I shall give in these chapters of random recollections important contributions to history, made especially entertaining and instructive by personal knowledge and incident. After more than fifty years of active participation in political and public affairs, and most of the time closely related to the great political movements of all parties in state and nation, with personal acquaintance more or less intimate with the leading chieftains of peace and war, I hope to furnish new and fresh contributions to the history of our great republic outside of the ordinary lines of historical record.

GRAVE PROBLEMS SOLVED.

There never was a period in the history of our country when its achievements inspired a higher and wider measure of pride among all classes and conditions, or when the desire to study the progress of the great republic of the world was so general among the new generation that knows of our great civil war only as history records it, while the few survivors of the sore trials of the flame of battle and of reconstruction cherish everything relating to them as the most grateful memories of their lives. All know that in fraternal conflict the heroism of the blue and gray pales Grecian and Roman story, and that the American statesmanship that was confronted in war and reconstruction by the gravest problems in the history of any nation, solved them even in the fiercest tempest of sectional passions, to stand as an enduring monument of the grandeur of the civil powers of the nation that had won the grandest homage from the world for its achievements in war.

The progress of this republic in the brief span of a single life seems like a romance born of the most latitudinous imagery. When I first saw the light of day there was not a single steamship on any of the seas of the world; there was not a train of cars drawn by a locomotive; the magnetic telegraph was not even noted in the wildest of dreams; there was not a single state west of the Father of Wathers, with the exception of Missouri and part of Louisiana; the great northwest, now presenting an unbroken galaxy of mighty and prosperous commonwealths, was then an unexplored wilderness, and a large portion of the western country now possessing a thriving population and clothed with statehood, appeared on our school atlas as the Great American desert. The boundless wealth of the Rocky mountains was unknown, even to the dusky sons of the forest, who peopled that region from prehistoric times, and the now rich slopes of the Pacific, with its golden gate, had only a straggling semi-barbaric race. Ohio was known as the "backwoods," where the sturdy pioneers were yet struggling with the Indians, and ordinary postage between the east and the remote regions of the new Buckeye state was 87½ cents.

PEOPLE PROUD OF GROWTH.

There was then great pride among the people that the new republic had grown from a population of three millions to a population of twelve millions. It was regarded as an epoch of matchless progress, as Pennsylvania and New York had each completed great water highways between the seacoast, the lakes and western rivers, and, considering the feeble resources of that age, their achievements in the line of advancement were as heroic as any of the present time. Today we have an unbroken line of sovereign states from the eastern to the western sea, from northern lake to southern gulf, with great possessions in the West Indies, and holding the gateway of the world in the orient, and eighty millions of the most intelligent and prosperous people of the world enjoying the priceless blessings of our free institutions.

There is not a political party now known that had existence 70 years ago, although the democratic party may be reasonably claimed to be the successor of the republican party founded by Jefferson, that dominated the government until the advent of Jackson, who was first a candidate for president as a democratic republican to distinguish him from the national republicism of Adams and Clay. I have witnessed the creation of four political parties which have risen to national prominence, two of which have elected governors of Pennsylvania. The federal party was utterly overthrown as a national political factor when Jefferson defeated Adams, although it maintained its vitality in New England and other states and elected Buchanan to congress and Finley governor of Pennsylvania in 1820.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The organization of the anti-Masonic party, founded on the single principle of opposition to secret societies, and inspired to aggressive action by the alleged murder of Morgan, was a welcome refuge for the scattered federal forces and it became a formidable opposition to the ruling political power of the country. It elected Ritner governor of Pennsylvania in 1835, and was the first political party of the country to hold a national convention for the nomination of presidential candidates, in 1831. The party founded on a single idea, and that a perishable one, speedily waned in power, and the great whig party was organized in 1834, and displayed startling strength in the national contest of 1836 by the support it gave to Harrison. It elected two presidents—Harrison in 1804, and Taylor in 1848—and suffered two defeats with Clay and Scott as its leaders, the Clay contest standing out in the political history of the nation as one of the greatest political battles of our history.

With the overwhelming defeat of Scott in 1852, the mission of the whig party was ended, and the general whig disintegration and the democratic disaffection because of the Missouri compromise in 1854 gave a most inviting field for the new American party with its secret organization, and it presents the most revolutionary political records in many states and cities which have ever been recorded in our political conflicts. It was an important factor with Fillmore as its candidate for president in 1856, but the republican party had then made its lodgment, sustained by the most positive and earnest convictions on the slavery issue, and it won the great Lincoln battle in 1860, accepted civil war, abolished slavery, gave the nation the only sound financial system it has ever known, and has practically ruled the destiny of the republic for more than forty years. Cleveland was twice president, elected by the democrats, but with all the vigor of his rule he only halted for a time the mastery of republicanism. To these may be added the greenback party that became a national organization in 1868, the prohibition party that first appeared in national politics an 1872, and the populist party, favoring the free coinage of silver, that absorbed the greenback followers and polled over 1,000,000 votes in 1892. There have been several other socialistic parties which presented national candidates at the last presidential election, but their following was so feeble as to deny them recognition as national political factors.

CIDER CAMPAIGN.

My first distinct recollection of a presidential battle was the contest between Harrison and Van Buren, in 1840, and in no way could the extraordinary advancement of the country be better illustrated than by presenting the political conditions which then existed. I recall it, of course, only as an enthusiastic boy sharing the general infection that made the people spontaneously hurrah for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and shout the songs which were heard at almost every cross roads. Even in the most primitive communities rude log cabins were constructed as emblematic of the Harrison cause, and hard cider, or cider whether hard or soft, was drunk with the wildest huzzahs. The country was sorely depressed, labor was unemployed, money was an almost unknown commodity among the people, and what little there was came from banks, many of which were founded on the wildcat theory, and the whigs in song and story promised the workingmen "$2 a day and roast beef." It was a most inspiring and practical slogan, and all classes and conditions became earnestly enlisted in the struggle. It brought a new type of oratory to the front that was illustrated in its highest line by the celebrated "Buck Eye Blacksmith," who, with horny hands and fluent speech, coarse wit and coarser invective, rallied the masses into the most enthusiastic efforts for their cause. There were many great men at the front on the hustings, as it was only through the platform that the people could then be reached, but it was the one national battle during the period of 60 years in which the people ran away from their leaders and swept the country for Harrison like a hurricane.

ELECTION NEWS CAME SLOW.

In those days the rural community was fortunate that had a weekly mail. Daily newspapers were unknown in the country and the people had to depend solely upon their local newspapers for their news. Considering that we now expect to have sufficient returns from the entire union to determine a presidential contest not later than midnight of election day, the facilities for information in 1840 are impressively remembered. On Friday, two weeks and three days after the presidential election of 1840 in Pennsylvania, a number of neighbors were gathered at my father's at what was then known as a "raising." The custom of those days was for the neighbors to be summoned when any one of them was ready to erect the frame or log work of a building and spend the day or afternoon in fulfilling the kind neighborly offices which have been almost entirely effaced by the progress of civilization. What a builder would now do in an hour with machinery the neighborly gathering would give a day to the same task, and make it, besides, one of general hospitality and enjoyment. Friday was the day on which the weekly mail arrived and the whigs and democrats who enjoyed their political spats, as both claimed the state for their respective parties, were anxious to have the weekly paper to decide the attitude of the Keystone state.

RETURNS TO SUIT ALL.

I was dispatched to the postoffice, a mile or more distant, in time to be there when the postboy arrived, with instructions to make special haste in returning. My father was one of the few liberal men of that day who received both the democratic and whig local newspapers, so that the anxious company was assured of information from the organs of both parties. When the mail arrived at the postoffice I seized the whig paper and was delighted to find a huge coon over the Pennsylvania returns and the announcement that the state had gone for Harrison by 1,000 majority. In generous pity I opened the democratic paper to see how it would accept the sweeping disaster, and, to my utter consternation, it had a huge rooster over the Pennsylvania returns and declared that the state had voted for Van Buren by 1,000 majority. I took the shortest cut across the fields to bring the confusing news to the anxious crowd that was awaiting it, and both papers were spread open and both sides went home rejoicing in the victory. Of course, they all felt that there was a strong element of doubt in the conflicting returns, but the matter was quietly dismissed without complaint for another week, and it was fully two weeks later when th official vote was received that gave the state to Harrison by 305 majority. Where the weekly mail then was welcomed as a generous blessing from the government, the daily mail and sometimes mails twice and thrice a day reach the people, and the daily newspaper is now more widely read than were the local weeklies of olden times.

The difference in the relations between the people and the public men they worshiped in the present and half a century ago can hardly be fully appreciated in this wonderfully progressive age. Then travel was a luxury that few could enjoy and was almost wholly confined to those who found it a necessity. It was not only tedious and tiresome, but expensive far beyond the means of the great mass of the people. The great men of that day were idolized by their partisans as we now pay homage to the statue of some great leader as it poses on the pinnacle of the temple with its imperfections obliterated by distance.

CLOSER TO THE VOTERS.

I never saw Clay or Webster, although I was six years an editor before their death. A visit to Washington by a village editor was usually beyond the range of his time and means, and of the many who shouted their hozannahs to Clay and Webster and Calhoun, only one in many, many thousands ever saw their heroes face to face. Today we span the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific in five days and the song of the iron horse sends its echoes through almost every valley and to nearly every hilltop of the land. The electric telegraph has annihilated space, traversing ocean and mountain, and the telephone, now in almost every business house and in many private homes, makes easy converse with friends hundreds of miles distant. The perfection of our great system of transportation has so greatly cheapened travel that all our people as a rule, with their vastly increased resources, take frequent excursions in their business affairs or to witness the progress that is surging around them. Public men like McKinley and Bryan, who have traversed the country in their political contests, would be known and recognized in nearly every village by old and young, even if they entered it unannounced. The people are today face to face with their heroes. Today they see them as they are; they learn that they worship only men after all, with their full share of human infirmities, and the idolatry that was given to Clay is a lost attribute of the American people.

The one quality of greatness that has been lessened by the transformation of our progressive civilization is that of popular oratory. Half a century or more ago the people could be reached only by the mass meeting, as the newspaper was a luxury confined to the more fortunate few in every rural community. Political necessity then gave birth to a galaxy of popular orators of national fame that has never been equalled in modern times and is not likely ever to be equaled in the future. The field for oratory is circumscribed by the universal advent of the newspaper, and popular oratory has been largely supplanted by the mastery of forceful disputation. Mere oratory no longer sways the multitude beyond the evanescent inspiration of the moment. Intelligence has become too universal for leadership to make successful battle by rhetorical appeals to prejudice or passion, and therein is the greatest safety to the noblest republic of the world.

SOME ENGLISH SURNAMES.

According to Mr. Whitaker, Cannon is not a military name. Battle marks emigrants from the Sussex village of that name; and most of the other murderous names are supposed to be nicknames or corruptions. We are not so sure about that. In this country Pike, Spear, Swords, are well-known names, but here, by a reversal of the ordinary process, Bowie gives his name to the knife, not the knife to Bowie. Sir Cloudesley Shovel is an instance of the name of a humble implement made glorious on the seas. General Pillow's name recalls an even lowlier article. Armour, Armory, Shields, Archer, Bowyer, Bowman, are other military surnames. Some names have swum and some have sunk. Heckle and Hackler, wielders of the hatchet, hackle, remain, but the names of other sorts of flax workers, the Blackers or Bleachers, the Whiters, the Scotchers or Scutchers are scarcely known, at least in these parts. Among the cattle keepers are not only the Herds and Hurds, but the Cowards, Statherts and the Calverts, the Lords Baltimore. Todhunter, a name not dear to some persons averse to mathematics is to be catalogued with Hunter. It means a hunter of the tod or fox. The severely correct Cocker comes from the cocking main, and Bullar is a memory of the days of bull baiting. From a more fortunate source flow the musical names Harper, Singer, Sanger, Songster, perhaps Sharp, Bass, Horn; and may we not add Whistler and Musick?—New York Sun.

HOW A HORSE STEALS OATS.

There is a clever postoffice horse in Brooklyn which for some time past has been getting double rations, and will probably continue to do so until the postoffice men discover his trick. From the substation at the corner of Ninth street and Fifth avenue are sent out a number of mail collecting carts through the surrounding district. When the horses drawing these carts come in they are driven up in front of the station to stand until it is time for another collection. While thus standing they are fed. On the curb in front of each horse is placed a bag of oats. None of the horses are tied, for standing is a part of their business. This is when the horse with a double appetite has his opportunity to perform a skillful maneuver at each meal. He waits until all the rations are distributed, then, paying no attention to his own allotment, he begins slowly to back. Slowly but surely he backs into the horse below him, which in turn pushes back further and further until in a few moments the clever horse in front who started the backward procession is standing in the place of his neighbor in the rear with his head in that animal's feedbag. Then he begins to eat ravenously, finishes his neighbor's oats as soon as possible, and steps nimbly back to his own place, eats his own oats, and settles contentedly for a stand-up nap with a well-fed air of placid innocence. But the horse at the end of the line suffers. That is no affair of the clever inventor of the scheme, however.

CUTS OFF SOME RED TAPE.

The French state railroads issue stamps for the prepayment charges on freight shipped in moderate quantities, writes a Paris correspondent. The shipper buys the stamps and sticks them on the freight bill, which he hands in with the freight. These are used by those who make frequent small shipments to certan large towns, the charges on which are familiar to them. The stamps are of six different denominations, from 1 cent to 40. They are so satisfactory that the six great companies are about to adopt them.

NO BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Englishmen smile when you ask for a copy of the British constitution, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. That august document exists only in the imagination, although it is quoted and discussed and appealed to frequently. It is like the ghost of Hamlet's father. It has been and it is and it ever shall be, but it is an intangible thing. The British constitution consists of the precedents established by parliament during the last 600 years—a very complicated and intricate code, which may be changed at any moment in deference to public sentiment or to meet new conditions and emergencies, but never to promote the ambition of men.

The voters of England are extremely sensitive and suspicious. They keep good men in parliament, but bad men cannot stay and are seldom re-elected. The father of the house, who recently died, had been re-elected continuously for forty-five years. The present father of the house has been a member of that body for forty-seven years.

COMPOUND EYE IS USELESS.

Whoever thinks the male the superior animal finds no rest for the sole of his feet in the contemplation of what we, in the sublimity of our self-conceit, call "the lower animals." In our general ignorance of the house fly we do not know just how foolish and no account the male is, but we may reasonably infer that as he is as markedly deficient as usual, seeing that his eyes are so close together that they touch each other. That's always a bad sign. If you see any body with eyes close together you are entitled to think little of his intelligence, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fly has two sorts of eyes, the big compound one, 4,000 in a bunch on each side of his head, for knocking about in daylight, and the three simple eyes on the top of the head for use in a poor light, sewing and fine print. Before going into ecstacies of admiration over the creature that has 4,000 eyes on each side of his head, it might be well to remember that they are not of much account. In case of old flies kept over winter the compound eyes cave in and get broken, yet the fly seems to get along and find food. One kind gentleman varnished over the simple eye and plucked off the wings of some flies. He found that he might hold a candle close enough to burn the compound eyes of the fly before it had a suspicion that anything out of the common was going on. In daylight he took a knitting needle and brought it up in front of the fly close enough to touch its antennae before it dodged. If the knitting needle was brought up on one side Mr. Fly picked up his sticking plaster feet quite lively.

MAINE'S STANDBY.

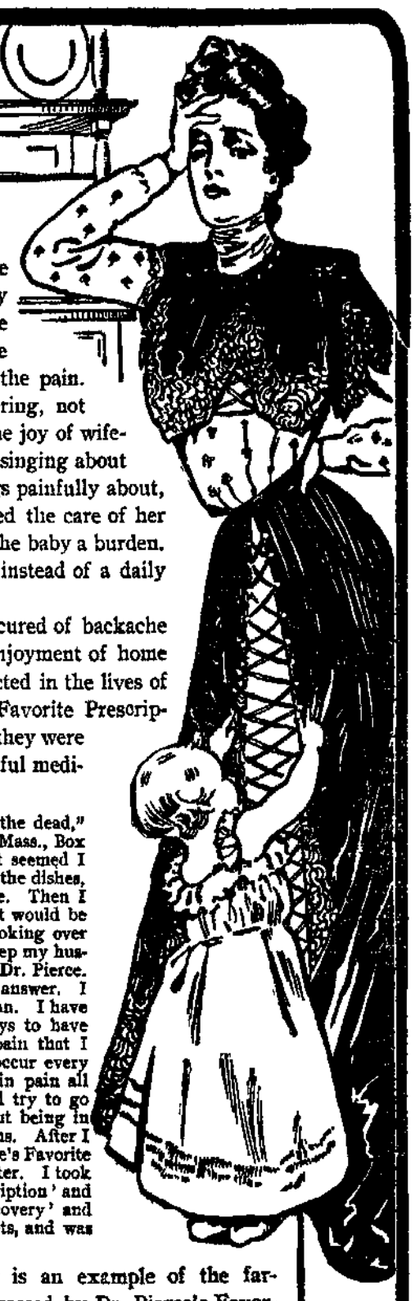
Aside from purely commercial and manufacturing lines in Maine, another source of gratification and compensation to "the Main" is the summer visitor. Fully a quarter of a million of all ages and both sexes seek this summer paradise every year. They leave behind them, according to the best available statistics, more than $5,000,000. The boats, canoes and furnishings of their summer camps and cottages are worth more than $3,000,000, for there are more than 1,200 of these pleasant abiding places owned by happy mortals from without her borders, who eagerly seek her salubrious lakes and laughing inland streams, or clean white beaches, or secluded dells as soon as Sol's torments become grievous elsewhere.—Pearson's Magazine.

THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD

offers low excursion rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Col.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Hot Springs, S. D.; St. Paul and Duluth, Minn. Tickets on sale from June 18th to Sept 10th, good to return until Oct. 31st. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent, or C. A. Asterline, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 6-8-St-Sept-9.

Labor in the south is in great demand and the negroes are better paid than they have ever been in their lives before.

Backache



"Please ride me pick-a-back." The little one tugs at the mother's dress and looks up pleadingly into her face, as she teases again, "Mamma, give baby a ride." The very thought of lifting the little one to her aching back seems to intensify the pain. Backache, that common form of womanly suffering, not only means much misery but also a large loss of the joy of wifehood and motherhood. The wife who used to go singing about her work light-footed and light-hearted, now drags painfully about, sighing instead of singing. The mother who loved the care of her baby and entered into its merry romps, now finds the baby a burden. Life has become a daily round of painful duties instead of a daily happiness.

Imagine the gratitude of such a woman who is cured of backache and other womanly ills and restored to the full enjoyment of home and family! Such a transformation has been effected in the lives of thousands of women by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They were weak but were made strong; they were sick but were made well by the use of this wonderful medicine for the cure of womanly ills.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' almost raised me from the dead," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Egypt, Plymouth Co., Mass., Box 14. "I had pain all over me and such a dragging feeling it seemed I could not do my housework. I had to sit down to wash the dishes, even. In the year 1897 I was so sick I did not care to live. Then I thought of my little boy and my husband, and thought it would be dreadful to go and leave them behind. One day I was looking over my papers and found a little book in which I used to keep my husband's accounts. I read it and thought I would write to Dr. Pierce. I wrote a few lines to him, and in a few days received an answer. I decided to try his medicine, and to-day I am a well woman. I have no backache, no headache, no pain at all. I used always to have headache previously to the monthly period, and such pain that I would roll on the floor in agony. This sometimes would occur every two weeks and I would be very weak afterward. I was in pain all over. My feet would slip from under me when I would try to go across the room, and I could not walk any distance without being in pain. Words cannot express what I suffered in two months. After I had taken one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I began to feel better. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and was completely cured."

Mrs. Gardner's recovery is an example of the far-reaching power to cure possessed by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will positively cure every form of womanly disease which is curable by medicine. It has often cured forms of disease which local physicians had pronounced incurable by medicine, insisting on an operation as the only way of relief. "Favorite Prescription" is a reliable regulator; it dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. Taken as a preparative for maternity it gives the mother abundant vigor and vitality and makes the baby's advent practically painless. As a tonic for weak, nervous women or nursing mothers, it excels all the so-called tonics which are only stimulants in disguise. "Favorite Prescription" is a strengthening and not a stimulating medicine. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine nor any other narcotic. It is purely a vegetable preparation and cannot disagree with the weakest constitution.

The cures effected by the use of "Favorite Prescription" are lasting. The following letter is only one of many written by women whose permanent restoration to sound health is a never ending source of gratitude and delight.

"Although it has been quite a time since I wrote you," says Mrs. Fred Kempson, of Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Box 57, "still your name is a blessing in our house, and I think it my duty to let you know that I am still enjoying good health, thanks to you and your 'Favorite Prescription.' When I think how I was five years ago, and then see how I am now, I say, God bless Dr. Pierce's works, and may he live long to help poor, suffering women. I have never had any return of my weakness and am well and hearty. Can do all my own work without any pain."

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE! On receipt of only 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*, we will send to any address a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser (1008 large pages), in paper-covers. Or for the "Adviser" in cloth binding, send 31 stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DR. WITHROW INTERPRETS NOAH'S ADVENTURE IN THE ARK AND TELLS OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 21, 1901.

Topic—"Noah Saved in the Ark."

Text—Genesis viii., 1-22.

NOAH SAVED IN THE ARK.

The story of the flood was formerly a favorite object of skeptical criticism of holy scripture. Unbelievers made sport of it, as having no surer basis for belief than Aesop's fables. But within the last generation a marvelous change has been wrought, quite contradictory of such incredulous criticism.

Antiquarian scientists have accumulated evidences in favor of faith in a deluge, which skepticism cannot contend against with any better appliance than a curled lip. For it has been proved that "all nations have preserved traditions of a general deluge," and these agree strikingly with the account we have in scripture.

They of India, Chaldea, Egypt, China, Greece, and so, too, the Peruvians, Mexicans, Greenlanders and others represent the event of a vast and overwhelming flood as definitely as our scriptures do. For our present purpose we may safely accept this general testimony and go on to consider Noah saved in the ark as a symbol of man saved in Christ.

EXTENT A MOOTED QUESTION.

Noah was saved from an all engulfing overthrow. Whether the deluge was universal or partial one cannot be unerringly certain. The immense mass of erudite discussion on this question which loads our libraries does not settle the matter. One learned man takes the side of a universal flood; another as well informed insists that it extended only as far as human habitations.

The fact that the Bible describes it in terms of universality is most depended upon by those who are on one side. Thus (Genesis vii., 19), "All the high hills that were under the whole heavens were covered," "and the mountains were covered." But we have ample evidence that the use of universal terms of description in scripture is not to be taken always literally.

For an example, we read in Acts xix., 10, that during Paul's two years of preaching in Ephesus "all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." To understand this literally is to force an author's meaning more than any one of us would consider just. We know very well the intention of the reporter was to indicate a very widespread area of the truth concerning Christ through Paul's preaching in Ephesus. This and not that every man, woman and child in either the continent of Asia, or in Asia Minor, or in a smaller province, had heard the good news of salvation by grace.

NOT MEANT LITERALLY.

It is easy to instance other expressions in scripture which are in terms of universality but are not meant to be interpreted literally. Because of this and because of arguments the learned have adduced in favor of the deluge extending only so the then inhabited world, we are ready to agree with such a candid and conservative scholar as the late Prof. Taylor Lewis. As where he writes that the reported of the event in the Bible "may have supposed the whole earth covered as far as he knew anything about the earth as a whole."

But, while it is a matter of discussion whether the whole material world was engulfed, it is not a question among Bible believers whether all mankind has been involved in an apostasy from God. That "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God" is affirmed categorically. Nothing could be more definite and finally affirmed than (I.John, v., 19) the loving Apostle John asserts: We know "the whole world lieth in wickedness," or, as the margin reads, "in the wicked one," the "old serpent, the devil and Satan," of whom we studied in our last lesson, is "the God of this world." And mankind are "the children of disobedience."

The incontestable fact is that never has a new tribe or territory been found in which men were living virtuously. Without being brought to faith in Jehovah and Jesus all sorts and conditions of aboriginal peoples have been in a moral debasement, the controlling tendency in which was to sink lower and lower. The race of human beings lies under the domination of bad disposition, desire and determination, and as sure as the waters of the flood overflowed and destroyed man from off the earth, sin has swept over the world of the living and sunk men into oblivion. But we pass to a second truth in the symbol.

Noah was saved by the good providence of God "in the ark." It was not a scheme of his own devising. If the most probable theory of the scene of the deluge be accepted, it was not at a seaport, nor at a near approach to waters on which a craft of the size of the ark could sail. No wonder if the people chided the builder when laying such a keel in such a locality. But let us remember the whole structure was an original idea of infinite wisdom. It was God's way for saving certain souls, and not the way of wisdom of the world would have chosen.

Salvation through Jesus Christ is unutterably original. In all the dreams, devices and desires of devotees and sages, in all the historic ages there never was one which suggested saving men by the method which God provided in Christ. Universally, always and everywhere, the most that men thought to do in order to be saved has been to propitiate evil spirits by offering costly sacrifices and to please the upper powers by behaving better. Either don't be bad or else be good, and nothing more can be done to secure future welfare.

But God in Jesus Christ comes to a self-ruined race and offers eternal life if we will but believe in Him, rest in Him and return with real repentance to Him. He asks no bloody sacrifices. He does not require a sinless life. He "can be just and justify the ungodly who believe in Jesus."

"The Son of Man came to seek and to save them that are lost," and "His blood cleanseth from all sin." He suffered to bring us unto God.

SCOFFERS ON ALL SIDES.

Such are the glorious gospel truths which express this plan of unparalleled originality for saving men. Of course we know there are many who scoff at it. They no more discern its fitness to serve the end of saving a soul now than the neighbors of Noah could see any sense in building the ark when and where and as he built it. But let me hope that you are glad, as you read this to say: I believe in God's method, and "simply to Thy cross I cling."

"Noah was saved because he believed and showed that he did by acting accordingly. Thus we read (Hebrews, xi., 7), "By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house." Noah believed blindly. There were no records suggesting such an event. He was not moved by some enthusiast, Peter the Hermit-like, getting up a mighty excitement.

He simply heard from God. How the communication came no matter. It is the message, not the carrier, which we count important in everyday life. We hear from God also, now by one instrument of His choosing and now by another. There comes a call in the inmost consciousness which has the voice of authority, ad if we heed it we soon learn it is the voice of God.

MOVED NOAH WITH FEAR.

It moved Noah with fear. Wiser man was he than some we have known who proclaim their belief to be that there is nothing in the future to fear. They cannot see why everybody is not bound to be well off at least. Ask them if they are well off now. Ask whether there is as much peace of mind for those who have nothing to do with God as for the earnestly pious.

There is but one honest answer to such inquiries: "The soul that sinneth it shall die," and although there is no more sign of such a doom today than there was of the deluge in Noah's day, it is but a matter of time. "The wages of sin is death" And when (II. Peter, ii., 5) the Almighty "brought in the flood upon the world of the ungodly" they learned but too late that "sin when it is finished bringeth forth death."

Noah did not believe without good evidence. He saw the general condition of degeneracy and defilement depicted in Genesis vi., 13, when "God said unto Noah: The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence." "For all flesh had corrupted his way upon earth." So that (vi., 5) "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. It was no unprovoked and capricious act of judgment which overtook the world, because God was easily made angry.

SAW CORRUPT CONDITIONS.

Sin is its own self-destroyer. "Wicked men and seducers worse and worse" and "the way of the transgressor is hard." Noah saw these corrupt conditions culminating and heard in his heart the voice of divine judgment and so went about building an ark for the saving of his family. No one but himself believed.

He preached for a century calling his generation to repentance. But they would not heed his words. He never made one convert to his views so far as we know. When the day of doom struck and the call from God sounded in his soul, "Come thou and all thy house into the ark," it reads as if he had secured his immediate family circle at the last moment. As for the rest of mankind the door was shut (Genesis vii., 16) for "the Lord shut him in." Blessed was his reward of faith.

Noah was saved in the ark not as a perfect man, but as a typically trustful and comparatively "righteous" man. So is it with those who are saved in Jesus Christ. "There is not that liveth and sinneth not." "If any man say he has no sin he deceiveth himself and the truth is not in him."

NOAH A MODEL FOR MAN.

As a typically trustful man he is, indeed, a model for us who would be saved in Christ. In Hebrews (ii., 7) Noah is called "heir of the righteousness which is faith." That is, he inherited from some believing source, we suppose, the gift and grace of faith. Therefore, he believed God and built the ark and got into it, and gathered the inmates that were saved with him, while acting on the bare word of God without any sign of deluge or doom.

The greatest proof we can give of being in sympathy with and in the service of God is by believing what He has said. There is no other offense that gives Him the affront like quibbling about what He has spoken. Believe, believe, believe as His holy word directs and blessings are sure to follow. Noah was only a comparatively righteous man. After the flood, as we recall, he fell into offensive sin; so that unbelievers mock at such as he being a favorite of God.

Their mistake is in supposing Noah stands for an example of spotless perfection. Not at all. He was only a comparatively righteous man. But when we see one surrounded with indescribably bad influences at present and this tried and tempted one lives afar and away above and better than the rest, do we not regard such as a model of virtue?

ENVIRONMENT A FACTOR.

To obtain a true standard measure of any man almost the first necessity is to reckon with his environment. Acting on this, who will call Noah less than a righteous man compared with the rest of that age and generation? Blessed is he who ever rises above the moral and religious practices which prevail around him. Against such, we expect, the great judge will decide gently.

A sweet poem by a precious friend, Dr. John H. Finley, of Princeton university, expresses my thought concerning such a decision, in terms touching, tender and true. Here is one stanza to prove it:

And when you stand before the Great Judge,
Who'll open the book and scan your life o'er,
May He in His love forgive where you've tried,
And say to your soul: "It micht ha ben waur.
Gang ye wi' the sheep; it micht ha ben waur."

WHAT WOMEN LIKE IN MEN.

The casual every-day accomplishments of a man have much to do with women's liking, and first of all comes savoir faire, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan. He may or not be what is rather vulgarly described as "a society man," yet he must understand and be familiar with the myriad little usages that form society's unwritten law. To be at ease in any set, to be equal to emergencies, to carry off an awkward situation with urbanity and perfect self-possession—this faculty wins unstinted admiration from a woman. And then there are the things that go with this—knowledge of the proper thing to do, the little courtesies, the delicate and tactful attentions that mean everything and nothing, the ability to order a dinner properly, to make things go off smoothly, to carry out a plan without a blunder or a jar, the carriage ready at the proper moment, the flowers specially arranged, the right seats at the theater, everything foreseen, every possible occurrence provided for, every want anticipated and every contretemps avoided.

These are all unimportant in themselves, yet in the mass they never fail to create a strong impression in a woman; for a woman hates blunders and will trust a man in great things if she sees that he has a genius for making small things go off well.

PORTO RICO A PROBLEM.

The article by Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the United States commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico, in the July number of the North American Review, on the "Significance of the Porto Rican Problem," should be read by everyone who is interested in the effort now being made to draw together into closer and more intimate relations the various nationalities of the Western Hemisphere. In Porto Rico we found Spanish laws and Spanish institutions in more or less effective operation, some of them better adapted to the genius and necessities of the Porto Rican people than any American substitutes could be. To efface these arbitrarily, and replace them by others of our own making, would be equivalent to announcing to the world that our system and those prevailing among our Spanish-American neighbors are irreconcilable; and, as a consequence, the feeling of distrust of which the Central and South American republics showed symptoms of during the recent war, will be apt to turn into fear and hatred of us. Dr. Rowe shows, in a very interesting and suggestive manner, how this danger may be averted. The difference between our problems in the Philippines and in Porto Rico is thus set forth:

"The Spanish civilization, with its highly organized political and administrative system, and its carefully developed and complex codes, was, in form at least, extended to the West Indian possessions. We, therefore, meet a population accustomed to a system of law quite as carefully worked out as our own, although in parts constructed on a different basis. Looked at form this point of view the Philippine problem is simplar than the Porto Rican. The United States Philippine commission has to deal with a people whose political traditions are as yet unformed, the great majority having still to pass through the first stages of political training. The form of control must, therefore, be more or less absolute, in order to secure the first requisite for stable government, the maintenance of order. The problem is by no means so simple in Porto Rico. As far as the private law is concerned the traditions have been formed and are as definite as those of Spain itself. It is out of the question, therefore, to sweep away at one fell blow the entire structure. Such a policy would throw the institutional life of the people into a state of confusion, and inevitably lead to anarchy and disintegration."

FACES THAT LIVE FOREVER.

It is impossible to say exactly which people have changed least in facial appearance, because we have no records of sufficient antiquity. There are preserved in Egyptian temples paintings which are at least 4,000 years old, and yet the figures of men represented on them cannot be distinguished from types now existing. There is, however, reason to believe that the facial appearance of the lower races are the most persistent. Civilized men lead highly complex lives and are able to rapidly adapt themselves to new conditions by alterations in their physical and intellectual nature. Savage men do not possess this power in an equal degree and are therefore likely to retain the same facial characters for a longer time. Mental development shows itself most of all in the face, which is accordingly apt to change most rapidly n the higher races.

THREE KINGS BEFORE HER.

Victoria ascended the throne at an inauspicious moment. Kingship had fallen into a miserable disrepute, says an English magazine. The last three monarchs who had sat upon our throne had done little to make their office easy or glorious. George III. had obscured whatever virtues were his by an obstinacy of opinion which lost us a vast colony, and which might well have enslaved us to a foreign power. George IV. had died unwept and unpitied. As he had made his distinguished office a scandal, as he had made his throne ridiculous by a deplorable levity of taste and conduct, so he had forfeited the affection of his people, and alienated their sympathy long before death overtook him. "There never was an individual," proclaimed the Times but a few weeks after his death, "less regretted by his fellow creatures than this deceased king. What eye has wept for him? What heart has heaved one throb of unnecessary sorrow?" And the Times expressed in these bitter words nothing less than the popular judgment Nor can it be said that William IV. graced the throne of Britain. Loved for his homely virtues, he raised a smile of kindly contempt by his lack of dignity and his frank misunderstanding of kingly ceremonial. On the day of his accession he escaped from his council and was found throwing shillings to a noisy crowd in a back street, and never did he acquire the rudiments of tact, which should be the first wisdom of kings.

BUILT BY LUNATICS.

To find a land where lunatics are successful artisans, tillers of the soil and builders of railways, one needs to travel no farther than to Williard, in Seneca county, says the New York Herald. In the Williard state hospital for the insane the inmates make their own clothing and shoes, manufacture brooms and tinware and perform much of the ordinary labor of the institution. They work the farm of 1,200 acres which is connected with the institution, and raise all the food necessary for the hundreds of patients there, besides putting up enough canned fruit to supply all the other state insane asylums. But the greatest work performed by the patients at Williard was the building of the railroad which connects it with the Lehigh Valley road, six miles distant. Nearly all the actual work in the building of this railway was done by the lunatics, and done well. This idea of giving to the inmates of the institution steady work, and as much of it as possible out of doors, has had a beneficial effect upon them.

In the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane the inmates do some creditable work in modeling clay, producing pottery and busts of really good workmanship and artistic design. In Great Britain and some other European countries a system of reasonable work for the inmates of insane asylums has been introduced with excellent results. The first institution for the treatment of insanity as a disease was established in this country through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin in 1751. England had no such institution until forty-one years later, and France followed forty-three years later. Great changes have been made in the treatment of the insane in the last fifty years. Half a century ago 40 per cent of the patients were under physical treatment. Now it is said that there are only about 1 per cent so restrained.

FOUR SUNDAYS.

Throughout Holland the four Sundays in November are kept as fete days. They are named severally Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession. On Review Sunday everyone goes to church, and after service there is a church parade, when all the young men and maidens look at each other, but forbear speaking. On decision Sunday each would-be benedict approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow, and from her response judges whether he is acceptable as a suitor or not. On Purchase Sunday the consent of parents and guardians is sought, if the wooing during the week has been happy. Possession Sunday witnesses the first appearance of the various lovers before the world as actual or prospective brides and bridegrooms

YOU'RE LOPSIDED.

The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right ear is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. Short sight is more common in town than among country folk, and of all people the Germans have the largest proportion of short-sighted persons. The shortest interval of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In fifty-four cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.

TASTE IN DRINK CHANGES.

The fine old sherries which the British court used to drink with delight in the days of our grandfathers, but which have lain dormant in their crusted bottles in the cellars of the royal residences for many years, owing to the change of taste in drink, are rapidly being distributed over half the civilized globe. The story of how the king came to sell his sherry does not seem even yet to be generally known. On stock being taken of the wine in the royal cellars after his majesty's ascension to the throne, it was found that owing to the unpopularity of sherry enough of it had been laid down to last—at the present rate of consumption—for about a hundred years. Under these circumstances it was thought better to sell off a large proportion of it and to reinvest the money obtained by this means in wines of a character more suited to the tastes and constitutions of the present day.—London Daily Mail.

A PARLIAMENTARY ROMEO.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt was deeply impressed by her friends on the terrace of the house of commons says the East Anglian Times. Two more handsome men, she vows, she has never seen than George Wyndham and Ian Malcolm. Hearing that the member for the Stowmarket division is an amateur actor, Dona Sol offered him an attractive engagement to play Romeo to her Juliet. A handsomer Don Caesar de Bazan than the chief secretary for Ireland, the famous French actress vows, she could not desire to "play up to." Both statesmen ungallantly determined to stick to politics.

A LITTLE PERSONAL.

Miss Plumpersquat (of lady base ball nine)—I am not going to pitch for this game!

Lady Manager—Why not?

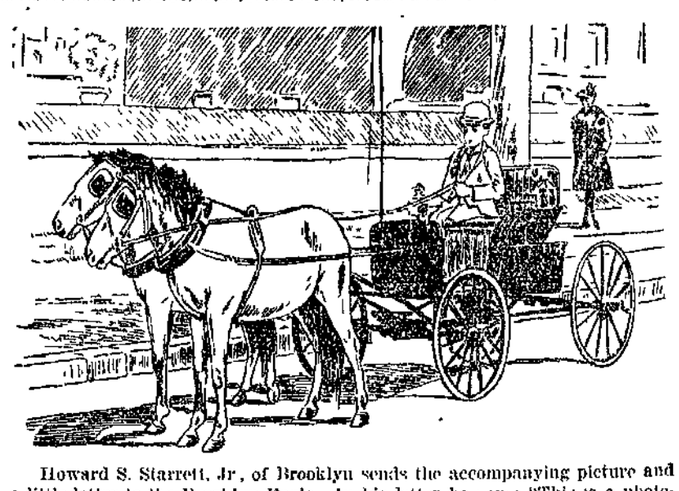
Miss Plumpersquat (indignantly)—While I was practicing somebody in the crowd yelled, "Get onto her curves!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

For the Children.

Howard Starrett and His Pair of Ponies



Howard S. Starrett, Jr., of Brooklyn sends the accompanying picture and a little letter to the Brooklyn Eagle. In his letter he says: "This is a photograph of my ponies, Easter and Aguinaldo. They have won four blue ribbons, and they are not 3 years of age yet. I broke them to drive and taught them their little tricks, although I am only 10 years of age. My ponies were the smallest ever driven at the New York horse show. They are 36 inches high."

CAMBRIC TEA.

It Was "Upsetty," and Gertrude Thought One Cup Was Enough.

They were sitting at the luncheon table, mamma, Gertrude and brother. Brother was banging on the table with a spoon, for, as Gertrude said, "His manners haven't come yet." The little girl sat looking at the big piece of bread and sugar on her plate. She was very fond of bread and sugar.

"What's the matter with my little girl?" asked mamma. "Can't you eat your lunch, dear?"

Gertrude looked up from her brown study. "I've been thinkin," she explained. "Yesterday was my 5-year-old birfday, mamma, an once you said when I got, oh, so very old, I might have a cup of tea, an now don't you think I are old enough?" And a tiny wrinkle came into her forehead. Mamma smiled. "Yes, dear, I do think so. I will give you a cup of really cambric tea."

Gertrude clapped her hands and watched eagerly as mamma poured out the tea and fixed it for her. She held out her hands for the cup and set it down carefully by her plate. "Really, truly Cambridge tea, brother," she said as she saw brother watching her. She took a sip and smiled at mamma. It was just like grown up folks.

"Your tea is very quite well cooked, Mrs. Mamma," she said graciously as she stirred it. Then she turned to her bread and sugar again.

Now was brother's chance. His little hands grasped the pretty china cup and raised it high in the air, trying to put it to his mouth. He wanted to taste the lovely cambric tea.

Gertrude turned around quickly. "Oh, my tea!" she cried. Mamma shook her head hard and put her finger to her lips. Then, reaching over to the baby, she touched his arm, saying gently, "Brother, give mamma the cup." Brother at once turned it upside down.

A splash of hot tea, a piercing scream, and the cup fell to the floor. Brother was more frightened than hurt, but his dress was soaked, and mamma carried him up stairs to nursie, where his woe was soon comforted.

Gertrude picked up the cup, which had not even a crack on its pink surface. She brought a cloth and was trying to mop up the floor when mamma returned. Things were soon straightened, and mamma asked whether Gertrude would have some more tea.

"No, I thank you, Mrs. Mamma," said the little girl. "Your cambridge tea is upsetty, so I'll have some muslin milk now, if you please, 'um."—Lyn Lovett in Brooklyn Eagle.

He Saved Two Lives.

Donald Douglass, 16 years old, who is living at Albion, Neb., has the distinction of having saved the lives of two boys. Last summer, while at Camp Douglass, five miles above Des Moines, on the Des Moines river, while bathing, he noticed a little fellow 8 or 9 years old sinking in deep water. Taking in the situation at once, the boy ran some 40 rods, leaped into the river, reached the spot, dived and, catching the little fellow, carried him to a boat near by. To Donald's presence of mind and his quickness of action was due the saving of the boy.

Some time later, while camping at the same place, a little 3-year-old boy jumped into the water from a boat moored some distance away. Donald heard the splash and, turning, saw the boy just as he disappeared beneath the surface. Swimming to the spot, he dived and brought out the boy and gave him to his excited mother.

Where Water Caused a Fire.

It seems queer to think of water being the cause of fire. Still it has been, and on a very large scale, on the coast of Ireland. For centuries the great waves had been breaking down the rocks which lined the seashore, and at last the water reached some masses of stone that held large deposits of iron pyrites and alum. The water washing over the deposits caused a natural process which is known as oxidation and which caused such a fearful heat that the whole cliff became a volume of fire. The rocks resembled a volcano for weeks, and when the fire at last burned out nothing was left of this once towering cliff but a mass of crumbling brick.

A BOY'S DREAM.

Through Which He Learned of What True Greatness Consists.

A boy lay in the shade of an old oak and saw the clouds float by.

"How I should like to be a man," he thought, "and do great things! I want to hear folks talk of me with awe. I want to see my name in print, and it must be in big black type. I want to know that all men say of me, 'What a fine man Roy Lang is!'"

Roy's great blue eyes shone as he thought all this and much more like it. He built day dreams by the score, and in each he saw his own name high on the rolls of fame.

Then Roy slept, and this is the dream he had—not a day dream this time, but one straight from the land of Nod:

"I was out on the sea in a great storm," he said when he told the dream to me, "and the wind blew hard, and all the men were wild with fear. The black rocks tried to tear holes in the sides of the ship. I was the one to cry, out, 'Get the boats, boys!' The men did as I said, and soon the boats were full of men. I saw them start for shore, but I was left on the wreck. My heart sank. A wild fear came to me. Must I die there—I who was so young? Would no one help me? Then I heard a voice say, 'Roy, my lad, now is your time to be great!'

"The men who were in the boat came back and said, 'Come, we will make room for you!' But I thought I would heed the voice.

"'No,' I said, 'I will not go. One more would sink the boat, and we should all be lost.'

"The waves swept the boat from my sight. The wreck soon sank and was lost in the deep sea. A soft voice sang in my ears: 'Well done, Roy! Now you are great.' I went down, down, down! I could feel the cold waves in my face; then I heard your voice and knew it was all a dream, and I was glad to be at home with you. Still, I think I could lay down my life for a friend if there was need."

"And that would make you great, dear Roy," I said, "though you might not get your name in print. It is the act that makes you great, and your best joy comes when you think, 'God knows. If men do not. When I am great in his sight, I need not care if the world does not know.'"—Pearl Barker in Housekeeper.

Their Birthday.

I've a secret to tell you, Dolly—
Let me whisper it in your ear.
Tomorrow will be our birthday,
Your birthday and mine, my dear!
As soon as the sun peeps over
The hill where the blackberries grow
I'll be eight years old, my Dolly,
And you'll be one, you know.

Don't you remember, Dolly—
I'm perfectly sure you do—
When I woke last birthday morning,
The first thing I saw was you?
You sat on the edge of a workbox,
Waiting, you lovely child,
And when you saw I was looking
You stretched out your arms and smiled.

And you're just as lovely as ever,
Though your curls are very thin,
And your poor legs wabble sadly,
And your left eye's falling in.
So, if tomorrow morning
Another child comes here,
We'll treat her well, but she'll never
Take your place, my dear!

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HUNG BY THE NECK.

Some one in the smoking car recognized in the old gray-haired man pulling away at a pipe a former city marshal of a frontier town in Dakota, and we at once crowded in on him and asked him to tell the story of his being lynched by a mob.

"Thar' wasn't nothin' much to it," he replied with a smile. "The boys thought I was too fresh as city marshal, and so they rushed me."

"But we want the particulars," was insisted. "What happened before they hang you?"

"Well, several things happened. As city marshal I had a crowd of about 200 blacklegs to keep in order. They didn't keer fur the law, but was afraid of my guns. We had had half a dozen skirmishes when the crowd got together and decided that I must go. They sent a feller named Jenkins to tell me to take a walk or look out fur trouble, and of course I didn't go. I jest walked around as usual, and next day at noon the fuss begun. It seemed like everybody in town was shootin' at

"IT SEEMS LIKE EVERYBODY IN TOWN WAS SHOOTIN' AT ME."

me, and I made fur the railroad depot. It was in the papers that I stood 'em off fur four hours. Then I got a bullet in the hip and they had me out."

"But you must have hurt some of them in return?"

"Yes, of course. They said I killed three and wounded four or five. I allus thought it was a poor record, though. When they got me out the idea was to hang me. It was wonderful how many ropes were brought out, and how many men knowed all about makin' a hangman's knot. The crowd carried me down to a tree by the creek and it wasn't a minit before I was up on a bar'l and the noose was over my neck. Some of 'em was fur givin' me time to git my breath, but that man Jenkins kicked the bar'l away and left me hangin' in the air."

"And what were your sensations?" was asked.

"I had so many that they was all mixed up," replied the old man. "About all I remember was tryin' to touch the airth with my toes, and feelin' a good deal of goneness in my lungs. Can't say thar' was any great pain about it. I kept turnin' 'round and 'round, and the voices of the crowd kept growin' fainter and fainter, and by and by I fell asleep. It was jest about dusk when they hung me, and the last of the crowd had been gone 15 minits when I come to. The rope had broke and let me down, and mebbe it was an hour before I could crawl away."

"And you made your way out of town?"

"Did I? Wall, the papers didn't say so. By midnight I was as good as ever, except a stiff neck and a sore throat. I went to Joe Peter's saloon and got three or four drinks and two guns, and then I started fur the head of the street and worked down."

"How did you work down?"

"Why, I worked every place whar' I thought I could find one o' that crowd, and I found lots of 'em. It was a big surprise party, but the record was nuthin' to brag of. I was so shook up I couldn't shoot very straight. They buried six men next day, and two dozen others had the limps more or less fur the next three months. That wasn't the p'int, however. The p'int was that the blacklegs got out of town and law and order went to the top, and we become so powerful quiet and good that the railroad run another line and sidetracked us and every business house moved over to Jack Hill. It would hev bin a heap better fur that town if my rope hadn't broke."

"And did you never feel any ill-effects from the hanging?" was the last question.

"Jest one. Since that time I can't holler wuth shucks, and it makes it sorter bad fur me when I'm camped on the prairie and want to skeer the howlin' kyotes away."

A FRIEND TO THE LANDLORD.

"I suppose I have written a hundred different 'skits' to the detriment of the summer hotel keeper," said the newspaper man, who had just returned from his vacation, "but I shall write no more. I have been investigating his case on this trip, and from this time he has my sympathy."

"Have you discovered that he is an abused individual?" was asked.

"In a hundred different things. I was at the seashore. After waiting three days for a storm and not getting one a woman walks up to the desk and demands her bill in an indignant, injured way, and when the landlord sought for an explanation he was told that she came to the shore for no other reason than to see a storm, and consequently felt that she had been swindled. When mine host explained that he was not able to control the Atlantic ocean, she held him responsible, because there has been no moonlight-nights."

"There was an old chap who had something the matter with his legs," resumed the sympathizer, "and he had to be wheeled around in a chair. I thought he was taking lots of comfort, but after three or four days he was wheeled into the office to make a kick. What do you suppose it was about?"

"Too much ocean, maybe."

"That was exactly it. He thought there was ten times as much water as there was any need of, and if there was no way to reduce it he was going to quit. While the landlord was promising to see what could be done, I'll be hanged if the old chap didn't demand a mountain to vary the scenery! There was none in market just then, and he called for his bill and got out on the first train for the Catskills. It's dollars to cents that he no sooner got there than he demanded oceans. And would you think anyone would kick about the tides?"

"Hardly."

"But I heard them do it every day. They were all women, though. They had an idea that it ought to be high tide and low tide to suit their personal convenience, and they held the landlord personally responsible. One of 'em said it was the signal service which controlled the tides, and if the landlord hadn't proper influence with that organization she guessed she'd go elsewhere. Half an hour later a woman wanted the whole office force to go out and capture her a clam to be made a pet of, and another was kicking because she had been there for a week and hadn't seen a whale. That wasn't the climax, though."

"Well, what was?"

"A man who was stone blind came down with an attendant, and after he had been there about two hours he expressed a desire to hear a waterfall. There wasn't any to hear, and the way he did go on about swindling landlords was something to make your hair stand up. There wasn't an hour in the day that my landlord wasn't being abused by some guest, for something not his fault, and from this day on the summer resort man has my full sympathies. When I paid my bill without a kick there were tears of gratitude in his eyes, but he hadn't had time to express himself in words when an old hunk walked up and said he had been out bear-hunting for two successive days and hadn't seen even a bear track, and he demanded to know what sort of summer coop he had got into!"

A WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

When Col. Banister left Chicago for the mountains for the benefit of his lungs he had a dim idea that he would settle down somewhere and put in a term in the state legislature. He reached Pine Top City to find the climate all he hoped for, and after a few days he broached the subject of office-getting to the landlord of the hotel.

"I'm a new man here," was the reply, "but I know a feller who can tell you all about it, and I'll send him in."

The "feller" proved to be an ex-member of the legislature, and when the subject was stated, he replied:

"Yes, I can tell you jest how to work it, and if you want me to I'll run your campaign and agree to land you in the senate."

The colonel expressed a desire for an outline of how the campaign was to be run, and the "ex" laid a gun on the table before him and said:

"I don't reckon you brought one with you, but that's a good one, and I can get along without it for a week or so. The first thing you want to do is to go out and pick a fuss and shoot your man."

"Pick a fuss about what?" queried the colonel.

"Don't make no difference. Jest go out on the street and cuss the town, the climate or the people. Get up a row over religion or politics or the hereafter. When you've got to a certain pint you must call the other feller a liar. He'll reach back for his gun; but you must get the drop on him and bore him. Don't get rattled over it. If you miss him you'll feel something red-hot go through you, and the campaign will be off."

"But Lord save you, I can't go out and shoot a man down!" exclaimed the colonel.

"Got to do it, sir—got to do it, or you can't do no runnin' for office. Havin' killed your man, you want to announce your political ambitions. Put about $30 in my hands to set up the drinks for the boys, and I'll see that the verdict of the coroner's jury is all right, and that Pine Top whoops 'er for you. You'd better pay the funeral expenses of the victim as well; the boys are quick to notice little pints like that."

"And that will be all?" asked the colonel.

"Oh, no, that will be only the start—the openin' of the campaign. I had to shoot four men myself, and only got into the house at that. You play poker, of course?"

"No."

"Then you must learn. You'll have to put in your nights in the poker-rooms or the boys will say you feel yourself too good. How much whisky can you drink?"

"A tablespoonful."

"Got to learn to drink half a gallon in a day. A candidate who don't drink at every bar stands no show. How's your voice?"

"Very weak."

"That's bad. The boys will expect about three speeches a day, with one extra on Sunday. Can you shoot two-handed and ride a bucking broncho?"

"I—I don't think I want to go to the legislature!" replied the colonel, after a moment's thought.

"Well, that's for you to say. I'm showin' you how to do it, and to have lots of fun at the same time, but mebbe it's jest as well you don't try it. Come to size you up, I'm afraid you don't know over half a dozen cuss-words, and that you'd try to shoot your first man with the butt-end of the gun!"

CIRCUMSTANCES BEAT HIM.

The train was just ready to pull out of the Union depot at St. Louis when a very natty looking man whom it was easy to recognize as a drummer entered the parlor car with a grip in either hand. He walked straight to section eight, changed his silk hat for a cap, removed his $50 spring overcoat, and then wrote on a card and pinned to the back of one of the seats:

"I represent Blank & Co., of New York, the largest grocery house in the world. I am going from St. Louis to Chicago. I have paid for this whole section, and shall occupy both seats during the entire trip. I am no railroad hog, but I want what I pay for. Orders taken in St. Louis in the last week aggregate $51,000, and it was a bad week at that."

When this placard had been put up the man marched stiffly down the aisle in search of the smoking car, and he had been gone about ten minutes, and the train was under way, when a second natty-looking man appeared. He had only one grip, but his self-importance was not to be disputed. His seat was for upper No. 10, but he stopped at No. 8 and read the placard. When he had finished it a smile of joy came to

THE NEW COMER HAD JUST GOT COMFORTABLY SEATED.

his face. He removed the grip, hat and overcoat to No. 10, and then wrote as follows and pinned the missive in place of the other:

"I represent Fish & Hook, of Boston, who do a moderate but safe business. I am also going from St. Louis to Chicago, but I have paid for only one seat. Orders taken in St. Louis in the last week aggregate only $18,000, but the buyers are good for all they owe. For further particulars see telegram just received and annexed to this."

Below the card was a telegram reading:

"Blank & Co., New York, failed today. Liabilities almost a million dollars."

The newcomer had just got comfortably seated when the other returned. He was astonished to find his two seats occupied, and he had just opened his mouth to make indignant protest, when the Boston man pointed to the placard and the telegram and quietly said:

"Sorry for you, old chap, but every business has its reverses. It was all right this morning when you engaged this section, but this evening you belong on a back seat."

The other reread the missives, seemed perfectly satisfied that the telegram was straight, and without a word turned and sat down in No. 10. He had come down from a whole section to an upper berth, but he was a philosopher as well as a drummer and there was no kicking about it.

BUT THERE ARE OTHERS.

"I might have been gliding around on one of those things and taking lots of comfort but for the kodak man," said the fat man as he dodged a bicycle at the corner.

"What had the kodak man to do with it?"

"He took a snap shot at me in my bicycle suit and sent me a proof. That settled it with me."

"You thought—thought—?"

"I didn't think, sir. I simply knew that the public wouldn't stand any novelty of the sort, and so I got out of my togs!"

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHES

Don't experiment with alleged cures. Buy Krause's Headache Capsules which will cure any headache in half an hour, no matter what causes it. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The ships of the world, excluding navies, are worth $294,000,000, of which Europe's share is $227,000,000.

ALCOHOL AND THE HEART.

One Physician's Experiments and Experience Prove It Is Not a Stimulant But a Depressant.

In studying the action of alcohol upon the heart, let us first consider the question: Is alcohol a stimulant? Nearly the entire medical profession regard this drug as one of the most efficient cardiac stimulants. Personally, the writer does not look upon it as such, for it meets none of the requirements of a stimulant, even when the term is considered in its original meaning. The word "stimulant" comes from the Latin word stimulans, the present participle or stimolare, meaning to "prick," to "goad on," to incite or animate to action or more vigorous action, to exasperate.

To goad an elephant with an iron probe, or to use the whip on a horse when about to stop on a hill with a heavy load, is to apply a stimulant. It does not put any more energy or any more strength into the animal; it simply enables it to utilize in a short period of time all of its available reserve force. In other words, a stimulant gets increased action out of an animal or out of a man, but puts no energy into either. A man returning from a hard day's labor, so tired that he can hardly drag one foot after the other, is suddenly set upon by thieves. He forgets his weariness at once and runs. He runs faster than he ever did before. The robbers act as a stimulant in this case. The entire central nervous system is aroused, every motor nerve center is intensely excited, and compels the muscles to work in spite of their fatigue. This is the effect of a stimulant. When the excitement is over, the man sinks from exhaustion, for he has used up his store of surplus vital energy. This is the reaction from a stimulant, or the secondary effect. Strychnia, cocain and caffein are all stimulants in this sense, but alcohol does not meet even these requirements.

The results obtained from the action of any stimulant depend upon the degree of the excitation of nerve centers. Caffein and cocain excite the nerve centers of the central nervous system, and actually enable one to do more work for the time being, but after the nerve center has expended all its energy, fatigue and exhaustion follow. The action of stimulants—an action seen in all conditions of life—demonstrates a great law in drugs, viz., that a drug which stimulates when given in moderation, will depress and paralyze if given in excess. An ordinary meal of wholesome food energizes body and mind, giving one a feeling of satisfaction and exhilaration; but if an enormous meal is eaten, stupor and drowsiness take the place of stimulation, and one feels like a boa constrictor after a full meal—he must go and sleep it off. A natural or physiological stimulant differs from an artificial one in that in the former case, while a nerve cell or a nerve center is expending energy, vital processes are at work replenishing the loss of energy. Oatmeal is a physiological excitant for this reason. "A horse feels his oats," we say. He feels like doing more work and he is able to do more work. Eating oats will make even a hog frisky and playful. Cold water is a physiological excitant, for while it arouses the nerve centers by its action upon the skin, it at the same time stirs every glandular structure into vigorous action to supply the working nerve cell with more energy. The working capacity of a muscle depends upon its contraction with a nerve center and upon the condition of that particular nerve center. In order for a muscle to work or to do more work, its nerve center must be in a condition receptive to stimulation, and nothing must prevent the effect of the stimulation from reaching the muscle. Alcohol interferes with both of these processes.

As soon as alcohol enters the stomach and the sensation of warmth diffuses over the body, the heart begins to beat more rapidly in consequence of the depression of the nerve that slows the heart, and of the depression of the nerves that control the caliber of the small arteries, with a distention of both. The flushing of the face that soon follows imbibing is not confined to the face, but occurs in every organ of the body, and is due to a vasomotor paralysis. This enlarging of the blood channels removes the resistance to the heart's action, and hence it beats faster, just as an engine would spurt ahead if it should break away from its train. In this condition the blood moves faster for a time through the arteries. In this respect alcohol acts very much like amyl nitrite, one of the most powerful and rapid-acting heart depressants known. Amyl nitrite is made from alcohol, affects the heart in a fraction of a minute when simply inhaled, by relaxing the blood vessels, lowering the blood pressure, and allowing the heart to beat more rapidly. No physician would claim that amyl nitrite is a heart stimulant, and yet it acts on the heart the same as alcohol, only much more powerfully. Alcohol exhausts the heart by allowing it to beat faster and hence to lift a greater weight of blood. Six ounces of spirits of alcohol increases the number of heart beats one-sixth, or 12 beats, every minute, thus making 17,280 extra beats in 24 hours. This multiplied by six, the number of ounces of blood expelled from the heart at each contraction equals, when reduced, 6,480 foot pounds of blood, or the equivalent of raising more than three tons one foot high.

Alcohol is very likely to produce heart failure because of its depressing influence upon the nerve centers in the brain that regulate the heart's action. Large doses of alcohol frequently cause sudden heart failure. The constant use of alcoholic drinks produces a permanent relaxation of the blood vessels in the skin and the organs of the body. The "rum blossom" and the bloated face of the heavy drinker indicate that in a marked and conspicuous manner.

With the blood vessels in a relaxed condition, and the nerve centers narcotized, so that they but poorly respond to energizing influences, and in turn slowly and feebly transmit these to the organs and muscles, we can see that such a person is in poor condition to resist disease, for the "blood is the life," and the health of any part of the body depends upon the perfection of circulation in that organ.—Frederick M. Rossiter, M. D., in Good Health.

HOW HE WON OUT.

True Story of a Birthday Promise and Its Faithful Keeping Amidst Great Temptation.

The Indianapolis News of recent date tells the following singularly effective story, the truth of which, the News says, is vouched for by Oliver D. Loucks, a well-known millwright of North Indianapolis, as a genuine page out of his autobiography. He is a man who has rescued himself from

"OH, DRINK THE BEER AND KEEP THE GOLD."

the drink, and the climax of the fight with his appetite is here described:

It was two years ago the 7th day of June coming, my little girl Esther's birthday. I was getting ready to go to my work when she came into the room where I was.

"I am ten years old to-day, papa," she said.

"Yes, I know it, little girl, and I've got just 15 cents in my pocket. What will I get you?"

"I don't want you to get me anything, papa."

"Oh," I answered.

"But I want you to promise me something, papa," she said.

"Well, go ahead; let's hear it."

"I want you to promise me you won't drink any more. That will be my birthday present," she said.

"Oh, run along, little girl," I answered; "your mother has been talking to you."

I heard her go outside and I slipped into the kitchen where my wife was and asked her why she had been talking to Esther about my drinking. She said she had not, and burst out crying. Then I got a little rattled. I had never suspected that my children knew I drank. It is true that I reeled home many a night and that I scarcely ever drew a sober breath, but they were in bed and by morning I was always over the worst effects of the liquor. I do not know how she learned it; possibly by instinct. But it was a shock to me and unnerved me. I went back into the sitting-room and began to choke up. I tried to clear my throat by swallowing, but couldn't do it. My eyes were filling with tears, although I couldn't cry. I threw myself full-length on the lounge and blubbered out a sort of prayer: "Lord, if you'll help me, I'll never touch liquor again." In a little while Esther came running in, saw me and said:

"Papa, you've made up your mind to promise, haven't you? I know it."

"Yes, I have, little girl. I am going to try never to drink again, and, more than that, I am going to put a penny in your bank for every time I refuse a glass."

Do you know that in seven weeks I had 277 pennies in that bank? But election time came on, and one morning I found that some one during the night had rolled a keg of beer to my door. "That settles the penny proposition, Esther," I said when I saw it. "I guess there are more glasses in that keg than I have pennies. Children, roll it over there on the commons." They did so, and it remained there a couple of days, but was gone the third morning. My old boon friends have given up trying to get me to break my promise. When I saw that man there in a saloon last April, one of the men at the bar, to test me, put a ten-dollar gold piece in the bottom of a glass and told the bartender to fill the glass with beer.

"Do you mean it?" he said.

"Of course, I do. Go ahead."

He did, and then my friend turned to me and said: "Oh, drink the beer and keep the gold."

"Not if you filled my pockets with gold," I answered.

Not long ago my five children were attacked with diphtheria. I lost a sweet little six-year-old girl. Before she died she threw her arms around my neck as I sat at the bed, and said: "Papa, you kept your promise, didn't you?"

Will any sane man tell me I'll ever drink again?

Don't Give Too Much of It.

The gift of gab isn't always an acceptable present.—Chicago Daily News.

There are forty counties in Texas which have to seek legal advice outside their limits, as they have not a single attorney of their own.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 5c lb. — Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. — Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. — New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. — English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. — Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb. — Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb. — Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Java, 21c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. — Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c. — Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25. — Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35. — Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 3c each. — Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb. — Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb. — Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 15c lb. — Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 18c. — Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. — String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. — Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. — Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 14c lb. — New Currants, 17c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb. — No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. — California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. — Good New Orleans, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. — Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. — Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. — Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 90c gallon. — Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. — Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. — Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. — California Angelica, 50c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. — California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon. — Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. — Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. — Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut 30c lb — Horse Shoe Plug 43c lb
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 32c lb — Battle Ax, 31c plug; J. T., 17c plug
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 55c lb — Standard Navy, plug 34c
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box. — Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. — American Star Fine Cut, 28c
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. — Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. — Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. — Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. — Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. — Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. — Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

for Children Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and remove worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

+RED CROSS+ PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE — FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF.

LADIES — MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES — LADIES

ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OR IRREGULARITIES OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES

RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND HAVE NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA

LADIES — $1.00 PER BOX — LADIES

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE

VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 85 West Wayne Street.
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER..

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Office 'phone 261—Residence 1047.

The Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

†Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 8 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 8 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Kenneth and Luna.....	*11 31 pm	11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	‡ 7 30 am	‡10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	‡12 15 pm	‡12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	‡12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.....	‡ 7 05 am	‡ 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 8 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect June 30, 1901.

NORTH BOUND	
For Grand Rapids and north.	11 55 p m
" " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " "	4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives.....	8 40 a.m
SOUTH BOUND.	
For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	1 45 a.m
" " " "	8 55 a.m
" " " "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives.....	6 50 p.m

†Daily ‡Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 16TH, 1901.

Going West.		Going East.
5:50 a. m.	Daily.	5:53 a. m.
9:37 a. m.	Daily.	8:25 a. m.
5:40 p. m.	Daily.	11:45 a. m.
9:20 p. m.	Daily.	6:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	Sunday only.	7:30 a. m.

From Peru daily, arrive, 9:20 a. m.
From Toledo, ex. Sunday, arr. 8:00 p. m.
Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway

DEPART.	
No. 2 Mail and Express.....	7 20 a.m.
No. 4 passenger.....	7 00 p.m.
No. 6 Mixed	2:15 p.m.
No. 32 Local freight.....	6 00 a.m.
ARRIVE	
No. 31 Local freight.....	5 30 p.m.
No. 5 Mixed.....	11 00 a.m.
No. 3 Mail and Express.....	3 50 p.m.
No. 1 Passenger.....	10 55 a.m.

Trains 1 and 4 Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Nos. 31 and 32 carry passengers.

NICKEL PLATE

9—6-30-1901

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.
Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6.....	1 30
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2.....	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4.....	7 05
Local Freight.....	†7 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	**DEPART**
Standard Express, No. 5.....	2 30
Western Express, No. 1.....	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3.....	4 35
Local Freight.....	†7 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.
Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.
For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. E. & W. R. R. TIME CARD. In effect June, 1901.

Southbound.	Arrive.
158 Express and Mail.....	11 25 a.m.
162 Local Freight.....	2 50 p.m.
110 Express and Mail.....	8 00 p.m.
Northbound.	**Depart.**
103 Local Freight.....	6 40 a.m.
157 Express and Mail.....	11 55 a.m.
159 Express and Mail.....	8 00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday..	5 30 a m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun...	7 10 a m
No 43 Express and Mail, except Sun...	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	6 30 p.m
North Bound.	**Arrive.**
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun...	11 40 a.m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday..	4 40 p.m
42 Express and Mail, except Sun..	10 25 p.m
44 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	10 15 a.m

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SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets; Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets; Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Conquest of the Gospel;" Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m., subject, "Life;" preparatory service Wednesday evening and communion following Sunday.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue; Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent. No other services Sunday. Wednesday prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. William Dexter, 44 Brackenridge street.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor.—Sunday school services commencing at 9:30 a. m.; Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Chirstian Endeavor prayer meeting at 7 p. m.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir, Friday evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00. No evening service.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; service at 10:45 a. m.; sermon by Rev. N. W. Bloom. No evening service.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning service only, with preaching at 10:30; text, Rev. 3:1-6, "Living Death."

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Rev. Allen, of Saginaw, Mich., officially. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Midweek service, Wednesday night.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; no preaching services Sunday on account of the absence of the pastor from the city. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; Thursday evening, teachers' meeting.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services at 10:30; no evening services; young people's meeting on next Wednesday evening. Rev. Ph. Ruhl, pastor

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; twilight service at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30, and mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field; morning subject, "Do All Things Work Together for Good to Them That Love God?" evening subject, "One of the World's Greatest Hero and What He Did;" young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p. m.; South Wayne mission at 9 a. m.; Hanna street mission at 3 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Truth." Golden text, "The Lord is night unto all them that call upon him. to all that call upon him in truth." Psalm 145:18. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader; services, 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington; subject, "Truth." Golden text, "The Lord is night unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." Psalm 145:18. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday, from 2 to 5 p. m., at the church edifice.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Harrison and Berry streets—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.; theme of morning sermon, "Reliability of Truth." Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Social at home of Miss Edith Albers, 46 Erie street, Tuesday evening. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church, Asher S. Preston, pastor—Subjects of sermons: Morning, "The Cure for Life's Fitful Fever;" evening, "Stopping the Leaks," Sabbath school at 9:30; Dr. Mason, superintendent; class at 12 m.; Junior league at 3; Mrs. Quince, superintendent; League devotional service at 7, led by F. W. Kelsey; topic, "A Strong Weak Man;" Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman will lead the Woman's Bible meeting Tuesday at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Trinity M. E. church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets; Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services of tomorrow will be: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; F. A. McMaken, superintendent; public worship will be conducted by the pastor and the communion will be administered at 10:30 a. m.; the quarterly love feast will be observed at 7 p. m., and there will be the regular sermon at 8 p. m.; subject, "The More Abundant Life."

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison, one square west of Calhoun, Rev. J. A. Patterson, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; superintendent, Bertha Fry; assistant superintendent, G. C. Zook; morning sermon and quarterly communion sermon by the presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Daniels, 10:30; class meeting, 11:45; vesper service, 7 o'clock p. m.; leader, Miss Maud Haskell; evening sermon, 8 o'clock.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; quarterly communion at 10:30; Junior Epworth league at 2:30, led by Miss Jennie Patterson; preaching at 7:30 p. m. by pastor. On Monday evening at 7:30 Presiding Elder W. H. Daniels will preach and immediately thereafter will hold quarterly conference. All official members are earnestly requested to be present. Solos Sunday morning and evening by C. B. Watterson; also Louise Bechtold will sing solo at close of evening service. Prayer meeting at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service, 10:45, preached by Rev. Dr. Hindeman, of Lincoln, Neb.; Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subjects of discourses: Morning, "The Chief End of Existence and the Way to Reach It;" evening, "Moral Cowardice;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 7:00 p. m.; leader, Catherine Malcolm; topic, "A Strong Weak Man;" mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Test of Love for Christ." D. T. Williams, minister.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 8:30 a. m.; English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "A Strong Weak Man;" mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday at 7:45 p. m. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7.30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m., C. Davidson, leader: preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45, Mrs. Rayl, leader; Ladies' Aid society Thursday afternoon with Mrs. James Smith, No. 114 Clinton street; the "Busy Bees" will give an ice cream social Friday night.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. H. Evans will address mixed meeting at 3 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.

Regular service at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in association parlors on West Berry street.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

CITY MISSION.

No. 170 West Main street, Rev. S. H. Matthews, superintendent—Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m. S. H. Matthews, superintendent, 180 Greely street.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. A recital by the organist, E. Russell Sanborn, will precede the evening services, commencing at 7:30.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 7:45 p. m.; cottage holiness meeting Monday night; class meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth.—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor.—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor.—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain.—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor.—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

VALUE IN SAWMILL WASTE.

According to a consul report recently received at Washington from Montreal a machine has recently been invented and put in operation there for extracting the products of sawdust. The machine is for the distillation of sawdust, and consists of two or more cylinders, arranged one over the other, the center of each cylinder being made to revolve. The whole is then incased in an oven and subjected to a strong heat, the gases generated being carried off by pipes to separate condensers, making a division of the products directly from the machine. The discharge is so arranged that the speed can be changed if the fires are not in proper condition. The capacity of the machine is about 2,000 pounds of wet sawdust per hour, but by first drying the sawdust with the combustible gases (of which there is sufficient evolved to do the heating) its capacity is more than doubled. Two to four horse power is required to work the machine. In addition to the gases generated, these products are obtained from 1,000 pounds of sawdust, namely: Char, 160 pounds; acids, 180 pounds; water, 248 pounds; tar, 162 pounds. No record was kept of the gases, but a test was made of them for heating and illuminating. They are found to be superior to coal gas, except that they are unpleasantly pungent. This, however, would not have been the case had the gases undergone a purifying process.

While the acids, tar and char were the products sought, the gases are undoubtedly of commercial value. Some twenty establishments in Europe make oxalic acid out of sawdust. There are six in Germany, twelve in England, one in France and one in Belgium. The sawdust of some wood is better than that of others for this purpose. Yellow and white pine, dried, contain 94 per cent of oxalic acid; oak, 83 per cent. There is a large planing mill in North Carolina where no fuel is used but sawdust. It is first dampened and then thrown into the furnace. Sawdust is used in Scotland to some extent in making floor cloth and linoleum, certain kinds of heavy stamped or embossed material to be used instead of wall paper, coarse wrapping paper and mill board, and certain coal substances for domestic use. It is also employed (mixed with melted rosin and pressed into squares) in making fire lighters.

FIRST BRITISH CENSUS.

It is significant of the invariable opposition offered to any innovation in this country that when the first proposal for a census was made in parliament it met with bitter hostility, says a London newspaper. It was on March 30, 1753, that Mr. Potter, M. P., asked leave to bring in a bill "for the taking and registering an annual account of the total number of births, deaths and marriages." The ex-home secretary's grandfather, Matthew Ridley, said that the people of Newcastle regarded the measure as ominous and feared—having regard, perhaps, to the punishment awarded to King David—lest some public misfortune or an epidemical distemper should follow the numbering. However, the bill passed the commons and received the support of the government, but was thrown out by the lords.

One of the curiosities of the Bank of England is to be seen in the printing room. A man sits at a desk, and every three seconds a machine delivers to him two complete £5 notes. If he sits there six hours he receives $350,000.

BURYING THE DEAD A DETRIMENT TO THE LIVING.

Editor of The Sentinel:—Sanitary precautions are being taken by the city board of health to guard the drinking water from the danger of pollution, and while it is necessary and no means should be spared that we may have wholesome drinking water, there could be no better way of facilitating the purpose than to eliminate the existing causes that have a tendency to pollute the water, especially causes that contaminate the water with the product of putrefaction and decay.

There is a source of infection increasing at an alarming rate which hitherto has been practically ignored by sanitarians. The disposal of the dead by burial in the soil, therein to be disintegrated by a slow and abhorrent process, is a baleful influence in its immediate vicinity and a menace of disease to the entire community.

The germ theory explains in a most satisfactory manner the pollution of the soil, air and water in the burial custom, and there is little doubt but that it is accountable for much of the ills of suffering humanity, and in the light of recent discoveries it is not difficult to understand how cemeteries may continue for centuries to be the hotbeds of living microbes of virulent infections, that are scattered broadcast in consequence of burying the dead, for soil once saturated with infectious germs retains for an indefinite period their infectious properties.

That human life and health are menaced by foes generated by decomposing human bodies is no idle supposition, but a recognized fact pre-eminent in the profession of the learned naturalists, who have studied and made discoveries in their researches which disclose the evidence of disease-producing micro-organisms tributary to decomposing bodies that scatter the ravages of pestilence in the atmosphere, as well as through the water, to the living in diseases of their similar infections.

It is generally known that the earth is a purifier and we resort to the convenience of burying or covering with soil decaying vegetable and animal matter that otherwise cannot be disposed of. Bad odors of putrifying matter are allayed and checked by burying or covering with soil, which absorbs the disintegrating elements in operation of nature's purifying process. But in consideration of over-charging the soil by burying the bodies of hundreds and thousands, as are in thickly populated cemeteries, we can imagine how disastrous effects must of necessity come from crowding the soil with bodies of the dead. The earth has its system and provides in operation of its purifying process in digesting disintegrating matter by absorbing the disintegrating elements, so long as it is not overtaxed and burdened to the excess due to the prevalence of burying the hundreds and thousands. The earth, like an over-loaded stomach, which is one of the foremost causes of a disruption of health and which gives the physician necessary alarm for his patient, gives the sanitarian reason for expecting the evil results that must necessarily come from crowded cemeteries.

We have in authority of facts (which might be given but for lack of space) given testimonies from Prof. Koch, Pasteur, Prof. Semi, Dr. Freire and scores of others (some of our home physicians who are ably qualified and can give testimony, also) who are pronounced in their opposal of burying the dead and are strong in their advocacy of cremation for sanitary reasons.

Rules and regulations for health laws should govern in prohibiting the burial of those who die of contagious diseases, that in consequence of the evil after-effect cremation should be favored as a method of disposing of the bodies, as it would prevent all further possibility of spreading contagion; that no more interments should be permitted in any cemetary within eight or ten miles from the city limits. While the evil already done cannot be remedied, further pollution should be prohibited in the immediate vicinity of cities. And the day is not far distant that with increasing humanity of thickly populated cities and towns laws will have to be made and enforced for the protection of the living, regardless of sentiment that is fostered by ignorance, which should not stand in the way of anything that would tend to benefit the general health of humanity.

Educators, physicians and sanitarians, who would have influence, should be active in spreading the thought "that cremation is a sanitary necessity," and the subject should find space in our daily papers and monthly magazines, as it would be a far-reaching method of educating the masses in a reform to their best interests.

It is time that we take in consideration what we are doing; that we are sowing broadcast causes that will eventually bring their effects; that diseases in virulent outbreaks in epidemics here and there will come upon us and we, plague-stricken humanity, will be reaping the misery of disease as the result of want of thought and reason, which might otherwise be avoided if cremation was customary.

Antedated customs and habits of our forefathers have implanted prejudices that can gradually be overcome by education, and encouragement by education would bring us in line with an advancing need in demand of humanity, in which we consciously would have the advantage of bettering the health conditions of human existence.

J. M. S.

CLOSE SHAVE WITH A BERG.

The value of twin screws as an accessory to steering has been frequently demonstrated. A notable case, in which the Hamburg-American liner Normannia (now the French liner L'Aquitaine), barely missed destruction by collision with an iceberg, occurred during her maiden trip on May 27, 1890. The bergs had been drifting down into the steamship lane, enveloped in fog, for several weeks. Captain Charles Hebich, the commander of the Normannia, thought he was steering a course far below the perilous iceberg region. The liner was steaming at the rate of about seventeen knots when the lookouts on the forecastle saw a great three-peaked ice spectre materialize from the mist.

Captain Hebich, who was on the bridge, observed the vision at about the same time the lookouts forward, shouting warning to the commander, ran aft for their lives. The commander shivered a bit as he pictured the destruction of the ship against the wall of ice. He ordered the helm put hard over. Then he ran to the lever controlling the signal to the starboard engine-room and signaled to the engineer to stop the great machine and reverse at full speed.

The ship swung as if she were pivoted, just grazing with her port side the precipitous wall of the berg. One young woman on the promenade deck who was sitting near the rail drinking soup fancied that the spectre was chiefly for her amusement. She reached over the rail, so she declared, and almost succeeded in patting the berg. She was made aware of the danger when the swinging stern of the ship, assisted by a heavy swell, thumped against the berg, spilling the soup over her dress. The port quarter gangway was smashed by thirty tons of ice that toppel on the deck and some of the plates on the port quarter were bent.

Captain Hebich said that is his ship had been a single screw there would have been little hope for her and the 1,300 souls aboard her. One propeller rushing one way at full speed and the other churning the other way, with the aid of the rudder, turned the ship within her own length.—Ainslee's Magazine.

BRITONS GET A RUDE SHOCK.

The Americanization of England still proceeds, and British traders will need to get up very early if they are going to compete with some of their latest rivals from the other side of the Atlantic. One firm which deals in boots and shoes has opened a London branch and invites ladies to regard its shop practically as a "home from home." The premises are fitted up with taste, and it is announced that "there is a reading room, with periodicals, etc., a reception room and resting room, a writing room, a bureau of information for strangers visiting the metropolis and a maid to wait upon your personal wants."

Finally, "ladies are cordially invited to avail themselves of these conveniences, whether patrons or not." What more can the most obliging tradesman do to win the favor of the public?—London Telegraph.

CURES ECZEMA AND ITCHING HUMORS THROUGH THE BLOOD—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) is a certain and sure cure for eczema, itching skin, humors, scabs, scales, watery blisters, pimples, aching bones or joints, boils, carbuncles, prickling pain in the skin, old, eating sores, ulcers, etc. Botanic Blood Balm cures the worst and most deep-seated cases by enriching, purifying and vitalizing the blood, thereby giving a healthy blood supply to the skin. Other remedies may relieve, but B. B. B. actually cures, heals every sore, and gives the rich glow of health to the skin, making the blood red and nourishing. Especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

The eastern Canadian seacoast, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,000 miles, and British Columbia, with its multitude of bays and mountainous islands, has a seacoast of 7,180 miles and a salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, of 1,500 square miles.

SON'S DEATH IN PRISON

Pathetic Story of a Mother's Visit to the Penitentiary at Michigan City.

(Indianapolis News.)

A pathetic incident of prison life was told by Warden Shideler, of the state's prison, at the state house today. An old woman who had been informed by telegraph that her son, a young man serving a sentence of from one to three years for petit larceny, was dying, arrived at the prison on an excursion train at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A hospital ward, where the young man lay, was cleared of patients in order that the mother might spend a few minutes alone with her son in the last hours of his life. The prison physician warned her against staying too long, as he feared the son would not stand the strain. After many a reluctant start the woman finally got up to go, asking the son if there was anything he wanted. He replied, "Some oranges."

"The old woman hastened to Michigan City," said the warden, "but before she had scarcely passed the gates the son sank back and breathed his last. We counseled as to how to break the news to news, and as we talked the old woman came hurrying into the prison. I beckoned her into the office, where the prison physician and the guard stood. She had the oranges in her hands, and appeared anxious to get to her boy. I tell you it was a tough experience for all of us. The guards walked to the windows and looked out, and the physician, although accustomed to such sights, looked away, too.

"In answer to her expectant look, I said to her: 'Madame, your son grew worse after you left him. In fact, he grew much worse, and we fear you can't take him home with you as you asked. In truth, I fear he may die at any time.

"'Warden,' broke in the physician, in a low tone, 'he is dead.'"

"Oh, that look," said the warden, as he related the incident. "We have to try to get used to such things, but it was too much for any of us. The doctor drummed on his chair, and the guards, big strong fellows, made furtive movements to their cheeks. I confess I did not know what to say, but there was nothing to be said.

"The old woman looked down at the oranges, which seemed dead themselves, and then, without saying a word, dropped on her knees at a chair, and such a prayer as she offered to the Almighty, asking Him to forgive her son, who died in prison. She prayed fervently and eloquently. A Beecher could not have surpassed it. It was a new experience for us, and we stood with bowed heads.

"Then she arose, but did not give way to her grief. She seemed relieved when told that the body of her son would be sent home for burial. She had thought we might bury him in the sand that lies around the prison walls."

NOT SURPRISED AT ANYTHING.

One of the most unconventional of English noblemen is Lord Ranfurly, governor of New Zealand. When in London his lordship was one of the earliest of risers and might be seen every morning, wet or fine, clad in a most careless fashion, walking briskly through Oxford street, Regent street and sometimes Bond street. Over and over again has Lord Ranfurly, a bit fagged by his long walk, stopped at a certain coffee stall and enjoyed a cup of tea or coffee.

Once his lordship entered into conversation with the owner. "All sorts and conditions of men stop here at times, I daresay," said Lord Ranfurly, smiling. "I wonder, now if any dukes or lords ever pull up and have a cup of tea?" "Maybe they do and maybe they don't," said the proprietor, curtly. "Supposing, now, I told you that I was a lord? What would you think of it?" continued his lordship. "I shouldn't think nothink of it," replied the coffee gentleman; "I gets so many liars and loungers a-banging round this 'ere stall that I ain't surprised at what they says or what they does!" As Lord Ranfurly afterward remarked to a friend, "I hurried away quickly, but I noticed the gentleman did not call me 'my lord' as I disappeared."

ARMY AND NAVY LUNATICS.

A French writer states that of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 become hopeless lunatics. Among mechanics the number is only sixty-six per 100,000.

In 1900 the southern eight states concerned in coal producing, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, had an output of fifteen times as much coal as they had twenty years before. In 1900 West Virginia's output was 21,280,480 tons, against 1,756,144 tons in 1880. The total value of the southern product in 1880 was $4,757,785 and in 1900 $41,753,573.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

You Need Money

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security; in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 996.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE

G. R. & I.

"The Fishing Line."

The Passenger Department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway has issued a 36-page booklet, entitled "Michigan in Summer," that contains 250 pictures of resorts in Northern Michigan. Interesting information is given about these popular resorts:

PETOSKEY MACKINAC ISLAND
BAY VIEW TRAVERSE CITY
HARBOR SPRINGS NEAR TAWANTA
HARBOR POINT OMENA
WEQUETONSING NORTHPORT
BOARING BROOK NORTHPORT POINT
EMMET BEACH EDGEWOOD
WALLOON LAKE AND OTHER POINTS

It contains a list of hotels and boarding houses in Northern Michigan, with their rates by the day and week, and passenger fares from the principal points in the Middle West.

This booklet will be sent free.

upon request to C. L. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The summer train schedule goes into effect June 30. Time cards and full information regarding connections, the "Northland Express" with cafe car service, will be sent, and assistance given to plan a comfortable trip via the

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y.

AFTER WEEKS OF SUFFERING

JOHN BUNGART SUCCUMBS TO HIS INJURIES.

Fell Beneath a Railroad Train at Kendallville—Other Deaths and Funeral Notices.

John Bungart, of Decatur, Mich., who fell beneath a Grand Rapids and Indiana train at Kendallville seven weeks ago, died Friday night at St. Joseph's hospital in this city, where he has been under the care of physicians and nurses ever since the accident. His head was frightfully cut and bruised, and the injuries left him mentally unbalanced the greater part of the time. Bungart was fifty-three years of age.

The remains were removed to the undertaking rooms of Schone & Velth and prepared for burial. The body will be shipped to Decatur, Mich., tonight for interment.

WITTE.

Miss Emilie Witte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Witte, of 130 John street, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon after an illness of about one year from consumption.

Miss Witte's age was nineteen years, eleven months and nineteen days. The surviving relatives include the parents, three sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and at 2:30 from Zion's Lutheran church. Rev. Juengel will officiate.

STOLL.

Roy Stoll, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stoll, of 88 Packard avenue, died at 3 o'clock this morning from cholera infanum, at the age of eleven months.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Ruhl officiating.

ADNOLD.

Miss Sadie Arnold, eighteen years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arnold, of 72 Walnut street, died at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Miss Arnold was a devoted member of Christ's English Lutheran church and the surviving relatives include the parents, two sisters and three brothers—Miss Emma Arnold, Mrs. J. W. Leive, of Richmond; G. W. Arnold, of Garrett, and Preston and Paul Arnold, of this city.

FUELLING.

Mrs. Lisette Fuelling died at 10 o'clock this morning at her home, 231 West Washington street, after an illness of about four weeks. Death was due to nervous trouble with the attendant infirmities of age.

Mrs. Fuelling was seventy-three years of age, and was the widow of Frederick Filling, who died thirty-two years ago. She was born in Heimsen, near Minden, Germany, but came to Allen county with her parents when but ten years ago. Later she removed to Adams county, where she resided until about ten years ago, when she returned to Fort Wayne.

The surviving relatives include six children—Fred, William and Ernst Fuelling, and Mrs. Louisa Kueckelhahn, residing in Adams county; Mrs. Sophia Becker, living near New Haven, and Miss Lisette Fuelling, who resided with her mother. There are also two brothers and two sisters—Mrs. Scheumann, of Madison township; Fred Mailand, of Adams county, and Mrs. Sophia Scheumann and Ferdinand Mailand, who live in Nebraska.

The funeral arrangements are not concluded, but the interment will be at the Lutheran cemetery in the Fuelling settlement, in Adams county.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Blum—Funral services of Mrs. Louise Blum will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence in St. Joe township and at 2:30 from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Warcup—Funeral services of William Warcup will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the M. E. church at Huntertown. Rev. W. E. Murray, of Hoagland, will officiate.

Lonergan—Funeral services of James E. Lonergan will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 15 Erie street, and at 2 o'clock from Bethany Presbyterian church.

Hogan.—Funeral services of Miss Julia Frances Hogan will be held from St. Patrick's Catholic church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

ACTION IN NEELY CASE.

Washington, July 20.—Action in the Neely case is promised by the war department as soon as Secretary Root returns to Washington. Colonel Edwards, the chief of the insular division, has received from Havana a mass of documents relating to the Neely case, among which is a number of questions affecting legal procedure. These questions Colonel Edwards will submit to Secretary Root as soon as he returns rather than submit them to the department of justice. He states that speedier action can be secured by turning these questions to Secretary Root, who is an excellent lawyer, than by the official and deliberate methods of the department of justice. Some persons rashly state that Neely will be brought to trial next month, but any suggestion of a date is premature.

ACROSS SEA IN TWO DAYS.

Washington, July 20.—The postmaster general today received a letter from a rabbi of the orthodox Jewish church in Wabash, Ind., offering to sell to the department a new discovery in mail transmission by which it is claimed the United States mails can be carried regularly across the Atlantic in the space of two days. The letter follows:

"Esteemed Sir—I take the liberty to inform you that I have a scheme to convey the mail to Europe within two days. I should like to submit the idea to the government and if it can be carried through should ask some compensation.

"Rabbi Sigmund Prey."

Rabbi Prey will be asked to throw further light on his discovery.

"HEALER" SCHLATTER FINED.

Washington, July 20.—Francis Schlatter, the so-called "divine healer," was tried in the police court today as a vagrant and fined $10 or thirty days in the workhouse. As he returned to the cells he pleaded that the workhouse authorities refrain from shearing his locks. Schlatter stated to the court that he had come here to get his wife, who had deserted him, to approve of the sale of some English property and becoming discouraged, had commenced to drink. A policeman testified that he had found Schlatter surrounded by a boisterous crowd and that he admitted having been on a drunk since July 3.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

FINISH MARGINAL REVISION.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 20.—The joint commission of the Protestant Episcopal church, in session here, has completed a revision of marginal readings of the Bible and will present the report to the triennial convention of the church at San Francisco in October.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Messrs. Henry Engelking, Otto Meyer, Victor Hilgemann, Edwin Proegler and Arthur Ortlieb form a camping party who have located in a pretty spot several miles above Robison park for a few days.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Misses Mae Norton and Edith Kunkle will spend Sunday at Elwood.

Fine tailored clothing with way down prices is the music that is sweet to the people's ears.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Bread Checks in Brass or Aluminum made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

Buy your boy's clothing during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

CONDITION OF RESERVOIR ALARMING

The condition of the water in the city reservoir today is even more alarming than it was yesterday, and although it is not yet as low as it was last year, if the decrease keeps up a few days will suffice to put the reservoir out of business. This morning the water was six feet below the natural head, a half foot lower than yesterday morning, and at noon today the water was nine feet low, and two feet lower than yesterday noon. At midnight the water was 16.3 feet low, the most alarming point reached this year. At the city hall it is recognized that there is imminent danger of a water famine. In case the water in the reservoir drops to the danger point, the valve will be closed and direct pressure used. In that event the southern part of the city will almost be without water.

CRITICAL POINT IS REACHED

(Continued From First Page.)

of men as a nucleus of a force who were refused admission to the Amalgamated association because they worked during the strike last April, and when a start is made it will be with these workmen. Manager Cooper refused to say when the start would be made, but added, "when it does come, you can bet the mill will be non-union."

HAVE LITTLE FEAR.

The Amalgamated association officials say they have little fear of the company inducing their men to go back or to successfully resume operations. President Shaffer says that the lodge is twice as strong now as during the April strike, and he feels confident that the men will remain steadfast to the issue. This afternoon the Amalgamated association will hold a large meeting at McKeesport to forestall, if possible, the efforts expected next week to start the works. President Shaffer, Secretary McTighe and other officials will be present and address the strikers. President Shaffer says he will principally counsel tolerance, sobriety and total abstinence from any acts of violence.

The men of the plants of the National Tube company at McKeesport have been invited to attend the meeting and an effort will be made to have them join the association.

AWAIT A GENERAL STRIKE.

Even though the tube works employes are organized, it is not probable they will be ordered out by the Amalgamated association until President Shaffer is ready to issue his general strike order, directed against all the companies in the United States Steel corporation. President Shaffer will not discuss the possibilities at the national plant. Neither will he say when he will be ready with his general order to the other companies.

"We will not carry the fight any further than we can avoid," said Mr. Shaffer. "We have no desire to embarrass the business interests of the country unnecessarily. If we are forced to it, we will go further even than the members of our trade, but we hope to be able to secure a settlement without resorting to those measures."

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The situation in the closed Pittsburg mills is practically unchanged. The Painter and Lindsay & McCutcheon mills are closed. At the Clark mills the twenty-inch plate and the billet mill are operating. The latter is to be closed in a few days.

The Amalgamated organizers are not making a special endeavor to enlist these men, as they do not come within their general scale, which the present contest seeks to protect.

Dispatches from outside points show no material change. At Duncansville the visit of Vice President Pierce proved fruitless. At a meeting of the employes of the Portage Iron company last night it was decided by a large vote to continue at work. Mr. Pierce says the leader of the strike movement, Elmer Bucher, was discharged shortly after his arrival and then Manager Davis addressed the men and told them that if they joined the association the mill would shut down indefinitely. This disheartened the men and they concluded not to strike.

The plants at Monessen, Apollo, Vandergrift and Scottdale are still running and there seems no prospect of trouble.

SHAFFER NOT WELL.

Some uneasiness was felt at Amalgamated headquarters today over the indisposition of President Shaffer. He has worked very hard during the past few weeks, and while his illness is not serious it comes at a most inopportune time and occasions some concern among his fellow officers. Mr. Shaffer was at his office as usual this morning, but he is feeling very poorly. He attributes his indisposition to the great mental worry he has been forced to undergo for the past while and he will see no person unless their business is imperative.

In reference to the persistent reports that the employes of the Carnegie upper and lower mills were dissatisfied and would probably strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated association, a lodge, it was claimed, having been recently formed in those mills, Major L. T. Brown, general superintendent for the United States Steel corporation in that district, was emphatic in his declaration today that there was no dissatisfaction among the men. Permission was given to go through the plants. A number of the men approached were found to be working in harmony and no evidence of dissatisfaction could be found.

SCHWAB KEEPS SILENCE.

New York, July 20.—Officials of the United States Steel corporation and the companies which form it declined today to discuss the strike situation. President Schwab was at the office and conferred with his associates. To an Associated Press representative who saw him at noon he said there was nothing to give out.

GET FRANCHISE IN COUNTY

GRANTS MADE TO OHIO AND INDIANA COMPANY.

The Contemplated Line From Hicksville Through Fort Wayne to Marion Has Revival.

The Indiana and Ohio Traction company, which proposes to build an electric road from Hicksville, O., to Marion, Ind., through Fort Wayne and Huntington, was today granted a franchise to construct its tracks across Allen county upon the public highways by the county commissioners. The route which the franchise prescribes is along the Fort Wayne Hicksville road through Scipio, Springfield, St. Joseph and Adams townships to the eastern limits of the city of Fort Wayne. West of here the route begins at the "Beavers' Mill bridge" and continues along the Bluffton road to the intersection with the South Huntington road; thence through Wayne, Pleasant and Lafayette townships to the county road; thence west along the county road to the west line of Allen county. Another route granted is from the Huntington state road to the town of Zanesville.

The conditions under which the franchise is granted are that the road shall be constructed under the direction of the county engineer. If any of the territory through which the road passes shall be annexed to the city, and the street should be paved, the company shall pay for that part of the pavement which lies between the tracks. A standard guage track is to be laid, and cars are not to travel over twenty-five miles an hour. Work upon the line must be commenced within ninety days, and the road must be completed in 18 months or the franchise will be revoked. The company must give a bond in the sum of $25,000 to save the county from damages resulting from the construction or operation of the road. The company must run four trains each way each day between the hours of 6 a. m. and midnight. The franchise is for thirty-five years. If any other company shall ask for the same franchise, and give a bond for the completion of the work, the Indiana and Ohio company shall give a bond also after a ten days' notice has been given, or forfeit the franchise.

THE INJUNCTION HABIT.

Cleveland, July 20.—The Variety Iron Works company today applied to the common pleas court for an injunction against the striking machinists. It is averred that the strikers have distributed circulars and posters warning all men to stay away from the plant and intimidated workmen who desired to work; that hav pickets have been placed about the plant and the business of the company has been seriously interfered with.

JUSTICE COURTS.

Zelaus Hopkins has filed an affidavit in Justice Bullerman's court charging Cyrus Miller with provoke. There are several other cases pending against the two parties, and they will all be tried Wednesday

Christian Schroeder, how attempted to commit suicide a few days ago, was tried in Justice Huse's court today on an insanity charge and released on his own recognizance pending a trial by a commission in lunacy.

Rev. H. N. Allen, of Saginaw, Mich., will preach at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow evening. Rev. Allen is the father of Rev. E. W. Allen, whom he is visiting.

LOST.

A black, silk-lined, light-weight overcoat, at Robison park pavilion, Friday night. Finder will please leave at Patterson's clothing store and receive reward.

"A GIRL'S BACK."

A girl's back is the mainspring, as it were, of her health.

Nothing will so quickly take away the glow of health from her cheeks, the springiness from her step as a constantly aching back.

The many pains and aches of the back are but symptomatic indications of sick kidneys.

Backache is the kindey's cry for help. Neglect the cry and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will relieve the backache promptly, because they act on the kidneys. They are made for kidneys only and cure every kidney ill.

FORT WAYNE PROOF

Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOT, ISN'T IT?

But we have everything to keep you cool.

Negligee Shirts, Light Weight Underwear, Summer Ties, Straw Hats, Etc.,

All in the latest styles and patterns, and at the lowest prices.

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,

84 Calhoun Street.

WANTED---MACHINISTS.

Steady Employment and Highest Wages to competent men to fill places vacated by striking machinists. Apply,

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.

Fraser & Chalmers Works, 28th Street and Washtenaw Ave, Chicago, Ill.
Edw. P. Allis Works, Milwaukee, Wis. Gates Iron Works, 620 Elston Ave., Chicago.
Dickson Mfg. Co., Scranton, Pa. Lake Erie Engineering Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

Solid Satisfaction in Big Chunks

Awaits the carpenter and builder who gets his lumber from us. You see, it's well seasoned, the best to be had for the price and therefore "works up" well. The owner and tenant of a house built of material procured here knows that warping and shrinking will not annoy him as the days go by.

The Diether Lumber Co.,

44 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

$35 to $50 Buys ...a... MANSON Bicycle

IF DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

Other Makes $15 to $25

ANY TIRE, SADDLE, GEAR AND BAR.

BICYCLE TIRES $1.50 AND UP. REDUCTION ON BICYCLES IF PAID FOR CASH.

HIGH GRADE SECOND-HAND BICYCLES $3 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS 31 CLINTON STREET FORT WAYNE, IND.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

With others and see who is selling good clothing cheap. We sell clothing as cheap as it ought to be sold any day in the year, but now we are giving you a chance to save one-fifth. We do not mark prices up and then give you a discount. We don't believe its necessary to do business that way. What you want is the best value for the least money. We will gladly send any suit out to your home for comparison. All fancy suits discounted 20 per cent. Men's and boys' long pants discounted 10 per cent. Bicycle clothing discounted 20 per cent. Trunks, traveling bags and suit cases discounted 10 per cent. Straw hats discounted 20 per cent. Trade where you can get good, honest bargains. Trade where they give your money back if you want it. Thunder storms make lots of noise, but sometimes give us but little water. There will be a steady shower of bargains at our store until August 3rd.

REUBEN. S. PATTERSON.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

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AS TO CLOTHING.

THERE is an epitaph in a Vermont churchyard: *"I expected this but not so soon."* Such is the epitaph on clothing worn out in the wash-tub. Underclothing may be fragile, yet it ought not to wear out in ten weeks. But this isn't wear; it is decay. You buy 5 cents worth of cheap soap and you lose the equivalent of 50 cents in the wash-tub. Ivory Soap will not harm the most delicate fabric. Is it wise not to use it?

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

ROBISON PARK NEXT WEEK.

The theatrical offering at Robison park for the coming week includes Lizzie Evans, assisted by Harry Mills, presenting Edward Kidder's comedy, "Two Girls and One Man;" Grace Mantell, singer of ballads and popular songs, now in her second week at the Cincinnati Lagoon; Newill and Niblo, refined instrumentalists, introducing their original novelty, "The Electric Roses;" Harry O. Wesley, character actor and monologuist, and DeHollis and Valoie, comedy jugglers. The latter were at the park last season and made a decided hit.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey left this morning for Lockport, N. Y., to visit friends for a few weeks. The pulpit at Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow will be filled by Rev. Dr. Hindeman, of Lincoln, Neb

You can get a good dinner or a good supper for 25c at Robison park during the week. 16-5t

Men's pants discounted 10 per cent. during our sale.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Corporation Seals made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

Beck & O'Brien give Green Stamps on amateur photograph supplies. 18-3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., Over Morgentheim's Millinery Store.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Buy An.... **Eastman**
THE BEST MADE.

M. L. Jones, 12 W. WAYNE ST.

Business Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
No. 39 West Main Street.
Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLE.
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

LOST.

LOST—On or near Calhoun St., $21 (four $5 bills and a silver dollar). Finder return to 381 Lafayette St.; $5 reward. 20t2

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 88 Calhoun St.

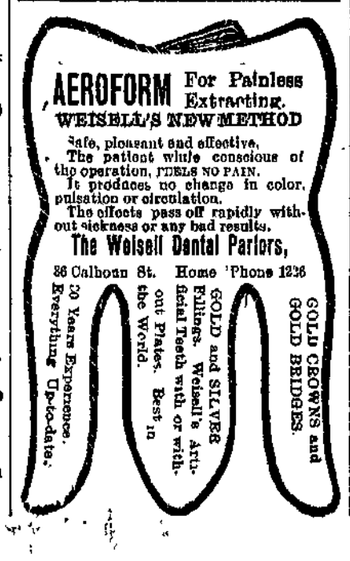
PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3.30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON ST.

FOR RENT—Plans are being drawn for the Flick building, 41-43 W. Berry. Parties wishing to lease the second or third floors for a period of 5 or 10 years can have rooms arranged for offices or lodge rooms as desired. Inquire at 33 W. Berry St. 7-17-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf


AEROFORM For Painless Extracting.
WEISELL'S NEW METHOD
Safe, pleasant and effective.
The patient while conscious of the operation, FEELS NO PAIN.
It produces no change in color, pulsation or circulation.
The effects pass off rapidly without sickness or any bad results.
The Weisell Dental Parlors,
36 Calhoun St. Home 'Phone 1236
20 Years Experience. Everything Up-to-date.
GOLD and SILVER Fillings. Weisell's Artificial Teeth with or without Plates. Best in the World.
GOLD CROWNS and GOLD BRIDGES.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Julia Lang is visiting friends in Detroit.

S. F. Bowser is spending a few days in Winona.

Dr. C. E. Barnett left today for Bear Lake for an outing.

Harvey Crane has returned from a visit in Indianapolis.

Samuel Angelmyre is visiting friends at Huntington.

Miss Lillian Ash has gone to Rome City for a week's visit.

Miss Helen Staub has returned from a visit in Bluffton.

Dr. C. B. Stemen transacted business yesterday in Warsaw.

Miss Dora Kleemeyer has gone to Rome City to visit friends.

Mrs. Henry Jenner has returned from a visit in Leipsic, Ohio.

Clarence Heckman, of Chicago, is the guest of Ronald Furman.

Miss Nettie Lewis has taken a position in the offices of E. K. Bush.

A. B. Conn has gone to Leipsic and McComb, Ohio, to visit friends.

Miss Marguerite Callahan, of Toledo, is visiting Miss Jennie Mooney.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse DeLagrange have returned from a visit in Denver

The Misses Cosie Stolt and Ida Brown are visiting friends in Dixon, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens and baby have gone to Delphos, Ohio, to visit.

Miss Freda Stein has gone to Milwaukee to attend the Walther league convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martin have gone to Valparaiso to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. C. F. Centlivre and son Carl have gone to Detroit. They will make a lake tour.

Miss Ella Garrison has gone to Plymouth and Bourbon for a few weeks' visit with friends.

Mrs. William Fielder, of Tampa, Fla., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bilderback.

Will H. Gross, of the Indiana furniture store, went to Indianapolis with the soldiers last night.

Mrs. Harry Davis and daughter Jessie, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of relatives in the city.

Mrs. F. A. Howe, of New Bedford, Mass., has returned home after a visit with relatives in the city.

The families of C. A. Grimes and Henry Vreeland have returned from a week's outing at Lake George.

The members of the York dramatic company, of this city, enjoyed a theater party at Robison park this week.

Fred Berghoff submitted to an operation for appendicitis Friday evening. He is under the care of Dr. Rosenthal.

Mrs. Stephen Drath and Miss Kittie Drath have returned home to Chicago after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ofenloch.

Mrs. T. E. Bailey, of this city, is now at Goshen, where on her arrival from Petoskey she was taken quite ill, and is now confined to her bed at the home of Mr. Bailey's parents at Goshen.

James Madden was awarded the contract for the plumbing for the bishop's residence, his bid being $1,525. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by September 1st.

The Misses Lillian and Josephine Raidy have returned from a visit at Indianapolis, accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Joe Schlotter, of that city, who will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Raidy.

Twins—a son and daughter—were recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hoeppner, of Preble, Ind., but formerly of Fort Wayne. The combined weight of the little ones was eighteen pounds. The father at one time conducted a blacksmith shop in this city, removing to Preble four years ago.

Capt. L. D. Blondell, the famous swimmer, is in the city and is endeavoring to arrange for some exhibitions to be given in the St. Joe river. Captain Blondell gave a number of exhibitions in this city some years ago and he has an ocean record of sixteen and a half miles in eight hours and thirty-four minutes.

Huntington Herald: Wednesday evening the push car in use on the Fort Wayne and Southwestern road, near the Peters farm, east of Roanoke, in carrying rails to the track men, broke down and it will take several days to make the repairs. The men have been put to work grading and this will soon be completed. A large gang of men will also be put to work this week putting in ballast. The gravel for ballast is being taken from a pit on the Rockhill farm, near Fort Wayne.

GONE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

The boys of Battery B and Company D left last evening over the Grand Rapids road for Indianapolis, over a hundred strong. The boys will be gone one week and they anticipate having a good time in the capital city. The battery took with them a machine gun and a light field gun and one horse. Two coaches and a baggage car were provided for the two companies, and the baggage car was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the traps of the boys in blue.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Baby buggy, good as new; cost $35; will take $5. 192 East Wayne street. 20-2t

FOR SALE—A ball-bearing phaeton and a set of hand-made harness. Address Box 2, Sentinel office. 19-2t

FOR SALE—Restaurant in good location; will sell at a bargain. Address, Restaurant, care Sentinel. 10tf

FOR SALE—I have a great bargain on W. DeWald; is owned by heirs and will go at reasonable offer. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Desirable residence on Hanna St.; also several lots, with pavements and sewerage. Inquire after 6 p. m., F. G. Gauntt, 39 Douglas ave. 7-16eod2m

FOR SALE—Or may exchange for good city property, three good 80-acre farms, with good frame houses and bank barns on each. For further particulars, call on S. Freistoffer, room 25, bank block. 27-wed&sat-1m

FOR SALE—That handsome block of ground fronting on Broadway, Savilla avenue and Home avenue (the apple orchard); price, $4,000, small payment, long time. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

FOR SALE—Two handsome new Axminster carpets at half their cost; 1 new golden oak folding bed, oak and marble top stand, pictures, banquet lamp, and Wilkie Collins, Dickens, Carlyle, Victor Hugo and other books at remarkably low prices, at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 7-16tf

POLICE NEWS.

James Stewart, of Grand Rapids, arrested for associating, was sent out of the city. The offense with which he was charged was committed several months ago. This was the only business transacted at police court.

Mr. Minnewisch, residing at 289 Hanna street, reported to the police that he has a Scotch terrier dog, which broke into his place and killed some Belgian hares. The owner of the canine can have it by paying for the hares.

Officer Cheviron last evening caught a runaway horse attached to a bakery wagon.

Charles Barnes, of Bluffton, called at the police station last night to say that he was looking for a man who borrowed his wheel and forgot to return it.

The police last night thought they heard someone in the White Fruit house at an hour when honest men are supposed to be in bed. An investigation was made, but nothing found.

CONVICT BRAINS HIS FOREMAN.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 20.—E. S. McHale, foreman in the shoe department of the state prison here, was fatally beaten yesterday afternoon by Lee Kelly, a convict. Kelly brained the foreman with a piece of shafting, while women visitors at the prison looked on. The women were thrown into a panic. McHale was taken to Louisville, where a dangerous operations was performed as a last effort to save his life.

A COOL PROPOSITION
AND A SURE ONE.
The Body Does Not Feel Heat Unpleasantly if You Use
GRAPE-NUTS
KEEP COOL FROM PROPER HOT WEATHER FOOD.

People can live in a temperature which feels from ten to twenty degrees cooler than their neighbors enjoy by regulating the breakfast.

The plan is to avoid meat entirely for breakfast; use a goodly allowance of fruit, either cooked or raw. Then follow with a saucer containing about four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, treated with a little rich cream. Add to this about two slices of entire wheat bread, with a meagre amount of butter, and serve one cup of Postum Food Coffee.

If one prefers, the Grape-Nuts can be turned into the cup of Food Coffee, giving a delightful combination. By this selection of food the bodily energy is preserved, while the hot carbonaceous foods have been left out. The result is a very marked difference in the temperature of the body, and to this comfortable condition is added the certainty of easy and perfect digestion, for the food is readily worked up by the digestive machinery.

Experience and experiment in food and its application to the human body has brought out these facts They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user.

WANTED.

WANTED—A barber at 147 Hanna St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Call at 353 E. Wayne St.

WANTED—25 girls for factory. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Girls for housework; no office fee charged. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Ladies in need of reliable help, to call at Ladies' Exchange, room 1, over 128 Calhoun St. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Man and wife for branch office of our exchange; $80 per month. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-20-tf

WANTED—An experienced farm hand on Develin place, north of city, or write to Herman A. Schumann, Fort Wayne, Ind. 20t3-w1

WANTED—1,000 laborers and teamsters for railroads in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota. Room 1, over 120 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind 7-20-tf

WANTED—Middle aged lady with $250 as partner in old established business; money secured by real estate. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Employment by young man; hotel porter or watchman, or around house and lawn work; very reasonable; highest references. Mack, 39 W. Washington St.

WANTED—Men and women in every town who write a plain hand to copy letters for us at home; our work can be done with ink, typewriter, mimeograph or carbon; if now employed an hour or so evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly earnings; work sent any distance; enclose stamp; Particulars and all necessary information mailed on application. Address Union Advertising Co., Toledo, O.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room 110 Barr street. 20-2t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 W. Berry St. Jy9-1m

FOR RENT—A furnished front room on first floor, at 171 E. Lewis St. 19-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with board at 39 Brackenridge St.; centrally located. 20-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 123 West Jefferson street. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Flat, second story, No. 50 Harrison street. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6-29-tf

FOR RENT—House, 7 rooms and bath room. Corner Berry and Clay. Inquire 153 E. Berry St. 7-13-eodtf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished front room, one on first floor; reasonable. At 46 Douglas avenue. 19-2t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Brick dwelling house, with eight rooms and bath, gas and water; situate No. 171 E. Wayne street. Eme & Son.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, nicely furnished, with bath and all conveniences. Call or address 126 East Wayne street. 7-12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board and all modern conveniences; one-half block south of Masonic Temple, 114 Clinton St. 13-8t

FOR RENT—A furnished house of ten rooms with modern conveniences within one block of Calhoun street; references required. Address "J," this office. 17-6t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Two new flats, seven rooms each, hot and cold water and porcelain bath, closet and washstand; separate entrances to each flat; for rent August 1st; location, South Calhoun, near Masterson. Inquire of H. N. Ward, 233 West Berry street. Telephone 772. 15-1mo

FOR RENT—Double store room in Foster block, 45x150 feet, fronting on both Court and Clinton streets, now occupied by the Kettler Furniture Co. The basements are finished and floored and can be used for additional salesrooms; ceilings high and not a dark spot in the stores. Rent $1,500 per year. Possession September 1. Apply to the Foster Furniture Co. J1-1m

WANTED.

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—An experienced dining room girl at Robison park. Inquire Rich hotel. 16-tf

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady employment. Apply at Hoosier Mfg. Co. 7-8-1m

WANTED—Two experienced dining room girls for four weeks. Address, M. F. Owen, Rome City, Ind. 18t3

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework; small family. Apply, Mrs. Ladd, 215 W. Berry St. 18t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—All kinds of cement work; guaranteed. Bridges & Foltz, 80 Calhoun Street; upstairs. Phone 414. 6-7-1m

WANTED—A good girl cook, must come well recommended, good wages. Apply to Mrs. C. H. Worden, 279 Fairfield ave. 28-tf

WANTED—A gentleman boarder, by private family; centrally located; room and board, $3.50 per week. Inquire 190 E. Wayne St. 19-2t

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to start in a money making business with my new patent in every county and state. Call on Mrs. Long, 64 Barr St. 7-8-1m

WANTED—General agent for northern Indiana; fine opportunity for good party. E. Lynn & Co., 407-408 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 20-2t

WANTED—Ideas: Something to enrich water-gas would find a big market. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A first-class white barber; will pay first-class wages. Come or address C. C. Ashley, proprietor Midway Block Barber Shop, Huntington, Ind. 16-6t

WANTED—District manager and organizer by strong organization; out of the ordinary; no competition; permanent. Dept. 1112, The Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Energetic young man to travel, reliable firm, $15 weekly and expenses; experience not necessary; references and $25 security required. Sears Brown, 194 Main, Buffalo.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington st., has a number of nice places awaiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Civil service government positions; about 9,500 appointments made last year; probably 10,000 this year; only a common school education required; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 20-27

WANTED—Trustworthy persons in each state to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary $18 cash each Wednesday direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 325 Caxton building, Chicago. July 13-15-20-22-27-29-Aug-3-5

WANTED—An exceptional and permanent life position with $250,000 corporation on a salary of $1,800 per annum and commissions that will in time double the salary is open for a first-class man competent to fill district manager's position and invest $1,500 to $2,500 in the business; investment secured by corporation's funds in your possession; don't make application unless your record will stand the rigid investigation that we invite regarding our corporation. Address Auditor's Department, 521-525 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. ju6-20-a3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice 6-room house with barn on Harrison, near Creighton; price cut to $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house and 36-foot lot on E. Lewis St.; pavement paid; price reduced to $2,600 W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Why not buy a lot in the Vesey addition, on Broadway and double your money? W. E. Doud Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Cheap—An 8-room frame house; must be moved at once. Apply, Miss Flick, 33 W. Berry St. 7-17-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Park ave. and on Broadway, now going at $400; must advance in price. W. E. Doud, agent.

FOR SALE—I will sell nice shady lots in Vesey's addition at $10 per month at same price as cash. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern residences between Williams grove and Reservoir lake at $2,200 to $5,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A grocery and saloon, doing a good business; reason for selling, other business. Address Box 14, care Sentinel. 6-5tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room house, in central west end; with bath complete. Price, $2,650. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; open stairs; lot 32x150; water, gas, sewer; price $1,400. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. Telephone 49 Main 5-16-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, new 7-room house on Fox St., near DeWald; has electric lights, water and gas; full lot. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—The best lots in the most beautiful addition; for particulars ask about the Vesey addition. W. E. Doud, Agent, over Old National bank. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Good seven-room house and 38 foot lot on Grace avenue, $1,100; also six-room house on Fox street at $800; both must sell. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—8-room house, with bath, lights and furnace; within 2½ blocks of postoffice; only $3,100. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Any kind of reasonable terms granted on choice lots in Vesey's addition, on Broadway; first choice to buyers now. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Vesey addition lots, on Broadway; will soon be on car line; present prices will then advance; certainly an easy proposition. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Newly remodeled 8-room residence; thoroughly modern; pays 9 per cent on $2,500; near electric works; and will only be sold as an investment. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Four 40-acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250. Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

FOR SALE—A brick store on Main St., $3,300; will rent $25 a month. A 5-room house on Hugh St., $900. A 5-room house on Boone St., $1,050. A 7-room house on E. Williams St., $2,100. A 7-room house on Esmond St., a bargain. A 6-room house on Erie St. Twenty-two acres two miles from city limits, a bargain. A 6-room house on Cass St., $1,650. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—Lot, 198 feet front by 350 feet deep; on Maple Ave.; one of the finest locations surrounding Fort Wayne; good buildings, fruit trees and shrubery; natural gas. Anyone wishing a suburban home could have no better location. Lot on Clinton St., between Wayne and Washington Sts.; 75 feet front by 110 deep; good dwelling thereon. Two-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms, stable, natural gas, full lot, for $1,500; located on E. Leith St. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court St. tf

FOR SALE—Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, on Huffman street, north side, extra high lots overlooking town to the south; street car extension expected this season or next, and is proposed to change name Huffman street to Huffman avenue; price of lots, $700 each; small payments, long time; also for sale, farther west, 18 lots platted as "Huffman Heights Addition" (the grove) corner Huffman and Andrew streets; price, $4,000, for entire plat, small payment, long time to suit; a rare bargain. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"KNOWN THE WORLD OVER."

Has received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—No. 155 meets at 41 West Main street, second floor; No. 226 meets at 32 Calhoun street second floor.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. & A. M.

Robison Park Theater—Vaudeville.

Too little pure water and too much "joint" liquor is the distressing midsummer condition of Fort Wayne.

The progress of the injunction during the past few years must bolster the expectation of those who like it that it will soon be equal to any emergency.

Mr. Maclay has neither quality of temperament nor the right kind of friends to make him valuable as historian of the American navy. However, he is meeting only the difficulties any blackguard would encounter in the job.

Mr. Morgan very readily undertook to arbitrate the differences of rival interests in the recent Northern Pacific fight, a battle of millionaires, but he cannot discern anything to arbitrate in the present steel strike, which is a fight between the great trust Mr. Morgan organized and its employes.

Now they are beginning to speculate on what will happen if Lieutenant Peary has really discovered the north pole, as many believe he has done. It will be recalled that Canada used to claim all of the territory north of her present area. If she includes the pole in her claim it may have to be a game of freeze-out between her and Uncle Sam.

M. Santos-Dumont, the inventor of the dirigible airship, is now talking of the practicability of a balloon voyage around the world. Perhaps that will come later on, but the public will be more confident of it after M. Santos-Dumont has succeeded in going around the Eiffel tower and back to his starting point without meeting with an accident.

American guns are to remain on grim old Morro Castle, at Havana, even after Cuba has become an independent government. The reasons pointed out for this are that who holds Morro commands Havana, and who commands Havana holds the key to Cuba. All Cubans ought under present and prospective circumstances to soon become educated up to the annexation point. When Cuba does not know what it is she really wants, or at all events should have, light will be turned on from Washington.

Another testimonial as to the efficacy of kerosene oil in ridding a community of mosquitoes has been forthcoming. The expenditure of $10 for two barrels of kerosene and the employment of a man for about three weeks in the latter part of April to spray oil in a fine shower over the marshes and pools of the meadows near Hartford, Conn., have sufficed to free that city of a pest which had recently threatened depopulation. All cities and towns are afflicted with the same pest more or less and all have stagnant pools near by where the mosquitoes breed. The employment of the kerosene method is so easy and so economical that there seems to be no excuse for its not being generally adopted, both as a health measure and to secure greater comfort.

The old frigate Minnesota has been condemned by a board of survey and ordered sold at auction. As a matter of fact, this ship was condemned as long ago as March 9, 1862, when she only escaped destruction at the hands of the ironclad Merrimac through the interposition of another ironclad, the Monitor. All wooden ships were condemned on that famous day, and though the Minnesota may have served a useful purpose since then she has been carried on the naval list all these years more for sentimental than for practical reasons.

Sturdy little Steuben county is making a righteous fight against the extortions of the Standard Oil company. The big monopoly has wiped some larger antagonists than that county out of existence, but we are willing to predict that Steuben will be on the map long after the Standard monopoly has ceased to be. The people of Steuben can now buy their kerosene and gasoline cheaper of the Standard agents than of the Standard's competitors, but it is principle and not price that is now at stake, as it was with the Bostonians who threw the tea into the bay. An Angola oil party may perhaps take its place in history along with the Boston tea party. Who knows?

July is the month in which some of the greatest strikes in American history were begun. It was in July, 1877, the great railway strike in the east began, which extended over several states and culminated in the destruction of railway property at Pittsburg and a desperate conflict between rioters and troops. The bloody battle between the strikers and the Carnegie guards at Homestead was in July, 1892. In July, 1894, the strike which started at Pullman extended to Chicago and was suppressed only by the dispatch of United States troops to that city by order of the president. In the same month important strikes in different parts of the country took place.

CALM IN READING STRIKE

IMPORTED MECHANICS NOT PUT TO WORK.

It is Believed the Superintendent is Trying to Settle Trouble—Men are Orderly.

Reading, Pa., July 20.—A calm has developed today in the troubles at the Philadelphia and Reading railway shops here, due to the fact that the sixty imported mechanics were not put to work. The men who walked out yesterday because of the presence of the strangers are still away and the employes who remained are awaiting the action of the company as to the disposition of the strangers. The latter remain quartered in the third floor of the locomotive shops.

The strikers were directed not to go on company property at any time and to at all times refrain from acts of violence. They were also cautioned to stay away from saloons.

Chief of Police Miller said today that if any disorder occurred he would hold the coal and iron police responsible; that a strike involving 2,600 men had continued here for thirteen weeks without a particle of disorder and without the presence of special officers, and there was no necessity for any of them now.

The prevailing impression here this morning is that Superintendent Prince, of the Reading shops, is trying to settle the strike, but the company is giving out no details. Big crowds gathered around the shops at 9:30 a. m., expecting more men to go out, but the expected defection did not take place. It is now said that the employes still at work decided to give Mr. Prince until next Monday before doing anything decisive.

THE OPHIR DRIVEN TO PORT.

Perth, West Australia, July 20.—The British steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on board, which sailed from Adelaide July 15 for Fremantle, was compelled by stress of weather to put into Albany. She reports all well.

MADE VOYAGE SAFELY.

Lisbon, July 20.—The twenty-five foot sloop Great Republic, in which Captain Howard Blackburn sailed from Gloucester, Mass., last month, has arrived here, the passage having occupied thirty-eight days.

CLUB WILL MEET ON MONDAY

TO CONSIDER DUNCAN FACTORY PROPOSITION.

Electrical Company Would Accept Location Along the Line of the New Southwestern.

President Culbertson has called a special meeting of the members of the Commercial club for Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and a number of prominent citizens outside the club membership will also be invited to be present.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider the proposition of a new electrical concern which has signified its willingness to locate in Fort Wayne if certain conditions are complied with. This is the company which is headed by Thomas Duncan and which it is believed would be a most substantial addition to the manufacturing interests of the city.

Upon a recent visit to Fort Wayne the factory people signified that a location upon the Swinney land along the line of the Southwestern electric line would be satisfactory to them, and stipulations concerning site and factory buildings are now set forth in a definite propostition made to the Commercial club. The matter will be taken up at the meeting Monday morning.

PHYSICIAN SUES FOR $100,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—A suit was filed in the United States court yesterday asking $100,000 damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff is Edward Holman, a physician and corporation surgeon, of Chicago, and the defendants are L. W. Sinclair, E. B. Rhodes and James F. Persise, of the West Baden Springs Hotel company. In a voluminous complaint Holman says he went to the springs last December for a few days' rest. While walking from the hotel to the town he passed over a board bridge and stumbled against a board that extended one and one-half inches above the other boards. He avers that he lost his balance and pitched over the side of the bridge, there being no guard rail to prevent his falling to the ground, ten feet below. He struck against a barbed-wire fence and was seriously cut. He was permanently injured, he asserts, receiving concussion of the spine. He says he earned from $5,000 to $10,000 annually before the injury, and will not be able to follow his business.

HOMESICK FOR INDIANA.

Wabash, Ind., July 20.—Hugh Wells, the son of Dr. W. Y. Wells, of Laketon, this county, who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago from Richville, N. D., where he was publisher of the Richville Banner, has solved the riddle of his departure by showing up in sound health at his old home here. His father, who was notified of the strange disappearance and the suspension of the Banner, took a friend and hastened to the northwest to pursue the search for his son. Young Hugh, who had taken into his head to return to Indiana, passed him on the way, and the father was advised by wire from home to return.

DYING IN THE HOSPITAL

Evansville, Ind., July 20.—Mrs. Louisa Eislein is dying at the southern Indiana insane hospital. She recently brought habeas corpus proceedings in the circuit court for release, and the court refused to sustain the motion. The woman rose in court when the decision was reached and, turning to the judge, said: "You have sentenced me to a living death." Last spring the Eislein family was poisoned, and the husband and son died. Mrs Eislein was accused of having administered the poison.

M'DONALD ISLAND FOR SALE.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 20.—The reclaiming of the low lands next to Winona Lake has been carried out and cottage sites on McDonald island have been placed on sale. There are 105 lots on the island, which was created by a forty-foot canal being run from the biological station, across the low lands to the boat house. The soil from the canal was used in raising the site of the island until it is now a foot above high-water mark. The new canal has lowered the waters of the lake two feet.

SECRETARY ROOT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 20.—Secretary of War Root arrived in Chicago this morning from Des Moines, Ia. He is on his way to Washington. Upon his arrival in this city Secretary Root was received by Gen. E. S. Otis, commander of the Department of the Lakes. Later the secretary of war, accompanied by General Otis and other army officers, visited Fort Sheridan and made an official inspection of the quarters and barracks of the troops. The visitors also reviewed the regiment now stationed at the fort. It is expected that Secretary Root will leave for the east tonight. Mr. Root has just completed a tour of inspection of the army posts in the west. He visited Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He also visited the proposed site of the new army post at Des Moines, Ia.

RAPID MAIL TRANSIT.

Wabash, Ind., July 20.—Rabbi Sigmund Frey, of this city, has evolved a plan that will revolutionize the postal service, and has written the post office department that under the scheme mails can be carried to Europe. Mr. Frey declines to make public the details of the system until the government gives a definite response. It is said the car in which mail may be carried is run by power which is generated by the car itself, and is capable of a speed of from 300 to 400 miles per hour across land or water.

NEW FUEL FOR WARSHIPS.

Washington, July 20.—The imperial German navy and some German manufacturers are using large quantities of an oily product of German brown coal tar called "Masut" for heating and steam producing purposes The coast defense vessels of the German navy are fitted for the use of this oil and some of the battleships and cruisers are so arranged that they can use coal or "Masut." The advantages of "Masut" over coal are said to be a one-fourth greater heat producing quality, a greater ease in handling, very little smoke and the ability to produce full power steam in less time than with coal

CUTS OFF FRIEND'S EAR.

London, July 20.—"Count Gabriel Kepezey, a first lieutenant in one of the Honved hussar regiments," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Buda-Pesth, "has been formally degraded in Szengedin before the whole regiment. He made a dining bet that he would cut off the right ear of one of his best friends, Casper Kanyo, with his saber. He then approached the unsuspecting Kanyo and slashed off the ear.

"Kanyo shot at Kepezey with his revolver, but missed him. Then, turning to the mirror and seeing himself without the ear, he turned his revolver against himself and fell dead. The colonel in degrading Kepezey warned the officers of the regiment against debauchery and drunkenness."

STAGESTRUCK GIRL GONE.

Hartford City, Ind., July 20.—Grace Sexauer, the handsome 16-year-old daughter of C. F. Sexauer, of this city, is mysteriously missing. She disappeared Thursday and at the Pennsylvania railway station it was learned that she purchased a ticket for Converse, Ind. The girl's infatuation for the stage is said to be the reason for her determination to leave home. Her parents have asked the officers in the surrounding towns to arrest her and anyone found in her company. She is a pupil of the high school and moved in the best society.

FOUND HARMLESS

After a Severe Test.

The fad of putting any and every sort of remedy into the stomach is fast becoming found to be a bad one. So numerous are the remedies containing opiates and injurious drugs, which only temporarily relieve and render users slaves to them, it is important that one be very careful of what he is taking Only after the most severe and rigid tests upon the human system, with that end in view, showing them to be perfectly harmless, was Peptorene, the Health Tablet, prepared.

As one of the best known physicians in this country, the head of one of the largest medical institutes, lately remarked: "Peptorene is a fine remedy. Too much cannot be said of it. I am averse to nostrums and patent medicines of every sort, but knowing Peptorene to be absolutely harmless and meeting with my ideas as an ideal stomach remedy, I use it daily in my practice. I am a greater friend of it every time I use it The great merit of the remedy is in the fact that it will cure to stay cured, with no bad effects when left off. For indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart caused by gaseous formations in the stomach, sick headache or other symptoms of disordered stomach and bowels, I know of nothing that equals it."

Peptorene rendering digestion perfect, insures health and a strong body, making one disease-proof. It brings to health the sick and preserves and guarantees health to the well and strong.

For sale by all druggists at 25c per box. Write for a free trial treatment. Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Sold by Wm. L. Waltemath, Meyer Bros. & Co., Pellens & Polster and A. C. Gocke.

DETROIT TROTS ARE ENDED

SUCCESSFUL MEETING CLOSED WITH SOME GOOD SPORT.

Stanton Wilkes Wins Consolation Stakes—New Richmond Paces Heat in 2:11.

Detroit, July 20.—With a fine track, good weather and scarcely any wind to hinder the trotters and pacers, the closing day of the Detroit Driving club's race meet at Grosse Pointe was uneventful. The first race on the card was the Consolation Chamber of Commerce stake of $1,000 two in three heats, for 2:24 class pacers. It was a favorite's race from the start, and Stanton Wilkes, a chestnut stallion, was the winner all the way in the first and third heats.

New Richmond, who won the 2:27 class pace, created a ripple of enthusiasm by a spectacular finish in the second heat.

Harold H., the favorite, won the 2:11 class pace in straight heats, although Martha Marshall and Pussy Willow gave him a warm tussle

The Consolation Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake for 2.24 class trotters was won by Belle Kuser after Porto Rico and Poindexter had each taken a heat.

The fifth race, the 2:12 trot, was a battle of Onward blood between Cornelia Belle, a bay mare by Onward, and Phoebe Onward by the same sire. The summaries:

First race, 2:24 class pace- purse, $1,000

Stanton Wilkes, ch. s., by Nutwood Wilkes (Donnelly)	1	6	1
J. C., b. s. (Shipp)	2	1	6
King Willis, b. s. (Jamison)	6	2	3
Mysotis, ch. m. (Darnaby)	3	3	7
Fred H., b. g (Hardin)	8	5	2
Plenty, b. g. (Kneebs)	5	7	4
Mollie Knox, br. m. (Russ)	7	4	5
Reckless, b. g (Foote)	4	dr	
Ralph, b. g. (Thompson)	dis		

Time—2:12½, 2:16¼, 2:18¼.

Second race, 2:27 class pace—purse, $1,500.

New Richmond, gr. s., by Brown Hall (Benedict)	5	1	1	1
Carnot, blk. s. (Wickersham)	1	2	2	2
Billy H., b. s. (Fisher)	4	3	3	4
Dainty Queen, blk. m. (Munson)	6	4	4	3
John R. Potts, ch. m. (Turner)	2	5	5	ds
Unnamed, blk. g. (Cook)	7	7	ds	
Xava, ch. m. (McLane)	3	6	ds	
James Alexander, b. g. (Jamison)	dis			

Time—2:08¾, 2:11, 2:09, 2.11¼.

Third race, 2:11 class pace—purse, $1,500.

Harold S., b. g., by Roadmaster (Proctor)	1	1	1
Pussy Willow, b. m. (Munson)	6	3	2
Balmy L., br. m. (Turner)	7	2	3
Major Marshal, b. g. (Myers)	2	5	6
Launtery Boy, b. g. (Thomas)	3	6	8
Kessell, br. s. (Tremaine)	4	4	7
Martha Marshal, b. m. (McDowell)	5	7	5
My Choice, ch. g. (Burns)	8	8	4

Time—2:09¼, 2:08, 2:10.

Fourth race, 2:24 class trotting—purse, $2,000.

Belle Kuser, b. m., by Colonel Kuser (Rites)	5	2	1	1
Porto Rico, b. s. (Johnson)	2	1	2	2
Poindexter, br. s. (Gatcomb)	1	5	3	3
Quaddy Garl, b. m. (Kelly)	3	3	4	ds
Algoneta, b. g. (Saunders)	6	4	6	dr
Ted, blk. g. (Egnew)	4	7	8	ds
Iva Dee, b. m. (Thomas)	7	6	5	dr
John Hooper, ch. g. (Bristol)	8	8	7	dr

Time—2:11½, 2:14, 2:11¾, 2:12¼.

Fifth race, 2:12 trot—purse, $1,500

Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward (Kirby)	1	1	
Alice Barnes, b. m. (Spencer)	4	2	
Starmont, ch. g. (Gray)	2	5	
Phoebe Onward, b. m. (March)	3	4	
Maggie Anderson, b. m. (Noble)	5	3	
Woodford, b. g. (Davis)	6	7	
Venue H, b. m. (Saunders)	7	6	

Time—2:11¾, 2:10¾.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

At the meeting of the board of works next Thursday bids will be received for the Griffith street pavement.

C. E. Moellering & Co. will complete the contract for the pavement on Barr street this evening and on Monday will send the gang to Elkhart, where some work is to be done.

The Hanna street pavement will be completed in fifteen days, it is announced at the office of the city engineer. Concrete has been laid to Lewis street from the south and the street is completed to LaSalle.

A case of scarlet fever at 401 East Main street has been reported to the city health officer.

Don't forget that the 50c knee pant at Patterson's is worth 90c.

Aluminum and Brass Pool and Time Checks made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St.

Visit our children's department for big bargains in little suits.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Your Money Back if you don't like Wetmore's Best

The first and only chewing tobacco to be guaranteed.

No Premiums.

If your dealer has not Wetmore's Best, send us 50 cents for a pound pkg.

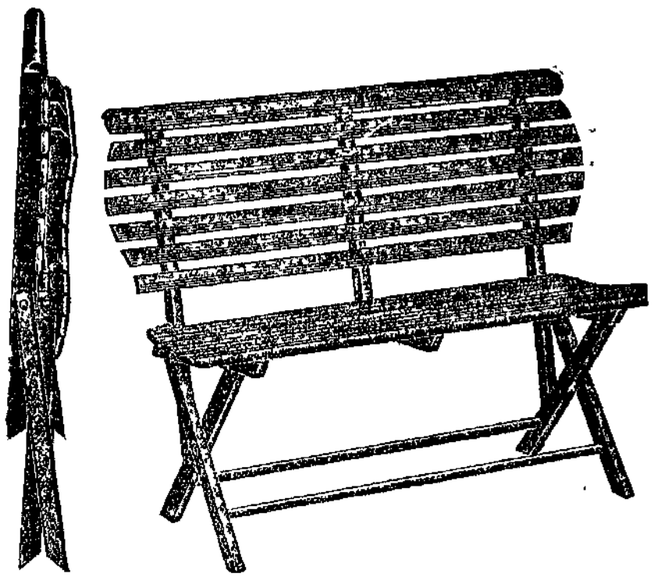
Remember the Umbrella Brand.

M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO. St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

...SPECIAL SALE OF...

Lawn Settees



Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

July 22, 23 and 24.

Sacrifice Sale of Lawn Settees, Like Cut. at

80c, $1.25 and $1.45; USUAL PRICE, $1.25, $2.00 AND ....$2.50....

We have them in red, green, or natural finish.

Cheaper than a cheap chair. A great opportunity for equipping your porch nicely for a very little money.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS.

In order to discourage any fear on the part of the reader lest he or she might class us with those who advertise to give away fillings, crowns, plates, etc., we wish it understood in the following few words that we pursue no such methods.

We make but one claim and that is that we conduct a high-class Dental parlor, where only the best work is done and at prices within reach of all.

Reliable Dentistry.

The above means just what it says. It is a name we are proud of. Seven years we have given our best efforts toward establishing what is now the largest dental practice in the city. Our chief aim has been to give the public the best dental service at prices about one-half the charges of private practitioners. We have succeeded beyond expectation, but only by giving the best in material and workmanship.

The limit of false economy is reached by all who are attracted by low prices for cheap dentistry, which is expensive at any cost.

Have ours; the best and most profitable, quality and cost considered.

Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Telephone 627.

Open Evenings and Sundays.
Room 7 Arcade, Ground Floor.

BURKET & BAKER.

Kodaks — M. L. JONES, 12 W. WAYNE ST.

A MAN THAT WANTS GROUND for building lots will find that I have the choicest plots in the different sections of the city for homes that are convenient to schools, church, street car, etc., on which I will build houses to suit purchasers if desired, and SELL ON EASY TERMS. I have all kinds of real estate for sale or trade, and I can offer many bargains that mean future profit in all kinds of property.

Louis F. Curdes,
FIDELITY-LOAN BLOCK.

Woman's Danger Periods.

Zoa Phora Revives and Regulates Menses, Prepares for Motherhood and Is Indispensable in Change of Life.

Free Trial Bottle of Zoa Phora, the Best Tonic for Pale, Sick Women, Sent to Any Name or Address.

In the three danger periods in woman's life the young girls period motherhood and change of life, Zoa Phora is the only remedy that has always cured—never failed. If the attendant misery of suppressed menses, in leucorrhea, flooding, laceration, or the grave danger to a delicate woman in motherhood or change of life, Zoa Phora relieves pain and distress almost instantly, builds up and strengthens rapidly and surely every time. Jennie M. Cooley, of East Long Meadow, Mass., writes:—"I can truthfully add my testimony in regard to the use of Zoa Phora. At change of life I was troubled with a complication of female complaints and flooding. After taking Zoa Phora I was permanently cured and can cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to all sufferers from female weakeness and its attendant evils."

JENNIE M. COOLEY,
East Long Meadow, Mass.

Mrs. M. Hallock, Corner Pine and Second streets, Michigan City, Ind., writes of her experience with this wonderful woman's friend — Zoa Phora:—"During the past few years I have had the good fortune to witness a large number of remarkable cures by Zoa Phora. I know ladies who have taken the remedy during the change of life with the most pleasing results. Others whom I personally know have used Zoa Phora both before and after confinement, and the effect has always been most gratifying. I also know a number of young girls who have been spared a great deal of suffering and dangerous illness at monthly periods by the use of this medicine. I have used Zoa Phora myself with great benefit, when I have been all run down from nervousness and overwork, and would not be without it. You certainly have an excellent remedy, and I feel that it cannot be praised too highly."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid on receipt of the regular retail price, One Dollar a bottle, or if you wish send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effects on weak women. On receipt of your name and address and 10 cents to cover cost of postage and packing. A lady physician is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.

"SHADY NOOK"

The ideal place for an outing. Easily accessible. On the shore of picturesque Lake Gage. Quiet, homelike, good beds, board and boats. No picnics allowed. Terms, the most reasonable. For particulars write E. A. Wilder, Sec., Lake Gage Quiet Rest Co., Orland, Ind. Jun1-Stf

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?

Let us examine it and give you an estimate on cost of repairing.

We make a specialty of new gravel and asphalt roofs.

F. B. Woodward,
124 FLETCHER AVE.

In New Hampshire the state government pays a bounty on dead grasshoppers at the rate of $1 a bushel.

DISCUSSED PUMPING PLANT

WATERWORKS BOARD AND THE AGENTS MEET.

Merits of Several Kinds of Air-Lift Plants Discussed—No Conclusion is Reached.

The waterworks trustees, council committee on waterworks, Messrs. Ladd, Strawbridge and Meyers, of the Bass works; Messrs. Galbreath and Lampman, of the Bacon Air-Lift company, and Mr. Hoit, of Cleveland, consulting engineer, met together Friday night to discuss the air-lift plant question, but the matter is in as bad a tangle as before. Much time was spent in a discussion of the relative merits of the Bass-Bacon air-lift and Shaw-Kndall propositions and of the advantages of air over other systems of pumping.

Regarding the expense of pumping by air, Mr. Ladd said if water is raised to the capacity of the engines the expense would be, at 350-horse power, about three and a half tons of coal per day. Regarding the guarantee, Mr. Lampman said his company could produce more than 4,000,000 gallons per day at a sixty-five-foot head or more. It would be necessary to know the capacity of the well to know this. He claimed that the Shaw-Kendall company's test had shown more water than the wells really produced. His machine, he said, would produce to the full capacity of the wells, whether it was 4,000,000 or 8,000,000 gallons, pumping the water down to a 100-foot head. The Shaw-Kendall company, he said, agreed to produce water from a fifty-five-foot head with fifty pounds pressure, while his company agreed to pump under a sixty-five-foot head all the water the wells would produce with thirty-five pounds pressure.

Mr. Hosey asked how much coal would be required to produce the required volume of air and Mr. Ladd replied: "About three and a half tons a day."

"The plain proposition is this," said Mr. Lampman; "the Shaw-Kendall company agrees to furnish 4,000,000 gallons by pumping the wells down fifty-five feet. We propose to pump down 100 feet and you will naturally get just that much more water. Your specifications provide for a 4,000,000 gallon plant and that is what we have bid on, but our machine will pump 5,000,000 or more if the water is there."

Consulting Engineer Hoit said air would produce more water than any system he knew of and that deep-well pumping would be too expensive. Regarding the objection of the Shaw-Kendall company that the specifications prevented them from bidding by stipulating that a "pocket valve" arrangement be used, Mr. Hoit said the Shaw-Kendall company could get the pocket valve as well as the piston valve.

Then followed a discussion of the statement of Mr. Murray, engineer for the Shaw-Kendall company, who denied having seen the specifications. Mr. Holt claimed to have received a telegram from Murray denying that he had made such a statement, but submitted no proof. Mr. Young, of the Shaw-Kendall company, said he had received a telegram from Murray, who dnied having approved the specifications. The matter was then dropped and nothing else of startling import was brought up at the meeting.

The trustees and city council will met Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to take final action on the contract.

STRIKE CLOSES BREWERIES.

New Orleans, July 20.—All but two breweries suspended work here today, owing to the strike of 130 skilled men for recognition of the union.

OIL ADVANCES AGAIN.

Lima, Ohio, July 20.—A stir was created today by an advance of six cents per barrel in the price of crude oil in the local field and ten cents in the Pennsylvania districts. This makes a total advance of twelve cents in four days.

SALMON TRUST FORMED.

Trenton, N. J., July 20—The Pacific Packing and Navigation company (the salmon combine), to deal in salmon and other fish, was incorporated here this afternoon. The authorized capital is $25,000,000, divided into $12,500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $12,500,000 common stock. The incorporators are Thomas B. McGoverh, New York; Edwin C. Kemp, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Gov. S. B. Hanford, East Orange, N. J.

CONTRACT IS LET.

The contracts for the new Haley-Haberkorn factory were awarded this morning, the brick work contract going to Kruse & Co., and that for the carpentry to Charles Wermuth. The structure will be of brick, the main building being two stories in height, 40x80 feet in dimensions. A building one story high and 20x40 feet will be erected to form an L on the main building. The factory will be built on Alliger street, near the Wabash tracks, and work on the building will commence Monday morning. The contracts call for the completition of the work in forty days and the machinery, which will soon be ordered, will be in within two weeks of the expiration of the construction contract. The company will manufacture engines, suitable for any pupose, equipped with their patent slide valve attachment.

SUMMER TONIC
DELICIOUS
Vinol
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
PELLENS & PULSTER,
PHARMACISTS.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE

A. J. Richer, who was elected justice of the peace of Jackson township at the last election and failed to qualify within the specified time, was today appointed to the position by the county commissioners, upon petition of Robert Learheman and others

In the office of the county auditor today bids were received for the enlargement of the Boitet ditch, in Adams and Jefferson townships. The drain is seven miles long and 17,000 yards ofearth will have to be excavated. Charles Salway bid 9.48 cents a yard and William Kruse bid 9.75 cents. The contract was awarded to Salway.

Carolyn McL. MacGregor has entered suit in the superior court for a divorce from Alexander MacGregor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ernest A. Thierfelder and Alma F. Pfueller.

Frank Spencer and Lucy Todd.

AGUINALDO IS IRRITATED

DISLIKES CLOSE SURVEILLANCE KEPT OF HIM

Compelled to Add "Prisoner of War" to His Signature—Will Not Write to Malvar.

Manila, July 20.—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he must add the word "prisoner." He has refused the request of his friends to write the insurgent general, Malvar, still at large in Southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance, with the understanding that it be forwarded to Malvar, with the purpose of influencing his surrender, but under his signature to this oath he wrote "Prisoner in Malacanan prison."

General Davis has been ordered to the command of the American troops on the island of Mindanao and in the Jolo archipelago. General Kobbe, formerly commander of this district, will return to the United States.

General Chaffee has issued a circular in which he explicitly defines the status and duties of arm officers with respect to their relations with the provincial and other civil governments. It is expected this circular will settle minor misunderstandings between the two departments and prevent possible conflicts of authority.

As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be centered in fewer garrisons and their number will be decreased.

The transport Sheridan, with the Fourteenth infantry and Adjutant General Barry on board, sailed from here today. General MacArthur, who left here on the Meado, July 4, will embark on the Sheridan at Nagasaki for San Francisco.

A NEW FEATURE.

Monday morning we will put 200 dozen boys' long hose into our sale at 10c a pair; sizes 6 to 10½. We have never seen a better one for less than 25c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Mrs. Alfred Grindle and children go to Rome City Monday for a stay of several weeks.

Rubber Stamps made on short notice at 80 E. Main St. Phone 581.

HISTORY OF A WAR CLOUD

LIGHT THROWN ON THE LATE SCHAEBELE AFFAIR.

How a Conflict of Arms Between France and Germany Was Averted Fifteen Years Ago.

Paris, July 20.—The Figaro continues its interesting revelations concerning the private opinions of the late President Faure, of France. The Figaro now turns to the "Schaebele affair," in which it is shown how Prince Munster De Derneburg averted what threatened to be another war between France and Germany. Schaebele was arrested fifteen years ago by a German detective named Gautsch on the Franco-German frontier. The difficulties which followed this arrest produced a war scare in Europe. According to M. Faure, France's assertion that Schaebele had been arrested on French territory was bitterly contested by Prince Bismarck. At this point of the proceedings a letter from Gautsch to Schaebele summoning the latter to a conference was found. This letter was immediately sent to M. Herbette, French ambassador to Berlin, but the latter had found Prince Bismarck so unfavorably disposed that he hesitated to entrust such an important document to his tender mercies. At this juncture Prince Munster De Derneberg, who was visiting Berlin, called upon M. Herbette, saying he ardently desired the maintenance of peace and offering to aid the French minister. When he was shown the Gautsch letter the German diplomat said:

"Give it to me; confide it to me; I will bring it back at 3 o'clock."

M. Herbette hesitated to turn over the letter. Prince Munster demanded the original. M. Herbette finally consented and entrusted France's trump card to the German ambassador at Paris. Prince Munster went to Prince Bismarck and showed him the Gautsch letter.

Bismarck angrily asked the diplomat what business he had to attend to "that Herbette's commissions." Munster firmly replied that he had only come to warn Bismarck and that he was going to show the letter to the emperor of Germany. This he did. The emperor read the letter carefully, and said:

"Then Schaebele was under a flag of truce. If we do not release that man no one wil lever dare to send a flag of truce into a Prussian camp. He must be released. I will at once give the order and you can tell Herbette what I have done."

A few hours later Bismarck set Schaebele at liberty, and the war cloud rolled away.

SAILOR BOY AT HOME.

James T. Roderick, now an ordinary seaman on the United States steamship Pensacola, has arrived in the city on a sixty-day leave of absence, and is the guest of his grandfather, James Sargent, of 106 Wells street. Mr. Roderick left Fort Wayne one year and a half ago, enlisting in the navy at Chicago, and made the trip to Manila on the Oregon. The Pensacola is now at San Francisco, from which city Mr Roderick came to enjoy his vacation.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Bertha Sites entertained a few friends in a most delightful manner last evening.

Mrs. A. M. Baxter and children have gone to Clear Lake for a few weeks. They will be guests at Grand View hotel.

Mrs. Harvey G. Brown and daughter, Jeanette, of 342 East Washington street, are visiting the Buffalo exposition.

The Barber Asphalt company has rented offices on the second floor of the Schmitz building and will open for business soon.

Fort Wayne Court No. 96, Tribe of Ben Hur, enjoyed a social last evening. The gentlemen entertained the ladies with music, after which ice cream and cake were served

The firm of hoop and stave manufacturers who are desirous of locating in Fort Wayne will have representatives in the city next Tuesday to confer with J. W. White and members of the Commercial club with reference to site, etc.

Major W. W. Barnett went to Indianapolis last night with the local members of the Indiana national guard for the state encampment. During Dr. Barnett's absence Dr. Van Buskirk will perform the duties of county coroner.

Dr. and Mrs. S. Martz are entertaining Mrs. Hartz's mother, Mrs. H. Lehman, of Waterloo, and Mrs H H.. Balls, of Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Lehman, of Chicago, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Martz, returned home today.

When Patterson has a sale—its to sell goods. Prices will do it.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

THE HONEYBEE.

Its Curious Jaws and Its Wonderful Little Tongue.

With the closest scrutiny it becomes evident that the bee does not, like other creatures, house its tongue in its mouth, but neatly folds it back beneath its head. Bumblebees, when disturbed, have a way of threatening with their jaws, while the honeybee has the more direct method of settling intruders with her stug.

The jaws of the bee are very creditable organs and can give quite a formidable nip. Catch a bee in a net and see how viciously it will bite at the meshes, working its jaws sideways instead of up and down.

We call this wonderful implement of the bee a tongue, but in reality it is more than this, for the whole arrangement consists of two slender filaments called maxillæ, the under lip and the actual tongue. If a drop of honey lies near the surface of a flower, the slender, active tongue, darting out from the case formed by the maxillæ, licks it up with the same ease that a dog licks a plate. Should the tube of the flower be elongated the bee has at command another length of tongue, which is shot out from within and shuts up like a telescope when no longer wanted.

To appreciate fully this delicate organ you should watch the bee separate it into its component parts and clean it out. The lengthening process of the proboscis, as the tongue and its allied parts are sometimes called, is accomplished by a series of springs and hinges. In addition to this telescoping power, the tongue is a hairy member, the hairs arranged in rings, the longest ones toward the center. They assist in lifting in the nectar and in pumping it into the mouth. Thence it goes to the honey sack.—Chautauquan.

PITH AND POINT.

Very few people want to know the truth unless it fits their prejudice.

Every one who doesn't like you is looking for a chance to laugh at you.

A great deal of nerve is sometimes necessary to keep from being cranky.

You know a whole lot if you know enough to know you don't know anything.

When a boy is not invited to a party, he hangs around the outside to see how things are going.

When a dressmaker makes a quilt out of silk scraps, the women begin to look at her with suspicion.

Every one is some kind of a sinner. The employee too honest to take a postage stamp will steal his employer's time.

Be sensible with your children. When you want them to do a thing, tell them why. Don't tell them they must do it or take a beating, or that they must do it because you say so.—Atch'son Globe.

An Undesirable Boarder.

Some time ago the keeper of a boarding house retired from business after having acquired a comfortable competency in the course of about 20 years. During that period her house became well known in the city and among the women in her own business. She never realized how well known it was until she set out to find a place to live in herself.

She applied first at the house kept by a woman nearly as well known as herself only to learn that there was no room for her. It was not until she had been through the same experience several times that she came to understand that she was not wanted in the establishments of her former rivals. Her reputation for keeping a fine house was too much for the other women, who did not want to submit to the scrutiny of a former boarding house keeper who had made a reputation and a fortune in the business.

She learned, after going to a hotel where her record could not be used against her, that she was not the only woman who had found it difficult to get into a boarding house after having kept one of her own. When they are well known, it is practically impossible for such women to find quarters, for whatever her reasons may be the landlady does not like to shelter her kind.—New York Sun.

Old Militia Elections and Now.

From the American Revolution to the year 1823 the officers of the militia of the state of New York had been appointed by the council of appointment upon the recommendation of commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, and the promotions were generally made according to rank and seniority. Under the new constitution and the militia law of 1823, and in accordance with the democratic spirit of the period, the election of military officers became the established usage and has continued until the present day. The election of officers in 1823 and following year was attended with considerable ceremony—officers attending them in full uniform, and noncommissioned officers and privates in undress uniform.—Clark's History.

Unselfish.

"So you proposed to Miss Chillers?"

"Yes," answered Willie Washington.

"You must have known she would reject you."

"Of course. But it is an old saying that women can't keep a secret, and I was afraid she would get to comparing notes. I had proposed to all the other girls, and I didn't want her to feel slighted."—Washington Star.

An Outrage.

Mrs. Jones—Are you aware, Mrs. Skinbone, that your dog has just bitten my little Willie?

Mrs. Skinbone—What, your Willie, who has only just got over scarlet fever? Oh, Mrs. Jones, if anything should happen to Fido I'd never forgive you.

Mrs. E. J. Smith and daughter, Irene, and Miss Mayme Kilgore, are visiting at the cottage of J. W. Orr in Rome City.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FAIR CHILDREN WIN SUIT.

San Francisco, July 20.—Judge Troutt, in the superior court, has just decided that the trust clause in the Fair will, as regards personal property, is void, and on the petition of the children of the late senator has ordered a distribution of two-thirds of the personal property of the estate, valued at $6,000,000.

YANKEE QUAIL FOR SWEDEN.

Sweden is anxious to introduce American quail as game birds and 5,000 Bob Whites, in a lively and healthy condition, are now being sent over to that country at a cost of $3,500, with the expectation that further shipments will be made. They are forwarded in cages constructed especially for that purpose and the best hopes are entertained that the birds will do well in their new home, inasmuch as a few introduced in Sweden last year, on the estate of Count Lewenhaupt, at Fossterijo, have done excellently, enduring the winter very well.

This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Sweden not long ago sent to us a number of specimens of one of her most valuable game birds, the capercailzie. The capercailzie is the largest and noblest of the grouse family, to which our prairie chicken and pheasant belong. It weighs as much as twelve pounds, approaching in size the American wild turkey. Extremely hardy, it abounds in the great forests of the Scandinavian peninsula, Finland, Russia and northern Asia. It endures the severest cold, often burrowing into the snow in very bitter weather for warmth and shelter.

The capercailzie is not a migratory bird, but in its habits resembles our partridge or pheasant, though nearly ten times as large. Dr. Seward Webb imported the specimens referred to, but the question as to whether they will do well in this country has not yet had time to be decided.

THE USES OF BIRCH BARK.

What carpenters used 100 years ago in place of sheathing paper while erecting the better class of buildings was recently shown in Saco, Maine, while the carpenters were overhauling the Cutts house on the high bluff overlooking Factory Island wharves, says the Chicago Journal. At the southwest side it was found best to pull off some of the clapboards. What appeared to be loose pieces of birch bark was found underneath. It was at first thought one or two pieces had been put in by chance. But on investigation the carpenters saw that the carpenters who built the house in 1782 had laid sheets of birch bark on the sheathing to close over the cracks. These sheets were held by small hand-made nails of wrought iron. Over this were laid hand-made clapboards of pumpkin pine.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Although the diameter of the earth has been roughly known for many years, it has only lately been accurately ascertained, after thirty years' labor and cost of $500,000. It is 7,926 miles at the equator and 7,899 from pole to pole.

For more than a hundred years the Derby has been recognized as the greatest sporting event in all the civilised countries, and in London is regarded as of such importance that business houses close and everybody takes a holiday.

Canada has the largest forest in the world. It is in the Labrador and Hudson bay district, and is, roughly, 1,000 by 1,700 miles.

A veritable "quick luncheon," it is said, is to be had at a restaurant in Paris, where a dinner of several courses composed of concentrated food in the form of tablets can be consumed in a few minutes. The entire meal, indeed, can be carried about in the vest pocket or pocketbook.

The Vermont custom of not hanging a convicted murderer until two years after the passing of the death sentence upon him is founded upon the assumption that any possible doubt as to his giult will be removed in that time, and all danger of putting an innocent man to death is thus eliminated.

India has hundreds of dialects, which may all be classed under three great heads, the Sanscrit, Pracrit and Magadhi. The Sanscrit is the fundamental language and that of the Vedas; the Pracrit, the vernacular language in many dialects, and the Magadhi or Misra is that of Ceylon and the islands.

A machine that will do the work of thirty expert mathematicians is being constructed by the government in its scientific instrument shop on Capitol hill, in Washington. It is to be an improvement on an instrument in use in the bureau of the coast survey, which has charge of calculating the tides.

It is said that there were at least 200,000 mustangs scattered over the plains of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas ten years ago and that now nearly all of them are gone. A few were caught and kept by the Indians in their reservations, but the wild horse, in his natural state, is practically extinct.

The British and Foreign Bible society's annual report states the year's issues at 4,914,000, a reduction of 133,000. This, however, is due wholly to the Chinese crisis. The falling off there is 250,000, so there is a considerable gain in other fields. Foreign sales in twenty-seven countries, through 812 colporteurs, were 1,600,000.

Alabama increased between 1889 and 1900 in the production of coal from 3,572,893 tons to 8,273,362 tons. In 1880 there were but 3,756,144 tons produced in all the south. Of this amount North Carolina had 350 tons. In 1900 one state, Alabama, had a product of nearly three times the total then produced.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has a rival in the Temple tower of Bristol, in England. It is a square tower of early Gothic architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions without cracks or fissures. The tower, which is about 115 feet high, is five feet out of perpendicular at the summit.

In London they have a street lamp which provides a stream of boiling water and dispenses tea, coffee and cocoa. The heat of the lamp warms the water, and by dropping a cent in the slot a gallon of boiling water may be had. Two cents brings you milk, sugar, tea, coffee, etc. The light and heat are provided by the city, which co-operates with a private corporations that furnishes the rest.

Prices are way down at Patterson's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

The Engineer

Leaning from the cab window does more with his ears than his eyes. The "rumble and grumble and roar" of his engine are to him articulate speech, and a false note in that jumble of sounds would catch his ear as quickly as a discord would strike the ear of the leader of an orchestra.

He thinks more of his engine than himself. That is why he neglects to notice symptoms which are full of warning. The foul tongue, the bitter taste, sour risings, and undue fullness after eating are but symptoms of dyspepsia or some form of disease involving the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. In time the heart, liver, lungs, or other organs are involved and the engineer has to lay off.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

"I used ten bottles of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his Pleasant Pellets a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh 160 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

5¢ WILL BUY A PATHFINDER CIGAR

SOLD UNDER THOMAS J. HUNT NOTARY PUBLIC PHILADELPHIA PA. DOMESTIC GUARANTEE

ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE CASE

W. K. GRESH & SONS, MAKERS.

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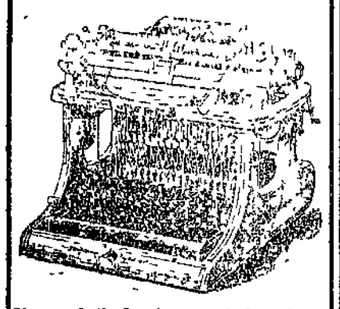

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For the Purchaser,
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Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
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Short and Soft Finger Dip.

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William H. Sherwood, Director; W. H. Neidlinger, Vocal; Adolph Rosenbecker, Leon Marx, Violin, Eleanor Sherwood, Harmony. Summer instruction in all branches.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 9th.
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GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

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We Cut Like This....

$1.00 Drugs and Medicines at 75c
50c Drugs and Medicines at 38c.
25c Drugs and Medicines at 19c.

RHOADS, 97 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Matthews	46	31	.597
Grand Rapids	45	33	.577
Dayton	41	36	.532
Toledo	37	35	.514
Wheeling	37	35	.514
Fort Wayne	40	39	.506
Marion	32	46	.410
Columbus	28	51	.354

Matthews appeared for the first time this season at League park yesterday, and was easily defeated by Fort Wayne in a very interesting contest. The score was 4 to 2.

Pitcher Schlorf was perhaps the feature of the game, allowing the locals but four hits. That, coupled with a dozen or more dumb plays by Hickey and Flynn, of the old Indianapolis team, and their fellow teammates, was enough to bring in all the runs that were needed to send the Indians up a notch in the pennant race. The Matthews men played like the amateurs they were, if the truth must be told. Tall, strong limbed men, they were, and their countenances were sunburned as though they had been making a little money on the side in the hay fields about their native hamlet. But they played better ball, those agriculturalists, than several players who live right in the midst of a high priced civilization.

The visitors scored in but one inning, the third, when three hits and an error by Babb let in two runs. During the remainder of the game Daniels kept the hits well scattered, and pitched himself out of some tight places. The score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nattress, ss.	4	1	0	3	2	0
Bevans, lf...	3	1	0	0	1	0
McCann, cf..	4	0	0	6	0	0
Babb, 3b...	4	2	2	1	1	2
Smink, 1b..	3	0	1	4	0	0
F. Miller, 2b	2	0	0	5	3	0
G. Miller, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Fuller, c...	3	0	0	8	1	0
Daniels, p..	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	4	4	27	10	2

MATTHEWS.

	A.B	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lawrence, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	0
Williams, c.	3	0	1	6	0	0
Heyworth, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Flynn, ss...	4	0	0	1	6	2
Hall, cf....	4	0	3	2	0	0
Byers, rf...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hickey, 3b..	4	0	2	1	4	3
Wills, 1b...	4	0	0	10	0	0
Schlorf, p..	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	35	2	10	24	15	5

By innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
Ft. Wayne	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	— 4
Matthews..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 2

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 1; Matthews, 1. Two-base hits—Smink, Heyworth. Sacrifice hits—Smink, Williams. Stolen base—Nattress. First base on balls—Off Schlorf, 3. Struck out—By Daniels, 4; by Schlorf, 2. Double plays—F. Miller to Smink; Flynn to Lawrence to Wills; Schlorf to Flynn to Wills. Umpire—O'Meara. Time—1:25. Attendance—250.

OTHER ASSOCIATION GAMES

MARION, 5; GRAND RAPIDS, 6.

Marion, Ind., July 20.—Grand Rapids opened the series with the locals in a lively contest of twelve innings yesterday. The pitching was the feature of the game. Score:

Marion.... 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0—5
G'd Rapids 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6

Hits—Marion, 9; Grand Rapids, 8. Errors—Marion, 9; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Eagan and Kellner; Lutzer and Zalusky. Umpire—Hornung. Attendance—400.

TOLEDO, 10; COLUMBUS, 7.

Toledo, Ohio, July 20.—It was a slugging match on both sides yesterday, but the visitors were unfortunate in making costly errors. McIntyre was batted out of the box in the seventh. Score:

Toledo.... 3 0 3 0 0 0 4 0 0—10
Columbus. 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0— 7

Hits—Toledo, 13; Columbus, 12. Errors—Toledo, 3; Columbus, 5. Batteries—McIntyre, Joss and Graffius; Talbot and Zimram.

WHEELING, 13; DAYTON, 4.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 20.—Dayton put up a very poor game yesterday, the visitors' seven errors largely contributing to their defeat. Score:

Wheeling.. 3 4 0 2 3 0 1 0 *—13
Dayton... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2— 4

Hits—Wheeling, 8; Dayton, 7. Errors—Wheeling, 1; Dayton, 7. Batteries—Streit and Fox; Dunham and Blue.

GAMES TODAY.

Dayton at Wheeling.
Columbus at Toledo.
Matthews at Fort Wayne.
Grand Rapids at Marion.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	42	30	.583
St. Louis	43	31	.575
Philadelphia	39	32	.549
Brooklyn	40	34	.541
New York	33	32	.508
Boston	32	36	.471
Cincinnati	31	40	.437
Chicago	37	51	.346

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 1.

GAMES TODAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	43	25	.632
Detroit	40	33	.548
Baltimore	35	29	.547
Washington	30	33	.476
Philadelphia	28	37	.439
Cleveland	28	44	.389
Milwaukee	23	48	.324

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 7.
Milwaukee, 1; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 2; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 3.

GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Baltimore at Milwaukee.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

AFTER HARDESTY.

Manager Mautner is endeavoring to sign Hardesty, who was with Dayton last season, and with Kansas City a part of this season, to play first base in place of Thornton, who was suspended for the season. Hardesty is a good infielder and a hard hitter, and his presence on the team would be a strengthening factor.

SHAMROCKS AT MUNCIE.

The Shamrocks will leave for Muncie Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, via the Lake Erie and Western. Amos Rusie will probably pitch for Muncie.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Marion papers would do well to get a corrected list of the standing of the clubs.

Hogriever, former right fielder for Indianapolis, has decided to play with Milwaukee, instead of St. Paul.

The Royals accept the challenge of the Bloomingdale Clover Leafs. The game will be played on the Royal's grounds.

"Cy" Vasbinder has again deserted the Marion club, claiming to have an offer from the Cleveland American league club.

Fort Wayne and Matthews will play a double header tomorrow afternoon, the first game being called at 2 o'clock. Matthews is able to put up a stiff game, and the fans will witness two interesting contests.

Pitcher Charles Case was given his release by Cincinnati yesterday and he at once signed a Matthews contract. Case may pitch one of the games here. He is regarded as a comer and it is thought Cincinnati has a string to him. Mr. Catterson has also signed a young pitcher named Lloyd, from Cincinnati.

Jack Thornton witnessed the game from the grand stand yesterday. Frequently a bleacherite would yell for the big first baseman and the chorus would be taken up by half a hundred other fans. There is no doubt that Thornton is a great favorite and the fans much regret his absence from the initial sack.

Pitcher Gus Weyhing, who jumped from Grand Rapids to the Cleveland American league club, has been released. Unless he can catch on with some other American league club he will have to quit playing ball. He will not be allowed to play with any club under the National league protection, according to a ruling by Nick Young.

Buy your black suit of Patterson during the sale and save the discount.

LOST.

A black, silk-lined, light-weight overcoat, at Robison park pavilion, Friday night. Finder will please leave at Patterson's clothing store and receive reward.

Ask for Ruby Sap. Delicious new flavor. At all soda fountains. 20-24

Attend Patterson's sale.

Attorney M. T. Stokes and Eugene Fitch leave on Sunday for Oklahoma, where they expect to remain on a visit for three weeks.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 20.—Under the influence of messages which reported widespread crop damage from drouth there was a sweeping rush of buyers in the corn pit during the first hour of trading today. September opened ⅝c to 1⅛c higher at 54¼c to 54¾c and advanced to 55⅝c. Receipts were 215 cars.

The close was strong, September 1⅜@1¼c higher at 55@55⅛c.

Wheat was fairly active and firm on higher cables and in sympathy with corn. September opened ⅛c to ¼c higher at 69⅛c to 69⅛c. Local swing caused a reaction to 69c, but a rally to 69⅛c followed. Then sellers pressed the price back to 69c again. Local receipts were 279 cars, 129 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 566 cars against 199 last week and 265 a year ago.

Later there was considerable liquidation and the close was easy, September ⅜@½c lower at 68½@68⅝c.

In sympathy with the corn strength there was a heavy general demand for oats. September opened ¼c to ⅜c higher at 34⅝c to 35c and sold to 35@35⅛c. Receipts were 110 cars.

Provisions were stagnant. September pork opened unchanged at $14.30 and September lard 2½c higher at $8.70. September ribs were not quoted.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 67⅞c; Aug., 67⅞c; Sept., 68½@68⅝c; Oct., 69⅛c.

Corn—July, 58⅝c; Sept., 55@55⅛c.

Oats—July, 35⅛c; Sept., 35⅛c.

Pork—July, $14.50; Sept., $14.22½; Oct., $14.22½; Jan., $14.70.

Lard—July, $8.60; Oct., $8.60. Sept., $8.65; Oct., $8.65; Nov., $8.57½@8.60; Dec., $8.45; Jan., $8.42½.

Ribs—July, $7.82½; Sept., $7.90; Jan., $7.60@7.62½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.78@1.80; No. 1, $1.78@1.80; Sept., $1.60; Oct., $1.55.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 500, including 75 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.40@6.10; poor to medium, $4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.35; cows, $3.00@4.15; heifers, $2.50@4.90; canners, $1.75@2.35; bulls, $2.50@4.40; calves, $3.75@6.00; Texas steers, $3.40@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; Monday, 25,000; left over, 5,395. Market strong to 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.75@6.05; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.17½; rough heavy, $5.55@5.85; light, $5.65@5.95; bulk of sales, $5.85@5.95.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, July 20.—Butter—Market firm; creameries, 14½@19c; dairies, 13@16½c.

Cheese—Market firm, 9¼@10¼c.

Eggs—Market easy, 12c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 20.—Some depression was manifest in the opening stock market, but it was offset by gains in a number of stocks. Atchison fell 1¼ and United States Steel declined ¼, but was supported and rallied ½. There were buying orders for 3,000 shares of Southern Pacific, which lifted that stock to 56¾, an extreme rise of ⅞. The trading was languid and indifferent.

Trading became almost lifeless until the professionals began to work up the principal stocks to discount the expected good bank statement. St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific rose 1@1⅛ over last night. A full recovery of the opening loss was made by Atchison and Union Pacific moved up 1¼ from the lowest. Fluctuations were somewhat wider in less important stocks, for instance Lackawanna, General Electric and Rubber preferred rising 1½ and 3, while Consolidated Gas reacted 1½, Chicago Great Western preferred 2 and Lake Erie and Western 5. Heavy realizing sales came in the market at 10:30. The bears promptly offered stocks freely and drove St. Paul down 2¾, Union Pacific 2⅞, Erie second preferred 2½, Atchison 1⅞, Southern Pacific 1¾ and Reading, Erie, the Southwesterns, Sugar and Amalgamated Copper 1@1½. The United States Steel stocks presented a firm front, but were less active.

Declines reached 2 to 3½ in Chicago and Alton, St. Paul preferred, C., C., C. & St. L., Chicago Terminal preferred and Consolidated Gas. The following rally reached a point only in Union Pacific, St. Paul and Atchison, but prices were back near the lowest when the bank statement appeared. The bulls attempted to mark up prices against the bears, but they secured no following and the bears continued to sell. Prices thereupon broke to the lowest of the day. The decline below last night for St. Paul reached 4, Union Pacific 3⅝, Atchison 3⅜, preferred 2¾, Northwest 8, Rock Island 4½ and leading railroads of the Pacific, trunk line and south groups, as well as the specialties from 1 to 2 points. Profit-taking by the bears caused fitful rallies, but the closing was active and weak and not much above the lowest.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 20.—Flour—Receipts, 18,416 bbls; sales, 8,400 pkgs; state and western quiet, but nominally higher.

Wheat—Receipts, 2,140,000 bush; sales, 24,000 bush; market active and firmer this morning on higher cables, locals covering the corn advance and bullish spring wheat crop news. July, 75⅝c; Sept., 74 5-16@74 11-16c; Dec., 76⅛@76⅝c.

Rye—Market firm; state, 53@54c.

Corn—Receipts, 175,000 bush; sales, 8,000 bush; market active at a sharp advance, influenced by the hot, dry weather west, good general buying and strong cables. July, 57½@57¾c; Sept., 57⅞@58¼c; Oct., 57c; Dec., 58¼@58¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 101,000 bush; sales, 2,000 bush. Market firm and higher on bullish crop outlook. Track white, 38@43c.

Beef—Market dull.

Pork—Market steady.

Lard—Market firm; prime western, steamed, $8.92½.

Butter—Receipts, 3,517 pkgs; market firm; state dairy, 14@14½c; creamery, 15@19½c; factory, 13@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,022 pkgs; market quiet and easy.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,583 pkgs; market firm; state and Pennsylvania, 15@17c; western, candled, 13@15c; western, uncandled, 8@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-32c; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined, unsettled; crushed, $5.95; powdered, $5.55; granulated, $5.45.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 5¾c.

Molasses—Market steady; New Orleans, 35@42c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 20.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅜ for demand and at $4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84½; bar silver, 58¼c; Mexican dollars, 46¼c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 20.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $856,198,700; decrease, $12,268,900.

Deposits, $939,145,300; decrease, $8,448,800.

Circulation, $30,710,100; increase, $80,600.

Legal tenders, $78,414,900; increase, $918,700.

Specie, $177,501,800; increase, $5,169,100.

Reserves, $255,815,700; increase, $6,107,800.

Reserve required, $234,786,325; decrease, $2,112,200.

Surplus, $21,029,375; increase, $8,220,000.

MRS. GRANT TO MRS. M'KINLEY.

Rochester, N. Y., July 20.—A box marked "Mrs. McKinley, Canton, Ohio," was brought into Charlotte harbor last night on the North King from Coburg, Ont. It contained a knit woolen shoulder cape for Mrs. McKinley. The cape was knit by Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, now at Coburg.

REUNION OF ELKS.

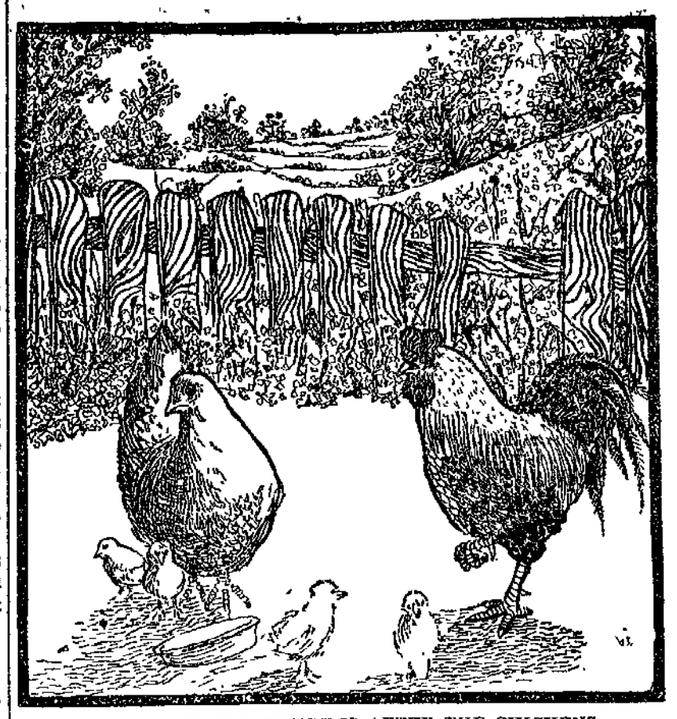
Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—The Grand Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will meet in this city next Tuesday morning and from present indications it will be one of the largest reunions of the order. At least 15,000 Elks are expected to register. With bunting already up on some of the buildings and with the expected arrival tonight and tomorrow of many of the grand officers and two candidates for grand exalted ruler, the city already has begun to assume a carnival aspect. All arrangements for the military and civic parade on Tuesday afternoon for the Elks' parade Wednesday afternoon and for the carnival parade Thursday afternoon have been completed and the executive committee has announced that the parades will be an unqualified success. The carnival will close on Thursday night with a grand ball at the exposition building.

SEVERITY OF THE BRITISH.

Durban, Natal, July 20.—In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal and the support given the raiders by the republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sunday rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31 will be subject to martial law.

A railroad man who works in one of the switch towers on the line to Atlantic City, surrounded by a mosquito-infested swamp, has a plan of his own for keeping them out of the tower. He makes a ball out of newspapers and soaks it in coal oil just enough so that it will not drip. He hangs this midway between two windows and keeps it swinging all the time. He says that no matter how thick the mosquitoes may be outside they never care to pass it.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.



FIND THE FOX WHICH IS AFTER THE CHICKENS.

Mrs. Grasshopper—Wake up, my dear! Get up quick and catch a lightning bug! I'm sure there is someone downstairs!

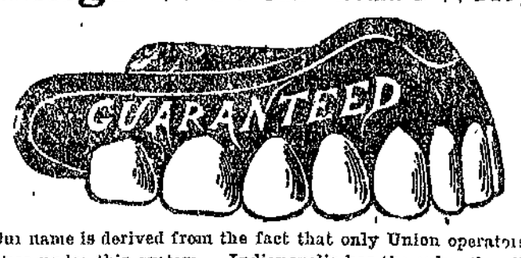
Here Are Bargains for You.

Fine Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, $4.50.
Quadruple Plated Cracker Jars, $1.40.
Butter Dishes, from $1.00 up.
Rogers & Bros.' Berry Spoons, $1.10.
Cake Baskets, $1.50 upwards.
Gents' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, warranted 20 years, $10.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Cuff Buttons and Scarf Pins, 50c.
A fine 8-Day Mantel Clock, $5.00; worth $10.00.
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, 85c per oz.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Filled Chains, from $1.00 up
Get my prices before buying. I will save you money.
My entire stock to be closed out regardless of cost in order to retire from business.

P. Sherzinger,

73 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign In Front of Store.

Things Worth Knowing.



Our name is derived from the fact that only Union operators can practice under this system. Indianapolis has the only other Union office in the state. Our guarantee means all that that word implies. We insist on doing over any work which is not entirely satisfactory to the patient.

Our Motto: Honest and courteous treatment to all, and good work at lowest possible prices.

NOTE—Beware of small concerns who are imitating our style of advertising, for we are positively not connected with any other office in this city.

NOTE THESE ORIGINAL PRICES.

Set of Teeth.....
Gold Crowns.....
Bridge Work (teeth without plates).....
White Crowns.....
$3
Extracting..... FREE
Examination.....
Fillings.....50c

GROUND FLOOR. NO STAIRS TO CLIMB. LADY ATTENDANT.
Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4. German Spoken

UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS
No. 9 East Wayne, Opposite Fruit House.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves.

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. Dr. W. C. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Clinic says: "It is a grand preparation; I am using it constantly in my practice." All drug and shoe stores sell it, 25c Samples sent FREE, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

Fancy Screen Doors.

Plain Screen Doors.

Large Screen Windows.

Small Screen Windows.

We have the agency for the celebrated Higgens' Metal Frame Screen Window. Guaranteed to last for eight years. Call at our store and we will explain its merits.

F. M SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Both Phones.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN ST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take Your Meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH

All the latest Records,

Vocal and Instrumental.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,

120 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

Eight room house and good sized lot, west end; price $1,700.

Seven-room brick, in good condition, west end; price $1,800.

Ten-room modern house, steam heat, full size lot, asphalt street, alley brick, all clear, west end; price, $6,000.

Six room house in Bloomingdale, asphalt pavement, all clear; price, $1,650.

Five-room house, West DeWald, three blocks from Calhoun; price, $1,650.

Seven-room house, full size corner lot, East Creighton avenue, near Hanna; price, $1,500.

Eight room house, new, lot 36x140, on Pontiac, near Lafayette; price, $1,500.

Val. C. Rocholl,

23 Court Street. Phone 49, Main.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

SURGEON.

26 W. WAYNE ST.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

10 hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

FINDLAY'S FUTURE

CLOVER LEAF SAID TO BE PURCHASER OF PROPERTY.

WILL EXTEND EAST AND WEST

SHORT LINE FROM CHICAGO TO IRON AND COAL FIELDS.

FAST RUN FROM CRESTLINE

LIMITED COVERS DISTANCE IN 151 MINUTES.

The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City company is after the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road, with pretty fair prospects of making the deal. A rumor to this effect was set afloat a few days ago and subsequent events go to strengthen the belief that negotiations have not only been pending for some time, but have arrived nearly, if not quite, at the point of consummation.

Yesterday Benjamin Norton, president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, or Clover Leaf, as it is better known; C. D. Whitney, general traffic manager of that road, accompanied by their private secretaries, inspected the Findlay road, traveling in Mr. Norton's private car. They arrived here at 3:50 in the afternoon and left over the Lake Erie and Western at 4:15 o'clock for Kingsland, where they took the Clover Leaf for their respective homes. En route to this city the gentlemen closely noted the condition of the roadbed, bridges, etc., displaying an interest that persons having no thought of becoming closely associated with the property some day would not display.

Concerning the deal the Toledo Times this morning says: "A special dispatch from Findlay states that there are well founded rumors there to the effect that the Clover Leaf is about to purchase the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railroad, commonly known as the Tangent line.

"President Norton and Clover Leaf officials visited Findlay yesterday and inspected the Tangent line property there, which has recently been improved. They came in President Norton's private car via the Ohio Central. The car was transferred to the Tangent line, and after the inspection President Fenton, of the latter company, accompanied the Clover Leaf officials on a trip over the Tangent line to Fort Wayne.

"It is said to be the intention of the Clover Leaf to buy the Tangent line and extend it east to New Castle, Pa., and west to Chicago. The present road consists of a finely built line from Findlay to Fort Wayne."

TRESPASSER HURT.

A letter to The Sentinel from Montpelier, O., under date of yesterday states that "Herbert Michael, giving his home as at Downs, Ind., aged 24 years, had three toes cut off and the bones below the left knee badly shattered by falling beneath the wheels of a freight train on the Wabash road, a mile west of Montpelier, Thursday night. The unfortunate young man and his cousin were returning from Buffalo, stealing rides on freight trains the entire distance. Michaels says he was kicked in the head and knocked from the box car in which he was riding. His father was notified by telegraph of the young man's sad plight and is expected at Montpelier today."

LIMITED MAKES GOOD RUN.

The Pennsylvania's westbound limited, No. 5, was delayed nearly three hours this morning by the engine hauling it breaking down east of Crestline. In the run from Crestline to Fort Wayne, the distance was covered in two hours and thirty-one minutes, thirty-four minutes less than schedule time. The train was hauled by engine 285, of the class X pattern, with Engineer C. F. Somers and Fireman W. G. Reinking in the cab. Lighter trains have made faster time than that of the limited this morning, but considering the weight of train, the run mentioned in the foregoing is considered a most remarkable one. The train was in charge of Conductor J. Fox.

MR. PECK'S ASSISTANT.

G. L. Peck, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has appointed H. L. H. Blair his assistant, the appointment becoming effective at once. Mr. Blair was formerly chief clerk in the general manager's office, a position he filled for a number of years. His successor in that office has not been named.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

A bulletin announces two more changes on the Grand Trunk road, resulting from the promotion of Frank W. Morse, mentioned in The Sentinel last week. W. D. Robb succeeds Mr. Morse as motive power superintendent and W. Kennedy succeeds Mr. Robb as master mechanic of the middle division of the system.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Another special train, twenty-eight cars, of beef for export passed over the Nickel Plate last night.

Miss Elizabeth Vesseriat, of the electric works, is entertaining Miss Margie Vesseriat, of Alliance, Ohio.

W. J. Wheeler, the tinner, went to Toledo this morning for a week's visit with relatives in that city. Mrs. Wheeler accompanied him.

Nickel Plate Brakeman C. Compton, who has been spending a few days at Leipsic, Ohio, resumed his duties on the road this morning.

F. A Wiegand, a pipe fitter at the Pittsburg shops, who was taken with the quinsy ten days ago, is recovering and hopes to be able to resume work by the middle of next week.

Daniel Grubb, Nickel Plate engineer, has gone to Ohio to spend a few days with his parents His wife and daughter accompanied him.

Machinist Fred Volke, of the Bass works, has returned from Conway, Ohio, where he was engaged for a few days in repairing an engine.

James Maroney and Mrs. Mary McCormick, of Grand Rapids, are in the city visiting their brother, M. J. Maroney, the Nickel Plate engineer.

Nickel Plate Engineer Joseph Bracht is taking a week's vacation He will spend the time at home, looking after some business affairs.

L. H. Shetenhelm, who had been visiting at Green Springs, Ohio, eight or ten days, resumed his duties as brakman on the Nickel Plate this morning.

Nickel Plate Brakeman C. Mungen has taken a lay off, ostensibly to look after some business matters. It is rumored at the Nickel Plate yards that he is off to get married.

Frank Mannix, who has been quite sick for two or three weeks, is so much improved that he is sitting up today. Mr. Mannix is assistant foreman at the Pittsburg machine shop.

A. B. Newell has been appointed vice president and general manager of the White Pass and Yukon railway. His summer headquarters will be Skagway and in winter at Seattle.

H. C. Srtangman, Charles Dunn and Hugh P. Hogan, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty today. There are a number of other shopmen off duty also for reasons unknown.

Pittsburg Engineer Ira Burger today moved into the Kassen property, at 15 Masterson avenue, which he purchased recently. Mr. Burger took a lay off for the purpose of assisting in the move.

Blacksmith A. W. Thompson and Boilermaker Joseph Kinkaid, of the Pittsburg, accompanied by their wives, will leave this evening on Pennsylvania train No. 8 for New York City, where they will visit two weeks.

A party in honor of Miss Cora Seibold is in progress at Robison park this afternoon. This is Miss Seibold's sixteenth birthday. The participants in the affair are all employes of the winding department of the electric works.

The Panhandle recently opened three new branch lines into coal districts, opening mines which it is claimed will take 200 years to exhaust. The company is now building the Little Chartiers road, which will become an important coal road.

In connection with the plan to discontinue newsboys on passenger trains August 1 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will allow the new companies to send its boys through all Burlington trains before the departure from union depots or terminal stations.

Stuart Rehrer, of the electric works, his wife and son have gone to Ligonier, Ind., for a few days' visit. Mr. Rehrer and his son made the trip on their wheels, starting early this morning, and Mrs. Rehrer went up to that city on the train.

There was a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio road west of Defiance, Ohio, last night, which blocked the tracks for awhile. One of the passenger trains was detoured via this city, over the Wabash and the Grand Rapids and Indiana roads.

Passenger engine 154 has taken her place in the Nickel Plate service again, after receiving repairs in the Stony Island shops. She will haul trains 1 and 6 between this city and Chicago, with Engineers James Hartigan and Simon Coogan alternating at the throttle.

There are seventeen lodges of the International Association of Machinists in Indiana. One of the largest and strongest is Friendship lodge No. 70, of this city. The July number of the Monthly Journal, issued from national headquarters, is out and is being distributed among the local lodge members.

The Sentinel wishes to direct the attention of the charitably inclined to the ice cream social to be given this evening at the home of Conductor and Mrs. John Hibinger, 319 West Main street, for the benefit of Mrs. Walter Stanley and her children. It is a most worthy object, which should result in a handsome purse for the unfortunate lady and her little ones Refreshments will be served from 7 o'clock until 11

Walter Morrow, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, is sick and off duty.

Fireman C. F. Keim, of the Pittsburg, is off duty on account of the death of a relative.

Crossing Watchman M. C. Glass, of the Piqua road and Pittsburg, is taking a week's vacation.

Secretary Elihu Root, who is en route east from the west, will pass through this city tonight in his private car, on No. 8 on the Pittsburg.

Dr. Blickensderfer, of the Pennsylvania relief department, will be the guest of his father in Cleveland over Sunday. He will leave for that city this afternoon.

John Cleary, boilermaker at the Wabash shops, resumed work there this morning. In company with his family Mr. Cleary had been visiting friends in Buffalo.

Charles R. Taylor, who was watchman at the Calhoun street crossing of the Pittsburg some months ago, but now stationed at Warsaw in the same capacity, was married in that city a few days ago.

Patrolman William G. Bates, of the Pennsylvania police force, is taking his summer vacation, which he will spend at Zanesville, Ohio. He left for that city this morning. Mrs. Bates has been in Zanesville for a week.

The past was a busy week at the Pittsburg shops, if the number of engines repaired and turned out is taken as evidence. During the week engines 112, 191, 538, 328, 262 and 35 were turned over to the road foreman for service and engines 314, 93, 165, 129 and 416 were taken in for repairs.

Tomorrow Foreman James Murray, of the Wabash boiler shop, and Machinist N. J. Eichhorn will have as their guests Charles Hiner and Ed Eichhorn, of the Big Four shops at Mt. Carmi, Ill. Ed Eichhorn is a brother of N. J. Eichhorn, while Charles Hiner is an old friend of both Mr. Murray and Mr. Eichhorn. He is the foreman of the boiler shops at Mt. Carmel. He learned the boiler trade under Mr. Murray, when that gentleman was foreman of the Big Four boiler shops.

The latest interesting development is a report that there is a scheme to connect the Wabash's Pittsburg extension and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg by building a bridge over the Allegheny river, which would permit of the Wabash gaining entrance into Pittsburg and enjoying the terminals of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, says the Indianapolis Journal. The latter was originally intended to form a through trunk line in connection with the Pittsburg and Western and the Lake Erie and Western, and the late Calvin S. Brice had this plan in view and had actually taken the Pittsburg and Western out of the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio when death ended his career as a railroad manipulator. The new proposition is said to be looked upon with favor by the Wabash and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg people.

CHINESE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

New York, July 20.—Chow Tsz-Chi, Chinese consul in New York, has forwarded to the Christian Herald the reports of the native commissioners appointed by the governor of Shan-Si to assist in the work of relieving the famine. These reports detail the progress of the members of the relief commission through Shan-Si. Near Michi City they saw refugees eating tree leaves and apparently enjoying them. Later they saw hungry birds in the woods fighting for dead bodies. In a large number of instances young girls who were being sold were purchased by the relief commissioners and sent to the relief headquarters, their families being notified. On one day, May 18, sixty-seven girls were rescued. The local authorities about this date caught six dealers in girls and put them to death in an iron cage, but seemed powerless to stop the traffic. The detailed reports of the native relief commissioners show that the famine is wide-spread and the suffering extensive.

BOUGHT FAMOUS LIBRARY.

Oxford, July 20.—The library of the late Prof. Max Muller, composed of 13,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio.

CROKER'S HORSE WINS.

London, July 20.—Richard Croker's Altaloma filly (L. Reiff) won the Cobham plate for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, at the second day's racing today of the Sandown second summer meeting. At the Haydock park July meeting today Mr. Croker's Gladwin (J. Reiff) won the Ashton auction plate for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs.

Cool bargains for warm people at Patterson's.

Rubber Stamps made quick at 30 E. Main St. Phone 581. Lew H. Green.

THEIME THE TAILOR-

Great Sale Now On.

All $40 and $38 suits, made of worsted, cheviot, cassimeres, reduced to $28.

All $35 and $30, reduced to $24.

All $28 and $25, reduced to $18.

All $20 and $18, reduced to $15.50.

Trousers reduced to $4.50, $5.50 and $8.00.

All Work Guaranteed.

Thieme THE Tailor,

39 E. Columbia Street.

THE Y. P. C. U. CONVENTION

TO BE HELD AT WINONA LAKE JULY 24-28.

Distinguished Christian Workers Will Be Present—College Rally to Be Held.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 20.—The annual national convention of the United Presbyterian Young People will convene at Winona Lake, Ind., on Wednesday, July 24, closing July 28. At the opening session President W. E. Nichol, of Des Moines, Iowa, will preside. Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will deliver the address of welcome. Dr. Chapman has been seriously ill, but is recovering, and will possibly be able to take his place on the program. The response to this address will be given by Rev. Dr. J. K. McClurkin, of Pittsburg, Pa.

On Thursday morning, after the election of officers, an address will be made by Rev. Dr. Joseph Kyle, of Xenia, Ohio. Addresses will also be made by Rev. C. F. Wishart, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Crafts, Washington, D. C., and others, whose names will appear later. Each evening at about sunset hillside meetings will be held, led by Dr. Chapman, and will be much like the "round top" meetings held at Northfield. Each morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. W. W. White, recently of Calcutta, India, but now of Mount Clair, N. J., will conduct a Bible study class, which promises to be a special feature of the convention. Dr. Joseph Kyle will speak every morning at 10:30 on special subjects relating to the necessity of the study of the word of God.

Friday night will be missionary night and the addresses will be given by Rev. Alexander Gilchrist, formerly of Richmond, Ind., now connected with the board of missions of the U. P. church. Several prominent divines will be heard at this meeting, which will be as in former years, the "great meeting" of the convention. On Sabbath morning the convention sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. R. M. Russell, of Pittsburg. Dr. Russell has the honor of being pastor of the largest and richest church of the United Presbyterian denomination in the world. Several members of his church are millionaires. Among them are Charles Leckhart, the Standard Oil man. A conference on "The Work of Committees" will be conducted by Rev. Dr. D. F. McGill, of Allegheny, and on "Giving to God," by Rev. E. B. Stewart.

Other speakers during the week are Rev. Oliver Johnson, Prof. W. G. Moorehead, Rev. Thomas Hanna, Rev. Dr. W. W. Barr. The music will be led by Professor Beryl, of Pittsburg.

The United Presbyterians have numerous colleges in this and other countries, and a college rally has been planned for July 27. The music will consist of college songs, glees, etc., by clubs and quartets from the various colleges.

An interesting program is being prepared for the conference in the auditorium. It provides for reminiscence—wit and humor as well as wisdom and advice. A detailed program will be announced at the convention. A boat ride on the lake will follow the conference. By means of launches, steamboats, scows, row boats, etc., nearly 1,000 people can take a sail at one time. College songs will be sung over the water, and college colors displayed. This event will be one of the most enjoyable of the convention. A large number have already secured stopping places at the lake, and the convention promises to be one of the best ever held. Members of the Christian Endeavor and other church societies are given a cordial invitation to attend the gathering, and at least 5,000 people are expected.

THE RURAL MAIL SERVICE

IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED BY POSTMASTER GENERAL.

One is to Prevent Duplication of Service and the Other Limits Private Enterprises of Carriers.

Washington, July 20.—Postmaster General Smith has issued two orders of importance to the rural mail service throughtout the country. One is designed to avoid the duplication of service in some sections by both star and rural free delivery service and the other limits the private enterprises in which carriers may engage while performing their official duties.

The first order is as follows: "Box delivery by star route carriers will not hereafter be permitted over such portions of star routes as may have in operation the rural free delivery service; provided, however, that an additional and supplemental box delivery may be performed by star route carriers when shown to be necessary and practicable and not involving the departments in any additional expenditure. In those states in which the star route box delivery is now in operation the rural free delivery will not hereafter be established over any road which must continue to be traversed as a part of a star route, except in special and unavoidable cases, in which cases the star route box delivery will be abandoned."

The other order says: "Hereafter rural letter carriers shall not act as agents, salesmen or solicitors for express companies, letter box manufacturers, wholesale houses, corporations or firms, nor engage in any business or avocation which would interfere with the proper performance of their official duties. But they may act as news agents, sell newspapers or periodicals on their own account or accept and collect subscriptions for the same. This order is not intended to prohibit carriers from performing various private commissions for the accommodation of the patrons on their routes, so long as it does not interfere with the regular and prompt performance of their duties."

BABE DRANK GASOLINE

Laketon, Ind., July 20.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Clark, of this place, is dead as the result of drinking a quantity of gasoline Thursday evening. The little one was but a year old, and physicians were powerless to save it.

WOMEN BALLOONISTS.

If Herr August Riedinger, of Augsburg, is to be believed, a new career has just opened for women in which they need not fear much competition from men. According to him, women are by nature specially fitted to become aeronauts, and for this reason they ought to be employed in preference to men in all those places where balloons are now manufactured.

Herr Riedinger practices what he preaches. He has a large factory in which he employs only women. Archduke Leopold Salvator visited his factory the other day, and it was women who explained to him the mechanism of the various machines and who got ready the balloon in which he took a short trip. Moreover, a woman accompanied him during this trip and guided the balloon the entire way. Even when a large balloon has to be launched, a task which is ordinarily supposed to require several exceptionally strong men, Herr Riedinger employs only women, and he says that twenty girls can do the work satisfactorily unless a very strong wind is blowing, and that even then they can do it with very little assistance.

According to Herr Riedinger, tact, decision, skill and manual dexterity are most essential for work of this kind, and these are the very qualities in which women excel men Courage and coolness, he admits, are also indispensable, but he claims that in this respect women are quite as well endowed as men, and that in critical moments they may even prove themselves to be superior.

In France this novel statement is causing much comment. "I do not think," says one writer, "that French girls would achieve such wonders as aeronauts, for they are decidedly nervous, and not at all like the large, stolid girls of Augsburg, who work so faithfully for Herr Riedinger and who are evidently the descendants of those ancient German women whom Tacitus described as being almost in all respects equal to man."

Trunks, traveling bags and suit cases discounted 10 per cent during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Theoretically there are no slaves in Hong Kong, as it is British territory, but in reality the city is full of them. They are the maid servants and nurses of the Chinese. Every small-footed lady needs slaves to help her about, and in the houses of the rich, where there are many daughters, it is not uncommon to find from twenty to thirty slaves in a single family.

Straw hats discounted 20 per cent during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

WABASH EXCURSIONS.

DETROIT AND PUT-IN-BAY every Sunday, $1.60 round trip, via Toledo and steamer. Special train leaves 6:10 a. m.

TOLEDO and return, every Sunday, $1.00. Train leaves 7:30 a. m.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION (Buffalo). Coach excursions every Tuesday $7.45 round trip; ten days limit, $10.85 round trip; fifteen days' limit, $13.15 round trip; tourist, good to return until October 31st, $16.00 round trip. On the three latter rates passengers have option of rail or steamer from Toledo.

MACKINAC ISLAND AND RETURN, $12.30 via D. & C. steamers. Four trips each week from Toledo, viz.: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Return limit October 31st. State rooms reserved in advance.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS to points west and southwest. Tickets on sale each first and third Tuesday during months of July, August and September. Return limit twenty-one days. Very low rates.

E. G. THOMPSON,

6-25tf P. & T. A. Wabash R. R.

A short price reaches a tall value during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Rhode Island is the fullest state in the union—with 407 people to the square mile.

....RURODE'S....

STOCK REDUCING SALE.

Our before inventory stock reducing sale continues to attract crowds of delighted buyers. Still further price concessions have been made in all departments. Everything that lags a little has been given notice to move in the way of reduced prices. There will be great underprice selling here in all lines of merchandise.

You Always Get the Best Here.

There is a wide difference between cheap goods and good goods cheap. Your purchases here will look just as well to you at home as they do at the store.

Don't Take Chances

When by trading here you can be absolutely sure of getting what is right. We are offering merchandise now that is right in every particular at prices that will put money in your pocket. Our present prices tell a money saving story that ought to induce you to look far ahead.

BUY NOW.

Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Domestics, Calicoes, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Parasols, Underwear, Laces, Ribbons, Hosiery, Carpets, Curtains, Etc., you'll get them at less prices than you ought to pay for them.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

A real estate investment will help you to a future competence. The best way to accumulate is to put the money where it increases in value.

See my list of properties.

G. W. BOERGER,

76 Calhoun. Phone 192 Main

—THE—

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....

One Dollar

—AND UP—

LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,

Has removed his office to the West rooms

OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.

Office 'Phone—185 Main.

Residence 'Phone—459 Main or 254 Bell.

Direct Route to Glasgow Exhibition

ANCHOR LINE

Steamships from New York Weekly for

Glasgow via Londonderry

Saloon, $60 and up.

Second Cabin, $32.50 and up.

Third Class, $26 and upwards.

For illustrated folder and further information, apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Chicago, or SIEMON BROS., 50 Calhoun St., KUHNE & CO., 19 Court Place, Ft. Wayne.

5-18 3mo

NEW, ATTRACTIVE GOODS OF ALL KINDS FOR

U. S. Stamps.

Which are given by the most reliable and leading merchants in the city.

Any premium in the store for one book of U. S. STAMPS.

228 Calhoun Street.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

True Harmony of Dress....

Is one thing that is constantly studied and thoroughly mastered by the few authorities on tailoring—men with whom tailoring is more of a profession than a business—more of an art than an industry.

We call your attention to our sale of fine Worsted Trousers, which we are now making at $6. The best values in Trouserings we have ever offered. See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 20.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; continued warm; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	66
7 a. m.	70
8 a. m.	74
9 a. m.	78
10 a. m.	80
11 a. m.	84
12 m.	87
1 p. m.	90
2 p. m.	92

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Mary Skilling, of Garrett, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Mary McOscar.

Mrs. C. W. Zeigler, of Bellevue, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Rev. F. J. Dandurand, of Monroeville, is a visitor at the Episcopal residence today.

Miss Rena Gibson has returned home to Cleveland, Ohio, after a visit with friends in the city.

The venerable James English, of 140 Jackson street, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of gall stones.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stephan and the Misses Elma Young and Emma Jacobs left for Berne, Ind., today to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. Alex Muirhead and son, Donald, and Mrs. Horace Granger have returned from a visit with relatives in Summit City, Mich.

Mrs. Alexander Goodman, son Hugo and daughter Claire have returned home to Chicago after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. Meigentheim.

Peru Chronicle: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster and daughter, Lola, of Fort Wayne, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charley Neal, of East Third street.

Bishop Alerding is in Remington, Ind., where he will dedicate a new church on Sunday. Father Bathe left for Remingon today to assist in the ceremonies.

Mrs. A. M. Williams and little daughter left today for their home in Sturgis, Mich., after an extended visit with Mrs. Williams' sister, Mrs. M. L. Cosper.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bash was taken seriously ill at Rome City yesterday and Dr. B. V. Sweringen and a nurse left on the evening train for the Bash cottage.

There was a lively mad dog scare in Nebraska yesterday. The animal had a fit, and ran amuck, inflicting a painful laceration on one of Fred Meyer's pedal extremities.

Rev. Dr. Hindman, of Lincoln, Neb., will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow morning in the absence of Rev. Bailey. There will be no evening service.

Mrs. Charles Guild gave a luncheon yesterday, the guest of honor being Mrs. E. B. Tremain, of Ithaca, N. Y., who is visiting Mrs. George Ladd. Miss Alice Nelson, of Logansport, was also a guest of honor.

Peru Chronicle: Henry M. Williams, of Fort Wayne, is in the city today. He is the son of the late Jesse L. Williams, who was the chief civil engineer and surveyor of the old Wabash and Erie canal

The U. C. club gave a hay rack party to the Webster farm, eight miles south of the city last evening. The young people played games, danced, and enjoyed a fine supper, returning home at an early hour this morning.

The Misses Lawson gave a dancing party at Robison park last evening, about 125 guests taking part. Miss Rena Gibson, of Cleveland, was guest of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Mason Long, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. TenBroeck, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Beaver and Mr. and Mrs. William Reitze were chaperones.

DIRECTORS IN SESSION.

The directors of the Allen County Farmers' Mutual insurance company held a special meeting at the company's offices in this city this afternoon to consider a number of recent fire losses of the company, and to transact routine business.

A NEW FEATURE.

Monday morning we will put 200 dozen boys' long hose into our sale at 10c a pair; sizes 6 to 10½. We have never seen a better one for less than 25c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON

If you are in need of Badges for Labor Day see the line that Lew H. Green has at 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

W. F. Spencer, of Richmond, is at the New Aveline.

C. R. Lane has returned from a business trip to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder have gone to Warsaw to spend the summer.

Mrs. Robert Learmonth and family went to Rome Ctiy this morning to spend a week.

Messrs. Will Young and Ed Jacobs will spend Sunday the guests of friends in Huntington.

Miss Mabel Barlow will leave tonight for Port Jarvis, N. Y., for a short visit with her father.

Mrs. W. E. Mossman and daughter, Miss Stella, have gone to Mackinac Island for the remainder of the summer.

Prof. H. A. Popp, of the International Business College, has returned from an extended business trip in the gas belt.

The regular meeting of the Relief union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Home for Emergencies meeting is at 2:30.

Miss Lulu Fleming, who is teaching music in Hartford City, is in the city to spend Sunday with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Fleming.

The Union Veteran Legion is arranging for a social and entertainment to be given one week from next Monday evening at its hall in the Elektron building.

The Misses Nona and Cleo Glass entertained a company of friends Thursday evening at their home on West Main street in honor of Miss Cleo's birthday anniversary.

The members of Waist Factory Eployes' union No. 8766 will give a social and card party in Red Men's hall, Calhoun and Berry streets, Friday evening of next week.

Bluffton News: The traction railway from Muncie to Fort Wayne will not be built until next year on account of the scarcity of rails. The roadbed will be made, however.

Miss Maud Gamble, of Gananoque, Ont., who was operated on at St. Joseph hospital for appendicitis, is making a good recovery. Miss Gamble was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. McKinnie.

The 5-yeare oldf son of A. R. Hirons drank too much ice water yesterday afternoon and was seized with a violent attack of cramps. The lad was very sick for a time, but is now on the road to recovery.

William Boseker, janitor of Emmaus Lutheran church, has received news of the death of his brother, Louis Boseker, which occurred at Cowling, Ill., Thursday night. The deceased was taken ill with stomach trouble last winter, while visiting in this city, and never regained health. He was so weak when taken to his home that he made the journey lying upon a cot

Bluffton News: Arthur Farrell, of Zanesville, was arrested last night by Detective Crouse and appeared before Walbert this morning. The charge of provoke was dismissed, as the affidavit should have been filed in the township where the misdemeanor occurred. Farrell plead not guilty to profanity, and his case comes up Monday with W. H. Eichhorn defending. The incident arises from two young men in love with the same girl.

Owing to an accident near the Swinney park fountain a few evenings ago in which a wheelman ran down a young lad an order has been issued prohibiting riding bicycles along the path to and from the well. The boy in question refused to give the wheelman room to pass, and as a result was quite badly shaken up. The order is the cause of much inconvenience to the many bicyclists who visit the park in the evening.

Mrs. Charles Meyer and children have gone to Schumm, O., for a visit of a week with relatives and friends.

DIED IN LIMA, OHIO

Dr. Rose, one of the physicians connected with the "mind culture institute," located here about a month ago, died a few days ago at Lima, O. A report has been current in the city that the doctors who conducted the "institute" had left town suddenly leaving behind them sundry debts which they did not choose to pay. It develops that the gentlemen went to Lima, and from there wired an agent here $150 to liquidate their indebtedness. The agent pocketed the cash and is said to have departed for regions unknown the same day.

MEETING OF A. O. H.

The county board, A. O. H., will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, in Library hall, to make arrangements for the celebration of Irish day and to set a date for the installation of the recently elected division officers.

FARMER IS BANKRUPT.

Hiram F. Perrin, a farmer of Troy township, Whitley county, today filed in the United States court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Mr. Perrin lists his liabilities at $8,944.64, with assets of $245.50. Marshall, McNagny and Clugston, of Columbia City, are attorneys for the petitioner.

Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing $800 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

PAINTER'S SERIOUS FALL.

W. Thatcher, a painter residing at 131 West DeWald street, was seriously injured by a fall from a ladder about 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Thatcher was at work about twelve feet from the ground when he missed his footing and fell backward, alighting on his side. Examination by a physician revealed a severe spinal sprain and evidences of internal injury.

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Federal Labor union No. 6620 elected the following officers last evening: J. C Mitchell, president; O. K Baker, vice president; H. W Buck, corresponding secretary; H. A Rogers, financial secretary; H. Lehnert, treasurer; E. Miller, inside guard; John Knight, outside guard; C. F. Baker, guide; J. C. Mitchell, C F. Baker and H. Franke, trustees.

Rev. and Mrs J. H. Miller, of Hoagland, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Motschman on their return from their honeymoon. Rev Motschman attended a reception to the newly wedded couple at Hoagland last evening by the members of Rev. Miller's church.

A. O. U. W. NOTICE.

All members of Summit City lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the hall, Sunday, July 21, at 12:30 p. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, James E. Lonergan. Members of Nos. 19 and 50 are requested to join with us in paying our last respects to a deceased brother.

LEWIS SHATZER, M. W.
N. CONOVER, Recorder. 19-2t

1,000 pairs of boys' knee pants, all wool, double seat and knee, to go at 50c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

ATTENTION BARBERS.

There will be a special meeting of Barbers' union No. 14 Monday evening, July 22, at the hall, 138 Calhoun street. Important business.

By order of
J. C. WERKMAN President.
J. O. HATTERY, Secretary.

You can get a good dinner or a good supper for 25c at Robison park during the week. 16-5t

NOTICE!

To the Officers and Members of Maumee Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W.: You are requested to meet at No. 36 hall room, East Berry St., at 12:30, Sunday, July 21st, to attend the funeral of Brother Lonergan in a body.

FRANKLIN GAYLORD, M. W.
A. F. ROBBE, Rec.

Low prices for good goods is the wind that swells our sales.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

NOTICE.

Ben Hur Court No. 15: Owing to the street car company not being able to furnish cars, we will not attend the funeral of Brother James E. Lonergan in a body. Members are requested to attend the services as far as possible.

E. D. EGGIMANN, Chief.

FORT WAYNE LODGE NO. 19, A. O. U. W., ATTENTION.

All members are requested to meet Sunday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, James Lonergan.

EDW. J. EHRMAN, M. W.
J. J. BAUER, Recorder.

Kibiger Ice Cream is the purest. Try it. Home phone 1586. 119 and 121 Montgomery St. 5-18-Sa-tf

Rubber Stamps made and delivered quick by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

ANOTHER CUT AT GOLDEN'S.

75c and $1.00 Soft Shirts, go at 50c.
$1.50 and $1.00 Straw Hats, go at 50c.
Cut prices on Underwear.

Golden the Hatter,

Cor. Calhoun and Berry.

All men's, boys' and children's suits discounted 20 per cent during our sale which lasts until Aug. 3rd. Blue and black goods being excepted. They are discounted 10 per cent.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Two Trains for Rome City, Commencing Sunday, June 23rd, at 6;30 and 8:30 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7:00 p. m. Sunday and 7:00 a. m. Monday.

NO SUMMER DRESS

Looks quite so stylish as those made by G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. Full line of samples. 27-tf

Remember when you buy clothing cheap at Patterson's you are buying good clothing cheap.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUFFALO?

If so, you will save both time and money by joining the Fort Wayne Pan-American Party Co. For particulars call on or address,

WILL E. STOCKWELL & CO.,
17-tf Over 80 Calhoun St.

The small prices we name for seasonable goods are our best advertisers.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

You can get a good dinner or a good supper for 25c at Robison park during the week. 16-5t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Our goods are always first in style, first in worth, and first in general excellence

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

SEASHORE EXCURSIONS VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Thursday, July 25th, and Aug. 8th, excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May and eight other popular seaside resorts will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at $14.50 from Fort Wayne. For particulars see John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne. 16eod5t

You Might Just as Well

Try to beat a nickle in the slot machine as to try to beat Patterson's prices. If you beat them something will be wrong with the machine.

Beck & O'Brien give Green Stamps on amateur photograph supplies. 18-3t

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock

LOANS MONEY

at Low Rates, Is a friend to rich and poor.

Assets $600,000

Robison Park

High-Class Vaudeville

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 21.

LIZZIE EVAUR & HARRY MILLS,
In Edward Kidder's Comedy, "Two Girls and One Man."

GRACE MANTELL,
Singer of Ballads and Popular Songs.

NEWELL & NIBLO,
Refined Instrumentalists.

HARRY O. WESLEY,
Character Actor and Monologuist.

DeHOLLIS & VALORA,
Comedy Jugglers.

Two performances daily—2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

Tickets on sale at A. C. Alter's Cigar Store.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
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William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

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Mold Proof Jellies.

The germs in the air produce mold. By excluding air the formation of mold is prevented. Paraffine is best suited for this purpose. It affords an air-tight covering, is inexpensive and convenient to use. One-quarter pound covers from 15 to 20 tumblers of jelly.

SPICES.

We make a specialty of our stock and always have a complete variety and the best quality.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM
DRUGGISTS,
85 CALHOUN ST.

DR. R. P. WHITE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
Rooms 3 and 4.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

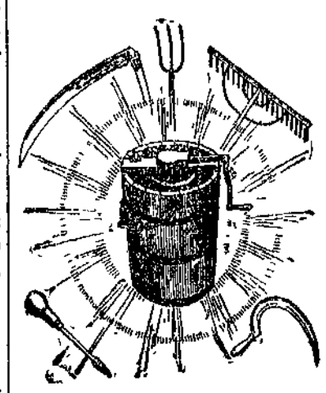
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 574.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns

"If it's a good thing SLAVEY'S have it."

Ice Cream While You Wait.

Nothing beats our Triple Motion Freezer for rapid results. The cause of this is the Duplex Malleable Iron Dasher made of two distinct parts entirely independent of each other in their operation. This dasher, in conjunction with the turning of the can, produces the rapid freezing, triple motion found in no other freezer having the single dasher. Ice cream is a cheap luxury. Here is the actual cost of providing a family of six or eight persons with delicious ice cream when made in our freezers:



Cream (qt)	$ .30
Sugar (cup)	.03
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Ice	.05
Salt	02

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVEY'S UP-TO DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 AND 21 W. MAIN ST.

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NICKNAMES OF STATES

SOME OF THE SOBRIQUETS OF AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS AND WHY THEY ARE APPLIED.

(Washington Times.)

From the old stone bridge across Rock Creek, connecting K street in Washington with Water street in Georgetown, and which was replaced by the present iron structure, Pennsylvania derives its nickname, "The Keystone State." The names of the thirteen original states were carved upon the faces of the archstones of this bridge, which was the first to connect this city with Georgetown, and "Pennsylvania" was cut in the keystone of the arch. Some of the stones of the old bridge may still be seen in the vicinity of its site.

The origin of the nicknames applied to the various states of the Union and their inhabitants is interesting to trace. Virginia, the first British colony in the New World, is commonly known as "The Old Dominion," sometimes, too, as "The Ancient Dominion," "The Mother of States," and "The Mother of Presidents," the first in accordance with its official designation during the early days of its history as "The Colony and Dominion of Virginia." Its designation as "The Mother of Presidents" arises from the fact that four out the first five presidents of the United States were natives of Virginia, as were Harrison, Tyler and Taylor, subsequently.

The titles "Old Lime State" and "Cockade State" have been given to Maryland in memory of the famous old Maryland Line regiment, a fine, well-disciplined body of troops, principally composed of young men, who wore brilliant cockades in their hats. When Cornwallis' grenadiers charged through the broken American lines at Loughland, the Marylanders checked the onset of the British veterans, and thus saved the day.

Connecticut was formerly known as "The Blue Law State," from the contemptuous epithet "Blue" applied at the restoration of Charles II to every person and thing that savored of Puritanism. Hence, also, the derisive epithet applied by the southerners to the people of the eastern states, of "Bluenose Yankee." Another nickname given Connecticut is "The Nutmeg State." This arose from the absurd story that wooden nutmegs were manufactured there on a large scale for exportation. A more flattering designation of Connecticut is "The Land of Steady Habits," which phrase explains itself.

Massachusetts is called "The Bay State," because the original name of this colony in the New England Commonwealth was Massachusetts Bay. North Carolina is "The Old North State," owing to its position in the Carolinas, and "The Turpentine State," from the great quantity of turpentine taken in its pine forests. At the time of the civil war, and for some time afterward, the natives were nicknamed "Tar Heels," in allusion to the important tar industry of the lowland forests.

South Carolina is "The Palmetto State," from the palmetto tree distinguished in the seal of the Commonwealth. During the civil war, the South Carolina troops were known as "Palmetto Boys." The poor descendants of the laboring whites, who, on the introduction of slave labor, betook themselves to the pine woods that cover the sandhills of South Carolina and Georgia, have ever since borne the name of "Sand-hillers." Olmstead says in his work on the slave-holding states that these people were small, gaunt and cadaverous, while their skin is just the color of the sandhills they live on. Another nickname for this same class of people originally, but what more recently has come to be bestowed upon the natives of Georgia in general, is the "Crackers," as Olmstead supposes "from their peculiar dialect, almost incomprehensible and difficult to report or describe." Another writer suggests that the name is derived from "Corncracker," a species of long-legged bird allied to the crane, whence also the natives of Kentucky have derived their peculiar nickname of "Corncrackers."

Georgia is known as "The Empire State of the South," from the rapidity of its industrial development.

Kentucky is called "The Blue Grass State," from the beautiful orchard grass that flourishes in the partial shade of the woods. A common name for Kentucky in former times was "The Dark and Bloody Ground." This designation was applied, not merely in allusion to the sanguinary conflicts that constantly took place between the white settlers and the Indians, but because this was the great battle ground of the latter before white occupation.

Maine is "The Pine Tree State," from her luxuriant forests of that tree, a towering pine figuring in her arms. New Hampshire is "The Granite State," from the abundance of granite found there. New York is "The Empire State," from her commanding position and the vast wealth and enterprise of her people. The nickname of the New Yorkers is "Knickerbockers," in allusion to the wide breeches worn by the early Dutch settlers of New York City, or, rather New Amsterdam, as the colony was at first designated.

New Jersey bears the name of "The Garden State," owing to the quantity and variety of its agricultural and floral products. It is said that when Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I., who made him king of Naples in 1806, and two years later king of Spain, fled to America after the battle of Waterloo, and bought an estate at Bordentown, N. J., he entertained so many Spaniards during the time of his residence there that Philadelphians dubbed the whole state "The State of Spain," and its inhabitants "Spaniards" and "Foreigners."

Rhode Island is often popularly described as "Rhody," and "Little Rhody," on account of its diminutive size, in comparison with its neighbors.

Florida is, for obvious reasons, dubbed "The Peninsula State," also "The Everglade State," from one of its characteristic features. There was a period when the people of Florida was nicknamed "Fly-up-the-Creek," doubtless from their bashfulness at the approach of strangers. Alabama is called "The Cotton Plantation State."

Missouri is "The Bullion State," in memory of its senator, Thomas Hart Benton, who obtained the sobriquet of "Old Bullion" from his exertions in favor of gold and silver currency, instead of banks and paper currency. Louisiana is "The Pelican State," from the pelican, distinguished in her arms, also "The Creole State." There is some difference in the applications of the term "creole," it being used in southern portions of the country to describe quadroons and octaroons, and also a white native of French extraction.

Texas is called "The Lone Star State" on account of the single star in the center of her flag, indicative of her one-time political isolation from the rest of the commonwealths of the United States. Ohio is "The Buckeye State," and her people are called "Buckeyes" from the number of buckeye trees which abound in this region. Mississippi is commonly known as "The Bayou State." Mississippi also bears the name of "The Border Eagle State," from the American eagle, which appears on her arms, and the fact that it was a frontier state before the Louisiana purchase. Iowa is "The Hawkeye State," and the people are called "Hawkeyes," after the Indian chief, who, in the days of old, was a terror to newcomers in that section.

Kansas is "The Sunflower State," from the profusion of that flower; also "The Jayhawker State," and the people are sometimes known as "Jayhawkers." The latter title is traced to Colonel Jennison, of New York, who, being of a jovial nature, was always alluded to by his boon companions as the "Gay Yorker," which, being corrupted into "Jayhawker," was first applied to his soldiers, and afterward to Kansans generally

Arkansas is known as "The Bear State," according to some on account of the bears which, in early days, were numerous within its borders. The general name for the inhabitants was formerly "Toothpicks," in graceful allusion to the bowie knives worn by the settlers, and which were facetiously termed "toothpicks."

Illinois is variously alluded to as "The Prairie State," "The Garden of the West," and "The Sucker State." Wisconsin is known as "The Badger State," because of the subterranean human abodes once popular there. The people are called "Badgers." Michigan is "The Wolverine State," because of the prairie wolves that made the region their home, and the people are designated "Wolverines."

Delaware is "The Diamond State," because of its great wealth in proportion to its small size. Indiana is called "The Hoosier State" and "Hoosierdom," and the people are everywhere known as "Hoosiers," according to the Kentuckian explanation, from their rough manner of exclaiming when anybody knocks at the door, "Who's yer?"

Minnesota is generally styled "The North Star State," from the motto on its arms, "L'Etoile du Nord," chosen by Governor Sibley, by reason of the northern situation of this state in the union. Vermont is "The Green Mountain State," in allusion to its principal natural feature, while Nebraska is "The Antelope State," so called from the antelopes that once roamed over its plains; also "The Blackwater State," from the streams darkened by the rich black soil in this region.

California is "The Golden State," and "Eldorado," the literal Spanish for "The Golden Region." Both Nevada and Colorado bear the name of "The Silver State," from their chief product. Colorado is known, also, as "The Centennial State," and its people are "Centennials," because it was admitted to the union in the hundredth year after the Declaration of Independence.

Oregon is "The Sunset State," from its westerly situation. Advocates of woman's rights will be pleased to learn that Wyoming is called "The Equality State," because, according to Mr. Sweetser, "ever since its organization men and women have been accorded equal rights to vote, and the people have ratified the same principle in the state constitution."

West Virginia boasts the names "Switzerland of America," and "Mountain State." Alaska has been termed "Uncle Sam's Ice Box," but it may perhaps be as appropriately named "Uncle Sam's Gold Mine."

WHALES HOLD CONGRESS

Residents of the island of Santa Cataline, off the coast of California, are favored with many strange sights. While promenading the beach they have occasionally been bombarded with flying fishes that jump out of the water when chased by tunas, and a few days ago a school of large squids dashed in, leaping upon the beach and filling the water with their ink. It is supposed the squids were trying to escape the orcas. The orcas is a whale about thirty feet in length, entirely black with the exception of a pure white collar and saddle. It has teeth and is so active that it chases seals and sea lions out of the water upon the beach and has actually been known to snatch a sea lion from the rocks. This season whales have been particularly common here, and recently a vast convention of them was observed at the entrance of the Bay of Avalon. The steamer had a collision with one of them.

"These whales have a way of collecting together," said the captain of a steamer, "and for what purpose I do not know. Several years ago when I was running a small yacht they gathered at a deep bank to the southeast of the island. I went out to them a number of times and they stayed so long that excursions were run out to see them. It was a wonderful sight. I can't say how many whales there were. There may have been nearly 100, or possibly fifty, but enough to keep the deep water over that bank boiling.

"The games they played were worth seeing. Sometimes they would leap into the air; sometimes they would shoot along the surface, but the finest sight was when, looking down upon them from the boat, they would be seen twenty or more feet below swimming in great circles. I saw there were great numbers of jellyfish about—the whale food—and I reckon that was what they were after."

WASHINGTON'S PAPOOSE.

When the retreat after Braddock's defeat began, writes Mrs. C. H. Dall in the Springfield Republican, Washington found occasion to use his theodolite and dropped an important screw. After the troops left the camping ground he turned back to find the missing piece. Searching among the dead leaves he heard a child's cry, and soon after found a child some months old, strapped, Indian fashion, to a board. In haste to overtake his men he hung it at his saddle bow and was soon able to give it to a sutler's wife, with orders to carry it to Mount Vernon, and when Mrs. Washington reached Mount Vernon in 1759 a very beautiful girl of 7 or 8 years awaited her. She was called "Cassandra," and her granddaughter told me that Washington himself named her in consequence of something that occurred when he found her. It is impossible to discover what this might have been, if it were not the fulfillment of his own Cassandra-like prophecies in regard to Braddock's defeat.

The child grew up as an attendant on Mrs. Washington, and was taught to read and write, to embroider and do dainty cooking, and generally sat in her room or stood behind her chair at meals. At the time of Washington's death she assisted in preparing him for the grave, and herself attended to his hair and cut off from beneath the ribbon the curling lock, a part of which I now have. There came to the funeral a certain Englishman named Thomas Smith, of King George county, in Virginia. He was a man of wealth, and had married for his first wife a niece of Martha Washington. She had died and left him without children, and he was captivated by the beauty of the Indian woman. Parson Addison, of the eastern shore, married them some time in the year 1800.

APPROPRIATE.

"I wonder why they put 'He Rests in Peace' over Jones' grave. I understand that he led a very bad life."

"True—but you don't know Mrs. Jones."—Life.

LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "if your father had ten one-dollar bills and your mother asked him for half of them, how many would he have left?"

"He'd still have the ten," replied the wise child.—Philadelphia Record.

HIS MAJESTY'S HATS.

Styles that King Edward VII. Has Created and Those He Follows.

Is it true that the first gentleman in Europe leads the fashion in hats?

Yes and no. When the king "adopts" a hat its future is assured, but almost invariably it has had a successful, if obscure, past, says the London Express. In the course of his career his majesty has "created" two or three styles, of which one, the low-crowned silk hat, enjoyed some vogue, while another, a sort of Welsh sugar loaf, lasted less than a month. And there are some shapes worn by men in every rank of life from the blood royal downward which the king has never patronized at all.

The supremacy of the black silk hat was certainly due to his majesty's encouragement. Other men might wear white hats on hot summer days, but for years he clung to black. His majesty did not relinquish this palladium of British respectability even when being received by Said Pasha under the scorching suns of Egypt, nor when navigating the turbid rapids at the head of the St. Lawrence while exposed to the keen Canadian winds on a lumber raft. It was he who ordained that the proper and only wear for Goodwood was the tall black hat, and it is only in recent years that he has relaxed his own rule. Hence it was with a sense of relief that he was observed at the garden party in the grounds of Buckingham palace in the summer before the diamond jubilee to be wearing a white hat, a color which turned up again at Goodwood two years ago, and the descent from this to the white bowler which he wore at Sandown last year became inevitable.

But for the king, too, the narrow cloth band would never have replaced the silk galloon for ordinary wear. This cloth band was soon perceived to be not only dressy, but also very convenient, because most of us are in complimentary mourning for the greater part of our lives. His majesty, however, has always set his face against the cruder display of cartorial grief that marked the earlier Victorian regime.

To his majesty we owe the habit into which we fall unconsciously of clinging to our hats at public functions as if they were our talismans. Whether receiving an address of welcome at an exhibition, attending an afternoon lecture or unveiling a memorial in a public museum, the king's manner has been to hold the hat in the left hand, resting lightly upon the hip if he be standing, or upon the thigh—not the knee—if sitting down. When the proceedings are drawing to a close he fingers the nap lovingly and uses the palm as an auxiliary. He has abandoned a habit, which he once taught us to observe, of using the coat sleeve for this purpose.

The king uses the round bowler nowadays on every possible occasion. He had at one time a great affection for the brown bowler, and for many years patronized the comely gray. In nothing has the influence of the king been more paramount than in the introduction into England—obstinate, insular England—of the Homburg felt. For lounging about the estate, for diving along the Norfolk lanes, for taking a morning turn in the saddle, there is no doubt that this comfortable shape is exactly suited to his majesty's face.

The king knew and loved the soft felt years ago in its older form of the Offenbach or the Tyrolese, and both in the forests of mid-Europe and in the English coverts the tuft of feathers in the back of the hat was never omitted.

When on Deeside early boyish experience taught the king to appreciate the Glengarry bonnet, and he dons the national costume to this day. But there is no doubt of his preference for the cloth peaked cap.

The distaste of the king for the straw hat arises for two causes. The flat-topper, low-crowned hat would be discordant with the lines of his build, and apart from this he never has occasion to indulge in those pastimes for which the boating straw is the only perfect wear. His majesty's size is sevens; he wears everything well down over the temples, and the front line of the brim is always horizontal.

For many generations after the first bale of cotton raised in the United States was sent to market most of the cotton plantations of the country were east of the Mississippi. But now nearly one-half of the entire American crop of cotton comes from the territory west of the river.

ITALY'S DISCONTENT.

From the 15th of June to the 15th of July the wheat, rye and barley harvests are in progress in Italy and the socialists are taking this critical time in the agricultural industry to spread the gospel of discontent against the conditions of labor, wages and taxation. It is feared that large farmers will be ruined by strikes among farm laborers. On an average two strikes a day have occurred in Italy since February, the movement affecting all trades and classes of workingmen. At any moment it is feared that a spark might kindle a conflagration. The socialist leaders plead for peaceful means for bettering the conditions of labor, but the Italian people are inflammable and they are notoriously underpaid and underfed. They are so largely in the majority that they hold the remedy in their own hands, if they would but use their power intelligently and toward a definite end. But the mass of the people are miserably ignorant as well as poor, and feel doubly helpless and impotent. They have only brute strength and lives to throw away in fruitless revolution.

PRECEPTS FOR BATHERS

To save the lives of reckless summer bathers, the United States volunteer life saving corps, of New York, has issued a circular giving rules for the safety of people who go out on or in the water. Their usefulness is the greater when one sees that in cases of fatal accidents many of them have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Here are some of the more pertinent maxims:

Impress upon parents the necessary duty of having their children taught to swim.

Go out in no pleasure boat of small or large dimensions without being assured that there are life saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of upset or collision.

With a party be sure you are all properly and satisfactorily seated before you leave the shore—particularly so with girls on board. Let no one attempt to exchange seats midstream.

Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the danger is past.

A woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing a stairs, will often hold her up in the water while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her.

In rescuing drowning persons, seize them by the collar, back of the neck; do not let them throw their arms around your neck or arms.

If the person is unconscious, don't wait a moment for a doctor or an ambulance, but begin at once; first, get the tongue out and hold it by a handkerchief or stocking to let the water out; get a buoy, box or barrel under the stomach, or hold the person over your knee, head down, and jolt the water out of him; then turn him over side to side four or five turns, then on his back, and with a pump movement keep his arms going from pit of stomach overhead to a straight out and back fourteen to sixteen times a minute, until signs of returning life are shown. A bellows movement on the stomach at the same time is a great aid.

Let some one at once remove shoes and stockings, and at the same time rub the lower limbs with an upward movement from foot to knee, occasionally slapping the soles of the feet with the open hand. Working on these lines our volunteer life savers have been successful after two hours of incessant manipulation, but generally succeed inside of thirty minutes.

Use no spirits internally until after breathing and circulation are restored, then a moderate use of stimulants or hot teas, and a warm blanket or bed is of the first importance.

KIPLING NOT SO POPULAR.

In comparison with the sales attained by our popular American novels of the past two or three years, the figures of Mr. Kipling's sales, recently given by his English publishers, pale into significance. Here is the list as printed in Literature, London:

"The Day's Work," 56,000; "The Jungle Book," 55,000; "A Fleet in Being," 55,000; "The Light That Failed," 44,000; "Life's Handicap," 39,000; "The Second Jungle Book," 38,000; "Many Inventions," 36,000; "Stalky & Co.," 33,000; "Captains Courageous," 27,000; "Soldiers Three and Other Stories," 20,000; "Wee Willie Winkie and Other Stories," 17,000; "From Sea to Sea," 14,000; "Soldier Tales," 10,000.

ALL ONE VAST FAMILY.

The sovereign families of Europe, despite all political differences, form one vast family, closely bound by ties of blood and innumerable intermarriages. This will be understood better when it is stated that every crowned head in Europe, outside Turkey, at the present moment is descended from Mary, Queen of Scots, with the exception of the king of Sweden, the king of Servia and the prince of Monaco and Montenegro.

The London Lancet declares that "the prices asked for wine at big hotels are so monstrously high and the wine offered is so often bad that this fact alone accounts for an increasing demand for whisky as a dinner beverage."

THE DOOM OF CHICAGO

CITY SOME TIME WILL BE SUBMERGED BY LAKE MICHIGAN SWEEPING OVER IT, SAY GEOLOGISTS.

From signs that are unmistakable, it has been determined by geologists that the eastern portion of the United States is rising above the sea level at about from 6 to 8 inches every hundred years. This uplifting process has, it is claimed, been going on for a long time. As a result, the Great Lakes have more than doubled their original area and the waters of Lake Michigan will, the scientists declare, ultimately submerge Chicago and empty themselves into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, instead of into Niagara and the St. Lawrence, as at present.

G. W. Gilbert, one of the best known geologists of this country, says that the history of the Great Lakes practically begins with the melting of the great ice sheet that spread over a vast portion of the North American continent ages ago, the thickness of which in some places was as much as four or five miles. The ice came from the north and northeast, and spreading over the country, invading the drainage districts of the Mississippi, Ohio, Susquehanna, and Hudson. During its wanderings there was there was a long period when the waters were ponded between the ice front and the uplands south of the Laurentian (St. Lawrence) basin, forming a series of glacial lakes, whose outlets were southward through various low passes. A great stream from the Erie Basin crossed the divide at Fort Wayne to the Wabash river. A river of the magnitude of the Niagara afterward flowed from the Michigan Basin across the divide at Chicago to the Illinois river, and still later the chief outlet was from the Ontario Basin across the divide at Rome to the Mohawk valley.

The positions of the glacial lakes are marked by shore lines, consisting of terraces, cliffs, and ridges, the strands and spits formed by their waves. Several of these shore lines have been traced for hundreds of miles, and wherever they are thoroughly studied it is found that they no longer lie level, but have gentle slopes toward the south and southwest. Formed at the edges of water surfaces, they must originally have been level, it is claimed, and their present lack of horizontality is due to the unequal uplift of the land. The region has been tilted to the south-southwest.

FORMATION OF LAKE ERIE.

The epoch of glacial lakes, or lakes partly bounded by ice, ended with the disappearance of the ice field, and there remained only lakes of the modern type, wholly surrounded by land. These were formed one at a time, and the first to appear was in the Erie Basin. That is Lake Erie. It was much smaller than the modern lake, because the Basin was comparatively low at the northeast. Instead of reaching from Buffalo to Toledo, it extended only to a point opposite the present city of Erie, and it was but one-sixth as large as the modern lake. Since that time the land has gradually risen at the north, canting the basin to the south, and the lake has gradually encroached upon the lowlands of the valley.

The next great lake to be released from the domination of the ice was probably Ontario. Before the Ontario Valley held a land-bound lake it was occupied by a gulf of the ocean. In the extreme northeast, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, the marine shores are nearly 200 feet above the present water level, but they descend southward and westward, passing beneath the lake level near Oswego, and toward the western end of the lake must be submerged several hundred feet. This condition was of short duration, and the rising land soon divided the waters, establishing Lake Ontario as an independent water body.

There is reason to think that the upper lakes, Huron, Michigan and Superior, were first open to the sea, so as to constitute a gulf, but the evidence is not as full as could be desired. When the conditions were such as to turn this gulf into a lake there was but a single lake instead of three separate bodies of water as at the present time, and the outlet, instead of being southward from Lake Huron, was northeastward from Georgia Bay, the outlet river following the valleys of the Mattana and Ottawa to the St. Lawrence.

The triple lake line, called the Nipissing shore line, is not wholly submerged, like the old shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, but lies chiefly above the present water surfaces. It has been observed at many points about Lake Superior and the northern parts of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and measurements of its height show that its plane has a remarkably uniform dip, at 7 inches per mile, in a southwest direction.

The southward tilting of the land, involving the uplift of the point of outlet at Georgian Bay, increased the capacity of the basin and the volume of the lake, gradually carrying the coast line southward in Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, until, finally, it reached the low pass at Port Huron, and the water overflowed via the St. Clair and Detroit channels to Lake Erie. The outlet by the way of Ottawa was then abandoned, and a continuance of the uplift caused the water to slowly recede from its northern shores. This change, after a time, separated Lake Superior from the other lakes, bringing the St. Mary's river into existence, and eventually the present condition was reached.

RELATIONS TO NIAGARA RIVER.

These various changes are so intimately related to the history of the Niagara river that the Niagara time estimates, based on the erosion of the gorge by the cataract, can be applied to them. Lake Erie has existed approximately as long as the Niagara river, and its age should probably be reckoned in tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of years. Lake Ontario is much younger. All that can be said of the beginning of Great Lake Nipissing is that it came long after the beginning of Lake Erie, but the date of its ending, through the transfer of outlet from the Mattana to the St. Clair, is more definitely known. That event is estimated to have occurred between five and ten thousand years ago.

The lake history, thus briefly sketched, is characterized by a progressive change in the attitude of the land, the northern and northeastern portions of the region becoming higher, so as to turn the waters more and more toward the southwest. The latest change, from Great Lake Nipissing to Great Lakes Superior and Huron, involving an uplift at the north of more than 100 feet, has taken place within so short a period that it strongly suggests the question whether or not the uplifting process is still going on.

PROCESS STILL PREVAILS.

This question has been tested by the United States geological survey, with the result that all indications point to the conclusion that the tilting process of the northern and northeastern portions of the region still prevails, and that the encroachment of the southern and southwestern coast lines of the Great Lakes is under constant, though slow, process of extension, that is, that the area of the Great Lakes is increasing all the time. Lake Ontario lies altogether southwest of the base of its outlet, and the water is encroaching on all its shores. The same tilting that enlarged it is still increasing its extent. The estimated vertical rise at Hamilton is six inches per century. The whole coast of Lake Erie also is being submerged, the estimated rate at Toledo and Sandusky being eight or nine inches per century.

All coasts of Lake Huron are rising as compared to the outlet, and the consequent apparent lowering of the mean water surface is estimated at six inches a century for Mackinac, and at ten inches for the mouth of the French river, on Georgian bay. At Escanaba, the estimated fall of the water is four inches per century. At Milwaukee the estimated rise is five or six inches, and at Chicago between nine and ten inches.

A MENACE TO CHICAGO.

The city of Chicago is built on a smooth plain, little above the high water level of Lake Michigan. Every decade the mean level of the water is an inch higher, and the margin of safety is so narrow that inches are valuable. Already the older part of the city has lifted itself several feet to secure better drainage.

"The time will surely come," says Mr. Gilbert, "when other measures of protection are imperatively demanded.

"Looking to the more distant future, we may estimate the date at which the geographic revolution will occur. Near Chicago is an old channel made by the outlet of a glacial lake. The bed of the channel at the summit of the pass is about eight feet above the mean level of Lake Michigan and five feet above the highest level. In 500 or 600 years (assuming the estimated rate of lifting) high stages of the lake will reach the pass, and the artificial discharge by canal will be supplemented by an intermittent natural discharge. In 1,000 years the discharge will occur at ordinary lake stages, and after 1,500 years it will be continuous. In about 2,000 years the discharge from Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, which will then have substantially the same level, will be equally divided between the western outlet at Chicago and the eastern at Buffalo. In 2,500 years the Niagara river will have become an intermittent stream, and in 3,000 years all its water will have been diverted to the Chicago outlet—the Illinois river, the Mississippi river, and the Gulf of Mexico."

Last year Uncle Sam turned out new coins worth $136,000,000, of which $99,000,000 were gold.

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INDICATIONS.

GENERALLY FAIR; WARM.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

Whoever makes home seem to the young dearer and more happy, is a public benefactor.—Henry Ward Beecher.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY; JULY 20, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CRITICAL POINT IS REACHED

Next Two Days Likely to Witness Turning for Better or Worse of the Big Steel Mills Strike.

Pittsburg, July 20.—The steel strike has reached the critical stage and the developments of the next seventy-two hours are expected to have an important bearing on the great struggle.

By Monday night the results of the attempts of the combine officials to resume operations at Wellsville and McKeesport should be known, and upon the success or failure of this the outcome of the struggle will greatly depend.

So far the contending forces appear to have been watching each other, but the statement from J. P. Morgan has changed the complexion of the situation. Everybody is talking about this now, and at Amalgamated headquarters all is bustle and activity. It is now realized that the combines will not indulge in any further temporarizing and a long struggle may be looked for.

STRAINING EVERY POINT.

At Wellsville the company is straining every point to get the plant into operation and the latest dispatches from there state that they claim this will have a full force at all furnaces by Monday morning. It is said that they have the men imported from Pittsburg and will bring them to the works by that time.

Everything seems to depend fir the development upon the outcome of the company's efforts at resumption on Monday. A large number of railroad tickets from here to Wellsville have been purchased within the last few days, which are reported to be for the new force. At Wellsville no men have as yet appeared, but it is reported that they are quartered at East Liverpool and will be moved from there before Monday morning. The strikers at Wellsville are watching all incoming trains and it is now hoped that no trouble will take place when the new men arrive. The strikers are said to be restive, and what may happen when they see the new men come in to take their places it is difficult to predict. The company is taking every precaution to obviate trouble. A high fence surrounds the mill property and car loads of lumber have been taken into the mill, presumbably for the purpose of housing the new men within the mill.

A SECRET MEETING.

A secret meeting of the strikers has been called for this afternoon, which will be presided over by Vice President Chappell.

At McKeesport a force of men are still at work cleaning up and getting the De Wees-Wood plant in shape for early operation. It is said that sheet mills 8 and 9 and the bar mill have been completely overhauled and are ready for resumption at any time. While it is not known positively that the works will be started up on Monday, it is generally believed that it is the intention of the management to do so. They have quite a number

(Continued on Second Page.)

HORSESHOERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Union horseshoers in Fort Wayne went on a strike this morning as the result of the refusal of their employers to accede to a uniform wage scale somewhat above the wages that have been prevailing, and the entire membership, numbering close to twenty-five workmen, declined to resume work until the differences are adjusted.

The union workmen have asked that in the shops where horseshoeing is done exclusively the firemen be paid $2.75 per day. Wages have heretofore varied from $2 to $3. The wages of fitters and drivers is also fixed at $2.75, instead of from $2 to $2.50 as heretofore, and floormen ask for $2.50, instead of from $2 to $2.50. In repair shops the minimum wage is fied at $2.25, instead of from $1.50 to $2.25, and the workmen ask that for overtime from November 1 to May 1 they be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour. Heretofore the overtime has been paid for at the regular day wage rate.

The decision to strike was reached last evening, when both the union horseshoers and the Master Horseshoers' association held special meetings to consider the question. The scale had been submitted to the master horseshoers a week ago, and last night committees were in conference until 11 o'clock before the masters gave out the decision that they could not grant the increase, and the journeymen at once notified them that the strike would be inaugurated this morning. The workmen had a committee out all morning presenting the scale to the shops for signatures, and it is stated that a number of the bosses have signed it, and that the men are now at work in those shops. One of the principal points upon which the bosses are holding out is believed to be the matter of compensation for overtime. There are something over twenty shops in the city, and sixteen of them are members of the Master Horseshoers' association. The journeymen's committee was in conference at its hall this afternoon.

CLASHING UNIONS CALL TRUCE

Mine Workers and Stationary Firemen Will Try to Get Together on the Strike in Pennsylvania Mines.

Hazleton, Pa., July 20.—The leaders and executive officers of the United Mine Workers' organization who came here to participate in a conference with the officials of the Stationary Firemen's association have returned to their homes and a truce has been declared pending a joint convention of miners and firemen in Wilkesbarre tomorrow afternoon. There is a feeling among the officers of the Anthracite Miners' organization in three districts that the strike of the firemen should not be allowed to interfere with the work in the mines. They want to control all workers connected with the mines. All the firemen in the Lehigh district belong to the United Mine Workers. Ninety per cent of the firemen in the Wyoming district belong to the firemen's organization. In the Schuylkill district 50 per cent of the firemen belong to each organization.

The miners want the engineers to return to work and defer the enforcement of their grievances until next spring when the miners' one-year agreement with their employers terminates. This sentiment may end the firemen's strike for the present and send everybody back to work. The mine owners feel that they have the best of the situation at present.

OPERATIONS RESUMED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 20.—Operations were resumed today at the Avondale mine of the Lackawanna Coal company, the striking firemen who were members of the United Mine Workers having returned to work. The strike situation in this district has imroved materially today, reports received at headquarters indicating a desire on the part of the miners to return to work.

It is thought here that at tomorrow's meeting in this city some plan will be agreed upon by the firemen's association and the United Mine Workers which will bring about unity of action and possibly a settlement of the strike on Monday. The following official statement was issued by the strikers today:

"It is not a question of an eight-hour day with the companies, but they are taking this opportunity to assume a hostile attitude when there is seemingly some dissatisfaction among the firemen and the United Mine Workers. The public should not be alarmed, as all differences and dissatisfaction will be settled in a few days.

"The statement regarding the strike situation given out by the district presidents at Hazleton is satisfactory and there is likely to be some very important developments Sunday. All things considered, our hopes of success are enhanced daily, as the reports from all places are very encouraging."

GET AN INJUNCTION.

The Lehigh Valley Coal company today obtained a temporary injunction restraining the striking firemen from molesting the men who want to work at the Maltby collieries. The company complains that the strikers have formed picket lines and have interfered with their men on the way to work. Argument will be heard on Monday. Deputy sheriffs served papers on twenty-four of the strikers.

LEAVING MINERS' UNION.

Mahonoy City, Pa., July 20.—As a result of missionary work among the stationary firemen in this region by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the men are fast retiring from the United Mine Workers of America to become affiliated with the first named organization. This is done that the men may come out for the eight-hour day without violating the agreement entered into by President Mitchell and the coal corporations in April. So long as the firemen remain members of the Mine Workers' organization President Mitchell has declared that they shall not strike. Today the firemen employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Lost Creek withdrew from the United Mine Workers and became identified with the international brotherhood. Similar withdrawals are expected in other portions of this district.

WANT A NEW NAME FOR BLOCK

"OLD FORT PLACE" MAY BE ON CITY RECORDS.

Residence Section of East Main Street May Be Given His torical Name.

A few of the families residing on East Main street, between Lafayette and Clay, have been discussing the advisability of having the name of the block changed to "Old Fort Place," in consideration of the fact that the Old Fort park is situated within it. The name would be most appropriate, they think, and it is eminently fitting that ground so historical should have an appelation more exclusive than the prosaic No. — East Main street. It is probable that within the next few weeks a petition to the city council asking that the change be made will be prepared and receive the signature of every property owner in the block. East Main street ends at Clay, so that the changing of the name of the block would affect no one but those residing on Main street east of Lafayette, and no objection to the proposed change is anticipated.

NEW COMPANY FORMED TODAY

WILL HANDLE BUSINESS IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

Will Control Foreign Patents on the Kiss System of Amalgamation —the Directors.

The American Mining Machine company is the name of a new business corporation formed in Fort Wayne today, and its purpose is the handling of interests of the Kiss amalgamating process in foreign fields.

The Sentinel recently noted the invention of a new process of extracting precious metals from their ores by E. J. Kiss, of the Kerr Murray works in this city, and application has been made for patents in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc. The company organized today will have charge of the business in the foreign fields, and later a company for the United States business is to be filed.

The directors of the American Mining company are Messrs. Ernest J. Kiss, Justus W. Williams, John A. Williams, Lewis C. Hunter and Harry E. Sprague.

FIND GOLD IN WISCONSIN.

La Crosse, Wis., July 20.—A valuable vein of gold has been discovered by Matt and Louis Monti, of Genoa, on the farm of J. P. Allen, in the town of Webster, about two miles from Avalanche, in Vernon county, this state. For some time copper has been looked for. Samples have been sent to Chicago and they are said to be the second best test ever received there. Chicago capitalists have made large offers for the mine, but its present owners will work it themselves, having refused all offers to sell.

Miss Lillian Ehle, of Stophlet street, is visiting friends in Bluffton.

URGED TO LABOR

EPWORTHIANS REMINDED OF THEIR MISSION.

MORE VIM IN THE SESSIONS

LEADERS HINT OF TOO MUCH SIGHTSEEING

ANOTHER DAY OF HARD WORK

PROGRAM OF THE LEAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 20.—A spirit of animation and enthusiasm marked the work of the third day of the international Epworth League convention. The delegates had been admonished at the close of yesterday's meeting by Rev. Dr. Berry, general secretary of the league, that there had been too much sight-seeing and that "all should get to work and pump salvation into these people." This injunction was obeyed. Under the influence of the bright sunshine and a cool and invigorating breeze the visitors sought the places of meeting early. Enthusiasm and a manifest determination to make this the big day of the convention was everywhere evident. Everything went with a vim that had been lacking at some of the previous sesions. Again did the sunrise prayer meetings, with which the day opened, draw crowded houses at every one of the four principal places of worship. From that early hour on throughout the morning every path seemed to lead crowds to the pavilion, the Alhambra theater, the Metropolitan Temple and Central and Howard street churches. The 9 o'clock opening song service at each of these assembling places saw greater audiences than had before joined in the first hymn of the day. A long program of speeches was gone through with commendable promptness, all being listened to with the deepest interest and applauded with hearty enthusiasm. Open-air meetings were held at half a dozen different places in widely separated districts of the city as well as the music stand in Golden Gate park and the court of the Palace hotel. Song services, prayers and speeches made up the programs at these meetings, which were attended by crowds.

THE DAY'S PROGRAMS.

Following are official programs today at the larger meetings:

Alhambra Theater—9 a. m.

Practical methods of work, literary and spiritual departments, Chairman Prof. E. S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Addresses—"Does the Literary Department Pay?" Rev. S. E. Turrentine, Greensboro, N. C.; "The Reading Course and How to Introduce It," Rev. J. W. Frizzelle, Rock Island, Ill.; "Round Table Conference, Literary Department," Rev. E. F. Eakes, Atlanta, Ga.; "The League Devotional Meetings," Rev. Arthur H. De Long, Laporte, Ind.; "The Preparation of Leaders," Rev. W. A. Barraclough, Victoria, B. C.; "Round Table Conference, Spiritual Department," C. B. Nordeman, Louisville, Ky.

Metropolitan Temple—9 a. m.:

Social and mercy and help departments, Chairman, Rev. C. T. Scott Aylmer, Ont.

Addresses—"The Social Atmosphere of the Church," Bennett E. Titus, Syracuse, N. Y.; "What Can the Social Department Do to Help a Revial?" Rev. J. A. Burrow, Nashville, Tenn.; "House to House Visitation," Rev. Horace L. Jacobs, Altoona Pa.; "Round Table Conference, Social Department," Rev. O. O. Jones, Bristol, Va.; "The League Membership, How to Hold Old Members," Rev. W. W. Baer, Nanimo, B. C.; "The League Membership, How to Secure New Members," Rev. C. H. Phillips, Jackson, Mich.; "Hospital and Prison Work," Rev. S. E. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.; "Round Table Conference, Mercy and Help Departments," Rev. J. L. Battick, Halifa, N. S.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church—9 a. m.:

Chapter officers' conference, Chairman, E. M. Wheeler, Providence, R. I.

Addresses—"The President," Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Louisville, Ky.; "The Secretary," George E. Dougherty, Topaka, Kan.; "The Cabinet or Council Meeting," Rev. C. L. Nye, Creston, Ia.; "The Business Meetings," C. S. Keith, New Westminster, B. C.; "Round Table Conference," Robert R. Doherty, Jersey City, N. J.

Missionary Exhibit Room, Mechanics' Pavilion—9 a. m..

Addresses—"How to Make the Epworth League a Missionary Force," S. Earl Taylor, Chicago; "The Missionary Committee of the Epworth League," C. V. Vickery, Chicago; "Missionary Meetings," Rev. P. L. Cobb, Nashville, Tenn.; "The Missionary Library," W. W. Cooper, Kenosha, Wis.; "The Missionary Study Course," Clyde Jack, Fort Worth, Texas; "Scriptural Habits of Giving," C. Stephenson, Toronto, Can.; "The Bible and Missions," E. T. Colton, Chicago.

Mechanics' Pavilion—2:30 p. m.: Grand junior rally.

TRIAL RACES BEGIN.

Chicago, July 20.—A fairly strong southeast wind prevailed today, when the first of the trial races to select a defender for the Canada's cup on August 10 was begun. The start over the triangular course of twenty-one nautical miles was made in an excellent manner by the following yachts: Minota, of Chicago; Detroit, of Detroit; Illinois, of Chicago; Cadillac, of Detroit; Prairie, of Chicago; Milwaukee, of Milwaukee; Yankee, of Chicago. Thousands of people saw the start. The Canada's cup is now held by the Chicago Yacht club.

NOT THE FORT WAYNE GIRL

THE GOSHEN WANDERER YET A MYSTERY.

Letter Received Here From Mrs. F. H. Kanning Says Nothing of Her Daughter Being Missing.

The identity of the girl who appeared at Goshen so mysteriously a few days since, and gave her name as Irene Kanning, daughter of a former Fort Wayne shoe polish manufacturer, has not yet been established, although it is pretty certain now that she is not the step-daughter of Fred H. Kanning, of St. Louis, who formerly lived here. J. Ane, the real estate dealer who attends to Kanning's Fort Wayne property, this morning received a letter from Mrs. Kanning, in which nothing was said about the disappearance of her daughter, and only business matters were spoken of. A Goshen corresponden of a Chicago paper says that it is now thought that the girl is Miss Bertha A. Mellish, who disappeared from Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass., some time ago and has not been heard of since. Her description tallies with that of the mysterious girl of Goshen. The same correspondent further states that "the girl is now thought to be the daughter of John L. Mellish, a Fort Wayne shoe merchant, who sent his daughter to Mount Holyoke, from where she disappeared. Her father died soon afterward." No shoe merchant named John L. Mellish is known here and the dispatch is probably a fabrication.

TWO GREAT RACES.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—With the Wheeler handicap, the richest of the stake events in the west outside of the American derby, and the Lakeview handicap at six furlongs for two-year-olds, the Washington park race meeting will close today. The Lakeview will again bring together the crack two-year-olds and settle the supremacy among the youngsters of the west. The Wheeler handicap at one and a quarter miles for three-year-olds and upwards is worth $10,020, of which $9,385 goes to the winner. Among the fourteen probable starters are the crack thoroughbreds of the western contingent, including three American derby winners—Pink Coat, Sidney Lucas and Robert Waddell. The latter will go to the post with the lightest load he has had to carry since the derby.

MILITIAMAN IN PREDICAMENT.

Muncie, Ind., July 20.—Ira Dearth, militiaman and clerk in postoffice, is having trouble in serving both state and federal masters. He will appear today in Indianapolis before Judge Baker, who will try to help him out of his tangle. When Company B, of this city, of which Dearth is a member, was called to duty in outdoor camp, he was notified to attend, but he could not get excused from the postoffice and said he would not go unless forcibly taken away from his work. This latter was done yesterday by Captain Ritter's squad, and today, under provost guard, he was sent to the state capital for trial. Whether the federal civil or the state military authorities are supreme in such cases is the point which will be settled by Judge Baker.

ARE AMBUSHED BY MOONSHINERS

Seven Revenue Officers Rush Into a Trap and One is Killed and One Wounded---Posse Will Punish Moonshiners.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20.—Seven revenue officers were ambushed early today, supposedly by the moonshiners, about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county. One man was killed and one badly wounded.

A posse of six, led by Deputy Collector Bell, was creeping along a steep hillside above an illicit still, when they received orders to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker forty feet below them when a deadly volley from eight guns was poured upon them.

Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed and Posseman C. Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned the fire, but the moonshiners made the place so hot that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his friends that he had been mortally wounded. Collector Bell has gathered another posse and started out to recover the body of Price.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

Washington, July 20.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the internal revenue bureau, has received the following telegram from Collector D. A. Nunn, at Nashville, Tenn.:

"Deputy Collectors Bell and Stone, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Price, Special Employe Floyd and two possemen, went on a raid near Monterey. They were ambushed at 4 o'clock this morning. Deputy Marshal Price killed; Possemen Corder and Mackey wounded; one moonshiner severely wounded. Body of Price was left on the ground. Posse organized to return and recover the body.

Commissioner Yerkes has telegraphed the collector directing that everything possible be done to recover the body of Marshal Price and to capture and punish the moonshiners.

SAILORS OF SHAMROCK I. ON STRIKE

Glasgow, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has refused the demands of fifteen of the sailors of the Shamrock I. engaged by him to sail the Shamrock II. in American waters, for a bonus of £15, instead of the offered bonus of £5, and is hiring fresh hands.

It appears the difference between Sir Thomas and his sailors arises from the fact that the men employed on the Shamrock II. are the best sailors procurable and are paid £2 a week. The sailors on the Shamrock I. are paid only the usual wage of thirty shillings. With the proffered bonus their whole wage would not be equal to that of the men employed on the Shamrock II., and if the crew of the Shamrock I. are required to help the latter they contend they should receive equal remuneration.

It is not anticipated that Sir Thomas will have any difficulty in filling the places of the men who declined to accept the bonus of £8.

WILL EXAMINE OLD DRAIN

WATER PUMPED OUT OF SOUTH WAYNE SEWER.

Board of Works Will Learn Extent of Defective Work in a Short Time.

The exact amount of time that will be necessary to complete the South Wayne sewer will be known in a few days. Contractor Peter, who is doing the work, said today that he will have the water pumped out of the Taylor street sewer this evening and an examination can then be made. The board of works will examine the sewer themselves as soon as they can get at it, to determine what will be necessary to put it in shape.

Over a thousand feet of the trench has been full of water since last November and all of it may have to be rebuilt, although there are hopes of saving a part of the old work. People living near the place are getting anxious to have the sewer completed, as Taylor street has been impassible for almost a year and also very unsightly. It is also desired to get the street in shape as quickly as possible in order that the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Traction company may be able to enter the city.

Contractors Peter and Derheimer have already completed 1,100 feet of the South Wayne sewer.

WANTS BANKRUPTCY RELIEF.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—E. M. Newport, one of the best known real estate and loan agents in the northwest, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving assets $60,000 and liabilities $236,000. Colonel Newport, who served through the civil war, has been a leader in business and social circles here for over twenty-five years. A few years ago ill health compelled him to leave much of the business to the management of his son Luther, who suddenly became violently insane last year in New York. Although in somewhat impaired health Colonel Newport tried to straighten out the business and has, it is stated, filed the petition to facilitate matters.

Rev. Anthony Young, of Garrett, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

HORTON COMPANY WILL BUILD

Manufacturing Establishment Will Be Greatly Enlarged---Fort Wayne Company Absorbs Cincinnati Concern.

Plans are now well under way for a very material enlargement of the already extensive plant of the Horton Manufacturing company, on Osage street. Within a few weeks work will begin upon a new four-story building of large dimensions, and upon its completion the force of workmen employed by the company will be largely increased.

This follows a business transaction consummated this week when the Horton company absorbed another institution of like character by the purchase of the business of the Globe Washing Machine company, of Cincinnati, and will begin the manufacture of this machine in Fort Wayne in addition to the former products of the local factory.

The negotiations have been conducted quietly by J. C. Peters, and while details are now first made public, the transactions and the additions to the Horton plant will be an important addition to the manufacturing interests of Fort Wayne. Mr. Peters stated to The Sentinel this morning that the Cincinnati purchase included the business and patents of the Globe company, which will retire from the manufacture of washing machines. The factory itself was not purchased., as the machinery in the Fort Wayne plant is fully adapted to the new work. Hereafter the Globe machine will be manufactured and marketed by the Horton company.

In order to provide for this, as well as to care for the growth of the Horton company's business, the new factory building is necessary. Mr. Peters states that all details have not been definitely decided, but at present a building 40x150 feet and four stories in height is in contemplation. It will be located near the present plant and active work will begin as soon as the repairs at the Wayne hotel, which require Mr. Peters' attention, are completed. It is impossible to say just how many additional men are to be employed, but the officers of the company state that there will be many more men on the pay rolls than now.

The manufacture of the well known machines upon which the Horton company has built up its splendid business will be continued upon a much larger scale, together with the Globe machine now purchased. Work upon the latter pattern of washer is to begin about August 15.

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

You Need Money
WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security; in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9:30.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE

G. R. & I.

"The Fishing Line."

The Passenger Department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway has issued a 36-page booklet, entitled "Michigan in Summer," that contains 250 pictures of resorts in Northern Michigan. Interesting information is given about these popular resorts:

PETOSKEY MACKINAC ISLAND
BAY VIEW TRAVERSE CITY
HARBOR SPRINGS NEARTAWANTA
HARBOR POINT OMEKA
WEQUETONSING NORTHPORT
BOARDING BROOKNORTHPORT POINT
EMMET BEACH EDGEWOOD
WALLOON LAKE AND OTHER POINTS

It contains a list of hotels and boarding houses in Northern Michigan, with their rates by the day and week, and passenger fares from the principal points in the Middle West.

This booklet will be sent free, upon request to C. L. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The summer train schedule goes into effect June 30. Time cards and full information regarding connections, the "Northland Express" with cafe car service, will be sent, and assistance given to plan a comfortable trip via the

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y.

AFTER WEEKS OF SUFFERING

JOHN BUNGART SUCCUMBS TO HIS INJURIES.

Fell Beneath a Railroad Train at Kendallville—Other Deaths and Funeral Notices.

John Bungart, of Decatur, Mich., who fell beneath a Grand Rapids and Indiana train at Kendallville seven weeks ago, died Friday night at St. Joseph's hospital in this city, where he has been under the care of physicians and nurses ever since the accident. His head was frightfully cut and bruised, and the injuries left him mentally unbalanced the greater part of the time. Bungart was fifty-three years of age.

The remains were removed to the undertaking rooms of Schune & Veith and prepared for burial. The body will be shipped to Decatur, Mich., tonight for interment.

WITTE.

Miss Emilie Witte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Witte, of 130 John street, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon after an illness of about one year from consumption.

Miss Witte's age was nineteen years, eleven months and nineteen days. The surviving relatives include the parents, three sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and at 2:30 from Zion's Lutheran church. Rev. Juengel will officiate.

STOLL.

Roy Stoll, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stoll, of 88 Packard avenue, died at 3 o'clock this morning from cholera infanum, at the age of eleven months.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Ruhl officiating.

ARNOLD.

Miss Sadie Arnold, eighteen years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arnold, of 72 Walnut street, died at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Miss Arnold was a devoted member of Christ's English Lutheran church and the surviving relatives include the parents, two sisters and three brothers—Miss Emma Arnold, Mrs. J. W. Leive, of Richmond; G. W. Arnold, of Garrett, and Preston and Paul Arnold, of this city.

FUELLING.

Mrs. Lisette Fuelling died at 10 o'clock this morning at her home, 231 West Washington street, after an illness of about four weeks. Death was due to nervous trouble with the attendant infirmities of age.

Mrs. Fuelling was seventy-three years of age, and was the widow of Frederick Filling, who died thirty-two years ago. She was born in Heimsen, near Minden, Germany, but came to Allen county with her parents when but ten years ago. Later she removed to Adams county, where she resided until about ten years ago, when she returned to Fort Wayne.

The surviving relatives include six children—Fred, William and Ernst Fuelling, and Mrs. Louisa Knockelhahn, residing in Adams county; Mrs. Sophia Becker, living near New Haven, and Miss Lisette Fuelling, who resided with her mother. There are also two brothers and two sisters—Mrs. Scheumann, of Madison township; Fred Mailand, of Adams county, and Mrs. Sophia Scheumann and Ferdinand Mailand, who live in Nebraska.

The funeral arrangements are not concluded, but the interment will be at the Lutheran cemetery in the Fuelling settlement, in Adams county.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Blum—Funral services of Mrs. Louise Blum will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence in St. Joe township and at 2:30 from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Warcup—Funeral services of William Warcup will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the M. E. church at Huntertown. Rev. W. E. Murray, of Hoagland, will officiate.

Lonergan—Funeral services of James E. Lonergan will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 15 Erie street, and at 2 o'clock from Bethany Presbyterian church.

Hogan.—Funeral services of Miss Julia Frances Hogan will be held from St. Patrick's Catholic church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

ACTION IN NEELY CASE.

Washington, July 20.—Action in the Neely case is promised by the war department as soon as Secretary Root returns to Washington. Colonel Edwards, the chief of the insular division, has received from Havana a mass of documents relating to the Neely case, among which is a number of questions affecting legal procedure. These questions Colonel Edwards will submit to Secretary Root as soon as he returns rather than submit them to the department of justice. He states that speedier action can be secured by turning these questions to Secretary Root, who is an excellent lawyer, than by the official and deliberate methods of the department of justice. Some persons rashly state that Neely will be brought to trial next month, but any suggestion of a date is premature.

ACROSS SEA IN TWO DAYS.

Washington, July 20.—The postmaster general today received a letter from a rabbi of the orthodox Jewish church in Wabash, Ind., offering to sell to the department a new discovery in mail transmission by which it is claimed the United States mails can be carried regularly across the Atlantic in the space of two days. The letter follows:

"Esteemed Sir—I take the liberty to inform you that I have a scheme to convey the mail to Europe within two days. I should like to submit the idea to the government and if it can be carried through should ask some compensation.

"Rabbi Sigmund Prey."

Rabbi Prey will be asked to throw further light on his discovery.

"HEALER" SCHLATTER FINED.

Washington, July 20.—Francis Schlatter, the so-called "divine healer," was tried in the police court today as a vagrant and fined $10 or thirty days in the workhouse. As he returned to the cells he pleaded that the workhouse authorities refrain from shearing his locks. Schlatter stated to the court that he had come here to get his wife, who had deserted him, to approve of the sale of some English property and becoming discouraged, had commenced to drink. A policeman testified that he had found Schlatter surrounded by a boisterous crowd and that he admitted having been on a drunk since July 3.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

FINISH MARGINAL REVISION.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 20.—The joint commission of the Protestant Episcopal church, in session here, has completed a revision of marginal readings of the Bible and will present the report to the triennial convention of the church at San Francisco in October.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Messrs. Henry Engelking, Otto Meyer, Victor Hilgemann, Edwin Proegler and Arthur Ortlieb form a camping party who have located in a pretty spot several miles above Robison park for a few days.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward some by mail and at my time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Misses Mae Norton and Edith Kunkle will spend Sunday at Elwood.

Fine tailored clothing with way down prices is the music that is sweet to the people's ears.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Bread Checks in Brass or Aluminum made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

Buy your boy's clothing during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

CONDITION OF RESERVOIR ALARMING

The condition of the water in the city reservoir today is even more alarming than it was yesterday, and although it is not yet as low as it was last year, if the decrease keeps up a few days will suffice to put the reservoir out of business. This morning the water was six feet below the natural head, a half foot lower than yesterday morning, and at noon today the water was nine feet low, and two feet lower than yesterday noon. At midnight the water was 16.3 feet low, the most alarming point reached this year. At the city hall it is recognized that there is imminent danger of a water famine. In case the water in the reservoir drops to the danger point, the valve will be closed and direct pressure used. In that event the southern part of the city will almost be without water.

CRITICAL POINT IS REACHED

(Continued From First Page.)

of men as a nucleus of a force who were refused admission to the Amalgamated association because they worked during the strike last April, and when a start is made it will be with these workmen. Manager Cooper refused to say when the start would be made, but added, "when it does come, you can bet the mill will be non-union."

HAVE LITTLE FEAR.

The Amalgamated association officials say they have little fear of the company inducing their men to go back or to successfully resume operations. President Shaffer says that the lodge is twice as strong now as during the April strike, and he feels confident that the men will remain steadfast to the issue. This afternoon the Amalgamated association will hold a large meeting at McKeesport to forestall, if possible, the efforts expected next week to start the works. President Shaffer, Secretary McTighe and other officials will be present and address the strikers. President Shaffer says he will principally counsel tolerance, sobriety and total abstinence from any acts of violence.

The men of the plants of the National Tube company at McKeesport have been invited to attend the meeting and an effort will be made to have them join the association.

AWAIT A GENERAL STRIKE.

Even though the tube works employes are organized, it is not probable they will be ordered out by the Amalgamated association until President Shaffer is ready to issue his general strike order, directed against all the companies in the United States Steel corporation. President Shaffer will not discuss the possibilities at the national plant. Neither will he say when he will be ready with his general order to the other companies.

"We will not carry the fight any further than we can avoid," said Mr. Shaffer. "We have no desire to embarrass the business interests of the country unnecessarily. If we are forced to it, we will go further even than the members of our trade, but we hope to be able to secure a settlement without resorting to those measures."

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The situation in the closed Pittsburg mills is practically unchanged. The Painter and Lindsay & McCutcheon mills are closed. At the Clark mills the twenty-inch plate and the billet mill are operating. The latter is to be closed in a few days.

The Amalgamated organizers are not making a special endeavor to enlist these men, as they do not come within their general scale, which the present contest seeks to protect.

Dispatches from outside points show no material change. At Duncansville the visit of Vice President Pierce proved fruitless. At a meeting of the employes of the Portage Iron company last night it was decided by a large vote to continue at work. Mr. Pierce says the leader of the strike movement, Elmer Bucher, was discharged shortly after his arrival and then Manager Davis addressed the men and told them that if they joined the association the mill would shut down indefinitely. This disheartened the men and they concluded not to strike.

The plants at Monessen, Apollo, Vandergrift and Scottdale are still running and there seems no prospect of trouble.

SHAFFER NOT WELL.

Some uneasiness was felt at Amalgamated headquarters today over the indisposition of President Shaffer. He has worked very hard during the past few weeks, and while his illness is not serious it comes at a most inopportune time and occasions some concern among his fellow officers. Mr. Shaffer was at his office as usual this morning, but he is feeling very poorly. He attributes his indisposition to the great mental worry he has been forced to undergo for the past while and he will see no person unless their business is imperative.

In reference to the persistent reports that the employes of the Carnegie upper and lower mills were dissatisfied and would probably strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated association, a lodge, it was claimed, having been recently formed in those mills, Major L. T. Brown, general superintendent for the United States Steel corporation in that district, was emphatic in his declaration today that there was no dissatisfaction among the men. Permission was given to go through the plants. A number of the men approached were found to be working in harmony and no evidence of dissatisfaction could be found.

SCHWAB KEEPS SILENCE.

New York, July 20.—Officials of the United States Steel corporation and the companies which form it declined today to discuss the strike situation. President Schwab was at the office and conferred with his associates. To an Associated Press representative who saw him at noon he said there was nothing to give out.

GET FRANCHISE IN COUNTY

GRANTS MADE TO OHIO AND INDIANA COMPANY.

The Contemplated Line From Hicksville Through Fort Wayne to Marion Has Revival.

The Indiana and Ohio Traction company, which proposes to build an electric road from Hicksville, O., to Marion, Ind., through Fort Wayne and Huntington, was today granted a franchise to construct its tracks across Allen county upon the public highways by the county commissioners. The route which the franchise prescribes is along the Fort Wayne Hicksville road through Scipio, Springfield, St. Joseph and Adams townships to the eastern limits of the city of Fort Wayne. West of here the route begins at the "Beavers' Mill bridge" and continues along the Bluffton road to the intersection with the South Huntington road; thence through Wayne, Pleasant and Lafayette townships to the county road; thence west along the county road to the west line of Allen county. Another route granted is from the Huntington state road to the town of Zanesville.

The conditions under which the franchise is granted are that the road shall be constructed under the direction of the county engineer. If any of the territory through which the road passes shall be annexed to the city, and the street should be paved, the company shall pay for that part of the pavement which lies between the tracks. A standard guage track is to be laid, and cars are not to travel over twenty-five miles an hour. Work upon the line must be commenced within ninety days, and the road must be completed in 18 months or the franchise will be revoked. The company must give a bond in the sum of $25,000 to save the county from damages resulting from the construction or operation of the road. The company must run four trains each way each day between the hours of 6 a. m. and midnight. The franchise is for thirty-five years. If any other company shall ask for the same franchise, and give a bond for the completion of the work, the Indiana and Ohio company shall give a bond also after a ten days' notice has been given, or forfeit the franchise.

THE INJUNCTION HABIT.

Cleveland, July 20.—The Variety Iron Works company today applied to the common pleas court for an injunction against the striking machinists. It is averred that the strikers have distributed circulars and posters warning all men to stay away from the plant and intimidated workmen who desired to work; that hay pickets have been placed about the plant and the business of the company has been seriously interfered with.

JUSTICE COURTS.

Zelaus Hopkins has filed an affidavit in Justice Bullerman's court charging Cyrus Miller with provoke. There are several other cases pending against the two parties, and they will all be tried Wednesday

Christian Schroeder, how attempted to commit suicide a few days ago, was tried in Justice Huser's court today on an insanity charge and released on his own recognizance pending a trial by a commission in lunacy.

Rev. H. N. Allen, of Saginaw, Mich., will preach at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow evening. Rev. Allen is the father of Rev. E. W. Allen, whom he is visiting.

"A GIRL'S BACK."

A girl's back is the mainspring, as it were, of her health.

Nothing will so quickly take away the glow of health from her cheeks, the springiness from her step as a constantly aching back.

The many pains and aches of the back are but symptomatic indications of sick kidneys.

Backache is the kindey's cry for help. Neglect the cry and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will relieve the backache promptly, because they act on the kidneys. They are made for kidneys only and cure every kidney ill.

FORT WAYNE PROOF

Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOT, ISN'T IT?

But we have everything to keep you cool.

Negligee Shirts, Light Weight Underwear, Summer Ties, Straw Hats, Etc.,

All in the latest styles and patterns, and at the lowest prices.

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,
84 Calhoun Street.

WANTED---MACHINISTS.

Steady Employment and Highest Wages to competent men to fill places vacated by striking machinists. Apply,

ALLIS CHALMERS CO.

Reliance Chalmers Works, 27th Street and Washtenaw Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Edw. P. Allis Works, Milwaukee, Wis. Gates Iron Works, 620 Fulton Ave., Chicago.
Dickson Mfg. Co., Scranton, Pa. Lake Erie Engineering Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

Solid Satisfaction in Big Chunks

Awaits the carpenter and builder who gets his lumber from us. You see, it's well seasoned, the best to be had for the price and therefore "works up" well. The owner and tenant of a house built of material procured here knows that warping and shrinking will not annoy him as the days go by.

The Diether Lumber Co.,
44 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

$35 to $50 Buys ...a... **MANSON Bicycle**

Other Makes $15 to $25
ANY TIRE, SADDLE, GEAR AND BAR.
BICYCLE TIRES $1.50 AND UP. REDUCTION ON BICYCLES IF PAID FOR CASH.
HIGH GRADE SECOND-HAND BICYCLES $3 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS 31 CLINTON STREET FORT WAYNE, IND.

LOST.

A black, silk-lined, light-weight overcoat, at Robison park pavilion, Friday night. Finder will please leave at Patterson's clothing store and receive reward.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

With others and see who is selling good clothing cheap. We sell clothing as cheap as it ought to be sold any day in the year, but now we are giving you a chance to save one-fifth. We do not mark prices up and then give you a discount. We don't believe its necessary to do business that way. What you want is the best value for the least money. We will gladly send any suit out to your home for comparison. All fancy suits discounted 20 per cent. Men's and boys' long pants discounted 10 per cent. Bicycle clothing discounted 20 per cent. Trunks, traveling bags and suit cases discounted 10 per cent. Straw hats discounted 30 per cent. Trade where you can get good, honest bargains. Trade where they give your money back if you want it. Thunder storms make lots of noise, but sometimes give us but little water. There will be a steady shower of bargains at our store until August 3rd.

REUBEN. S. PATTERSON.

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AS TO CLOTHING.

THERE is an epitaph in a Vermont churchyard: *"I expected this but not so soon."* Such is the epitaph on clothing worn out in the wash-tub. Underclothing may be fragile, yet it ought not to wear out in ten weeks. But this isn't wear; it is decay. You buy 5 cents worth of cheap soap and you lose the equivalent of 50 cents in the wash-tub. Ivory Soap will not harm the most delicate fabric. Is it wise not to use it?

IVORY SOAP IS 99⁴⁴⁄₁₀₀ PER CENT. PURE.

ROBISON PARK NEXT WEEK.

The theatrical offering at Robison park for the coming week includes Lizzie Evans, assisted by Harry Mills, presenting Edward Kidder's comedy, "Two Girls and One Man;" Grace Mantell, singer of ballads and popular songs, now in her second week at the Cincinnati Lagoon; Newill and Niblo, refined instrumentalists, introducing their original novelty, "The Electric Roses;" Harry O. Wesley, character actor and monologuist, and DeHollis and Valore, comedy jugglers. The latter were at the park last season and made a decided hit.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

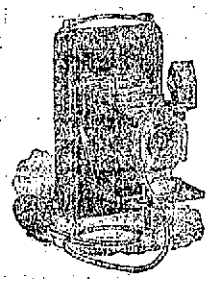
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.



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THE BEST MADE.

M. L. Jones, 12 W. WAYNE ST.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street.

Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLE.

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

LOST.

LOST—On or near Calhoun St., $21 (four $5 bills and a silver dollar). Finder return to 331 Lafayette St.; $5 reward. 20t2

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1176. 31 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

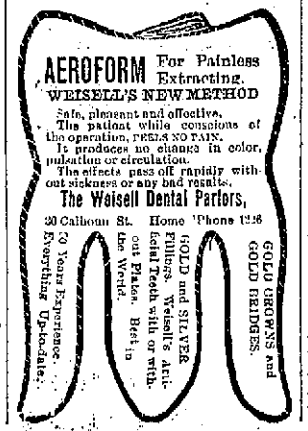
DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON ST.

FOR RENT—Plans are being drawn for the Flick building, 41-43 W. Berry. Parties wishing to lease the second or third floors for a period of 5 or 10 years can have rooms arranged for offices or lodge rooms as desired. Inquire at 33 W. Berry St. 7-17-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf


AEROFORM For Painless Extracting.
WEISELL'S NEW METHOD
Safe, pleasant and effective. The patient while conscious of the operation, FEELS NO PAIN. It produces no change in color, pulsation or circulation. The effects pass off rapidly without sickness or any bad results.
The Weisell Dental Parlors,
30 Calhoun St. Home 'Phone 1236
20 Years Experience. Everything Up-to-date.
Best in the World.
Artificial Teeth with or without Plates.
Fillings. Weisell's
GOLD and SILVER
GOLD CROWNS and
GOLD BRIDGES

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Julia Lang is visiting friends in Detroit.

S. F. Bowser is spending a few days in Winona.

Dr. C. E. Barnett left today for Bear Lake for an outing.

Harvey Crane has returned from a visit in Indianapolis.

Samuel Angelmyre is visiting friends at Huntington.

Miss Lillian Ash has gone to Rome City for a week's visit.

Miss Helen Staub has returned from a visit in Bluffton.

Dr. C. B. Stemen transacted business yesterday in Warsaw.

Miss Dora Kleemeyer has gone to Rome City to visit friends.

Mrs. Henry Jenner has returned from a visit in Leipsic, Ohio.

Clarence Heckman, of Chicago, is the guest of Ronald Furman.

Miss Nettie Lewis has taken a position in the offices of E. K. Bush.

A. B. Conn has gone to Leipsic and McComb, Ohio, to visit friends.

Miss Marguerite Callahan, of Toledo, is visiting Miss Jennie Mooney.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse DeLagrange have returned from a visit in Denver.

The Misses Cosie Stolt and Ida Brown are visiting friends in Dixon, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens and baby have gone to Delphos, Ohio, to visit.

Miss Freda Stein has gone to Milwaukee to attend the Walther league convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martin have gone to Valparaiso to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. C. F. Gentlivre and son Carl have gone to Detroit. They will make a lake tour.

Miss Ella Garrison has gone to Plymouth and Bourbon for a few weeks' visit with friends.

Mrs. William Fielder, of Tampa, Fla., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bilderback.

Will H. Gross, of the Indiana furniture store, went to Indianapolis with the soldiers last night.

Mrs. Harry Davis and daughter Jessie, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of relatives in the city.

Mrs. F. A. Howe, of New Bedford, Mass., has returned home after a visit with relatives in the city.

The families of C. A. Grimes and Henry Vreeland have returned from a week's outing at Lake George.

The members of the York dramatic company, of this city, enjoyed a theater party at Robison park this week.

Fred Berghoff submitted to an operation for appendicitis Friday evening. He is under the care of Dr. Rosenthal.

Mrs. Stephen Drath and Miss Kittie Drath have returned home to Chicago after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ofenloch.

Mrs. T. E. Bailey, of this city, is now at Goshen, where on her arrival from Petoskey she was taken quite ill, and is now confined to her bed at the home of Mr. Bailey's parents at Goshen.

James Madden was awarded the contract for the plumbing for the bishop's residence, his bid being $1,525. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by September 1st.

The Misses Lillian and Josephine Raidy have returned from a visit at Indianapolis, accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Joe Schlotter, of that city, who will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Raidy.

Twins—a son and daughter—were recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hoeppner, of Preble, Ind., but formerly of Fort Wayne. The combined weight of the little ones was eighteen pounds. The father at one time conducted a blacksmith shop in this city, removing to Preble four years ago.

Capt. L. D. Blondell, the famous swimmer, is in the city and is endeavoring to arrange for some exhibitions to be given in the St. Joe river. Captain Blondell gave a number of exhibitions in this city some years ago and he has an ocean record of sixteen and a half miles in eight hours and thirty-four minutes.

Huntington Herald: Wednesday evening the push car in use on the Fort Wayne and Southwestern road, near the Peters farm, east of Roanoke, in carrying rails to the track men, broke down and it will take several days to make the repairs. The men have been put to work grading and this will soon be completed. A large gang of men will also be put to work this week putting in ballast. The gravel for ballast is being taken from a pit on the Rockhill farm, near Fort Wayne.

GONE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

The boys of Battery B and Company D left last evening over the Grand Rapids road for Indianapolis, over a hundred strong. The boys will be gone one week and they anticipate having a good time in the capital city. The battery took with them a machine gun and a light field gun and one horse. Two coaches and a baggage car were provided for the two companies, and the baggage car was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the traps of the boys in blue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Baby buggy, good as new; cost $35; will take $5. 192 East Wayne street. 20-2t

FOR SALE—A ball-bearing phaeton and a set of hand-made harness. Address Box 2, Sentinel office. 19-2t

FOR SALE—Restaurant in good location; will sell at a bargain. Address, Restaurant, care Sentinel. 10tf

FOR SALE—I have a great bargain on W. DeWald; is owned by heirs and will go at reasonable offer. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Desirable residence on Hanna St.; also several lots, with pavements and sewerage. Inquire after 6 p. m., F. G. Gauntt, 39 Douglas ave, 7-16wod2m

FOR SALE—Or may exchange for good city property, three good 80-acre farms, with good frame houses and bank barns on each. For further particulars, call on S. Freistoffer, room 25, bank block. 27-wed&sat-1m

FOR SALE—That handsome block of ground fronting on Broadway, Savilla avenue and Home avenue (the apple orchard); price, $4,000, small payment, long time. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

FOR SALE—Two handsome new Axminster carpets at half their cost; 1 new golden oak folding bed, oak and marble top stand, pictures, banquet lamp, and Wilkie Collins, Dickens, Carlyle, Victor Hugo and other books at remarkably low prices, at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 7-16tf

POLICE NEWS.

James Stewart, of Grand Rapids, arrested for associating, was sent out of the city. The offense with which he was charged was committed several months ago. This was the only business transacted at police court.

Mr. Minnewisch, residing at 289 Hanna street, reported to the police that he has a Scotch terrier dog, which broke into his place and killed some Belgian hares. The owner of the canine can have it by paying for the hares.

Officer Cheviron last evening caught a runaway horse attached to a bakery wagon.

Charles Barnes, of Bluffton, called at the police station last night to say that he was looking for a man who borrowed his wheel and forgot to return it.

The police last night thought they heard someone in the White Fruit house at an hour when honest men are supposed to be in bed. An investigation was made, but nothing found.

CONVICT BRAINS HIS FOREMAN.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 20.—E. S. McHale, foreman in the shoe department of the state prison here, was fatally beaten yesterday afternoon by Lee Kelly, a convict. Kelly brained the foreman with a piece of shafting, while women visitors at the prison looked on. The women were thrown into a panic. McHale was taken to Louisville, where a dangerous operations was performed as a last effort to save his life.

A COOL PROPOSITION

AND A SURE ONE.

The Body Does Not Feel Heat Unpleasantly if You Use

GRAPE-NUTS

KEEP COOL FROM PROPER HOT WEATHER FOOD.

People can live in a temperature which feels from ten to twenty degrees cooler than their neighbors enjoy by regulating the breakfast.

The plan is to avoid meat entirely for breakfast; use a goodly allowance of fruit, either cooked or raw. Then follow with a saucer containing about four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, treated with a little rich cream. Add to this about two slices of entire wheat bread, with a meagre amount of butter, and serve one cup of Postum Food Coffee.

If one prefers, the Grape-Nuts can be turned into the cup of Food Coffee, giving a delightful combination. By this selection of food the bodily energy is preserved, while the hot carbonaceous foods have been left out. The result is a very marked difference in the temperature of the body, and to this comfortable condition is added the certainty of easy and perfect digestion, for the food is readily worked up by the digestive machinery.

Experience and experiment in food and its application to the human body has brought out these facts. They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user.

WANTED.

WANTED—A barber at 147 Hanna St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Call at 355 E. Wayne St.

WANTED—25 girls for factory. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Girls for housework; no office fee charged. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Ladies in need of reliable help, to call at Ladies' Exchange, room 1, over 128 Calhoun St. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Man and wife for branch office of our exchange; $80 per month. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-20-tf

WANTED—An experienced farm hand on Develin place, north of city, or write to Herman A. Schumann, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2013-wl

WANTED—1,000 laborers and teamsters for railroads in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota. Room 1, over 120 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind 7-20-tf

WANTED—Middle aged lady with $250 as partner in old established business; money secured by real estate. Room 1, over 128 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-20-tf

WANTED—Employment by young man; hotel porter or watchman, or around house and lawn work; very reasonable; highest references. Mack, 39 W. Washington St.

WANTED—Men and women in every town who write a plain hand to copy letters for us at home; our work can be done with ink, typewriter, mimeograph or carbon; if now employed an hour or so evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly earnings; work sent any distance; enclose stamp; Particulars and all necessary information mailed on application. Address Union Advertising Co., Toledo, O.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room 110 Barr street. 20-2t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 W. Berry St. Jy9-1m

FOR RENT—A furnished front room on first floor, at 171 E. Lewis St. 19-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with board at 39 Brackenridge St.; centrally located. 20-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 123 West Jefferson street. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Flat, second story, No. 50 Harrison street. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6-29-tf

FOR RENT—House, 7 rooms and bath room. Corner Berry and Clay. Inquire 153 E. Berry St. 7-13-codtf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished front room, one on first floor; reasonable. At 46 Douglas avenue. 19-2t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Brick dwelling house, with eight rooms and bath, gas and water; situate No. 171 E. Wayne street. Eme & Son.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, nicely furnished, with bath and all conveniences. Call or address 126 East Wayne street. 7-12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board and all modern conveniences; one-half block south of Masonic Temple, 114 Clinton St. 13-8t

FOR RENT—A furnished house of ten rooms with modern conveniences within one block of Calhoun street; references required. Address "J," this office. 17-6t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1062, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Two new flats, seven rooms each, hot and cold water and porcelain bath, closet and washstand; separate entrances to each flat; for rent August 1st; location, South Calhoun, near Masterson. Inquire of H. N. Ward, 233 West Berry street. Telephone 772. 15-1mo

FOR RENT—Double store room in Foster block, 45x150 feet, fronting on both Court and Clinton streets, now occupied by the Kettler Furniture Co. The basements are finished and floored and can be used for additional salesrooms; ceilings high and not a dark spot in the stores. Rent $1,500 per year. Possession September 1. Apply to the Foster Furniture Co. Jl-1m

WANTED.

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—An experienced dining room girl at Robison park. Inquire Rich hotel. 16-tf

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady employment. Apply at Hoosier Mfg. Co. 7-8-1m

WANTED—Two experienced dining room girls for four weeks. Address, M. F. Owen, Rome City, Ind. 1813

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework; small family. Apply, Mrs. Ladd, 215 W. Berry St. 1813

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—All kinds of cement work; guaranteed. Bridges & Foltz, 80 Calhoun Street; upstairs. Phone 414. 6-7-1m

WANTED—A good girl cook, must come well recommended, good wages. Apply to Mrs. C. H. Worden, 279 Fairfield ave. 28-tf

WANTED—A gentleman boarder, by private family; centrally located; room and board, $3.50 per week. Inquire 190 E. Wayne St. 19-2t

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to start in a money making business with my new patent in every county and state. Call on Mrs. Long, 64 Barr St. 7-8-1m

WANTED—General agent for northern Indiana; fine opportunity for good party. E. Lynn & Co., 407-408 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 20-3t

WANTED—Ideas: Something to enrich water-gas would find a big market. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A first-class white barber; will pay first-class wages. Come or address C. C. Ashley, proprietor Midway Block Barber Shop, Huntington, Ind. 16-6t

WANTED—District manager and organizer by strong organization; out of the ordinary; no competition; permanent. Dept. 1112, The Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Energetic young man to travel, reliable firm, $15 weekly and expenses; experience not necessary; references and $25 security required. Sears Brown, 194 Main, Buffalo.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington st., has a number of nice places awaiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Civil service government positions; about 9,500 appointments made last year; probably 10,000 this year; only a common school education required; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 20-27

WANTED—Trustworthy persons in each state to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary $18 cash each Wednesday direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 325 Caxton building, Chicago. July 13-15-20-22-27-20-Aug-3-5

WANTED—An exceptional and permanent life position with $250,000 corporation on a salary of $1,800 per annum and commissions that will in time double the salary is open for a first-class man competent to fill district manager's position and invest $1,500 to $2,500 in the business; investment secured by corporation's funds in your possession; don't make application unless your record will stand the rigid investigation that we invite regarding our corporation. Address Auditor's Department, 521-525 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. ju8-20-a3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice 6-room house with barn on Harrison, near Creighton; price cut to $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house and 36-foot lot on E. Lewis St.; pavement paid; price reduced to $2,600 W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Why not buy a lot in the Vesey addition, on Broadway and double your money? W. E. Doud Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Cheap—An 8-room frame house; must be moved at once. Apply, Miss Flick, 33 W. Berry St. 7-17-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Park ave. and on Broadway, now going at $400; must advance in price. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—I will sell nice shady lots in Vesey's addition at $10 per month at same price as cash. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern residences between Williams grove and Reservoir lake at $2,200 to $5,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A grocery and saloon, doing a good business; reason for selling, other business. Address Box 14, care Sentinel. 6-5tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room house, in central west end; with bath complete. Price, $2,650. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; open stairs; lot 32x150; water, gas, sewer; price $1,400. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. Telephone 49 Main 5-16-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, new 7-room house on Fox St., near DeWald; has electric lights, water and gas; full lot. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—The best lots in the most beautiful addition; for particulars ask about the Vesey addition. W. E. Doud, Agent, over Old National bank. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Good seven-room house and 38 foot lot on Grace avenue, $1,100; also six-room house on Fox street at $800; both must sell. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—8-room house, with bath, lights and furnace; within 2½ blocks of postoffice; only $3,100. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Any kind of reasonable terms granted on choice lots in Vesey's addition, on Broadway; first choice to buyers now. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Vesey addition lots, on Broadway; will soon be on car line; present prices will then advance; certainly an easy proposition. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Newly remodeled 8-room residence; thoroughly modern; pays 9 per cent on $2,500; near electric works; and will only be sold as an investment. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Four 40-acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,350. Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

FOR SALE—A brick store on Main St., $3,300; will rent $25 a month. A 5-room house on Hugh St., $900. A 5-room house on Boone St., $1,050. A 7-room house on E. Williams St., $2,100. A 7-room house on Esmond St., a bargain. A 6-room house on Erie St. Twenty-two acres two miles from city limits, a bargain. A 6-room house on Cass St., $1,650. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—Lot, 198 feet front by 350 feet deep; on Maple Ave.; one of the finest locations surrounding Fort Wayne; good buildings, fruit trees and shrubery; natural gas. Anyone wishing a suburban home could have no better location. Lot on Clinton St., between Wayne and Washington Sts.; 75 feet front by 110 deep; good dwelling thereon. Two-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms, stable, natural gas, full lot, for $1,500; located on E. Loith St. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court St. tf

FOR SALE—Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, on Huffman street, north side, extra high lots overlooking town to the south; street car extension expected this season or next, and is proposed to change name Huffman street to Huffman avenue; price of lots, $700 each; small payments, long time; also for sale, farther west, 18 lots platted as "Huffman Heights Addition" (the grove) corner Huffman and Andrew streets; price, $4,000, for entire plat, small payment, long time to suit; a rare bargain. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"KNOWN THE WORLD OVER."

Has received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—No. 155 meets at 41 West Main street, second floor; No. 226 meets at 32 Calhoun street, second floor.

Lodges Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. & A. M.

Robison Park Theater—Vaudeville.

Too little pure water and too much "joint" liquor is the distressing midsummer condition of Fort Wayne.

The progress of the injunction during the past few years must bolster the expectation of those who like it that it will soon be equal to any emergency.

Mr. Maclay has neither quality of temperament nor the right kind of friends to make him valuable as historian of the American navy. However, he is meeting only the difficulties any blackguard would encounter in the job.

Mr. Morgan very readily undertook to arbitrate the differences of rival interests in the recent Northern Pacific fight, a battle of millionaires, but he cannot discern anything to arbitrate in the present steel strike, which is a fight between the great trust Mr. Morgan organized and its employes.

Now they are beginning to speculate on what will happen if Lieutenant Peary has really discovered the north pole, as many believe he has done. It will be recalled that Canada used to claim all of the territory north of her present area. If she includes the pole in her claim it may have to be a game of freeze-out between her and Uncle Sam.

M. Santos-Dumont, the inventor of the dirigible airship, is now talking of the practicability of a balloon voyage around the world. Perhaps that will come later on, but the public will be more confident of it after M. Santos-Dumont has succeeded in going around the Eiffel tower and back to his starting point without meeting with an accident.

American guns are to remain on grim old Morro Castle, at Havana, even after Cuba has become an independent government. The reasons pointed out for this are that who holds Morro commands Havana, and who commands Havana holds the key to Cuba. All Cubans ought under present and prospective circumstances to soon become educated up to the annexation point. When Cuba does not know what it is she really wants, or at all events should have, light will be turned on from Washington.

Another testimonial as to the efficacy of kerosene oil in ridding a community of mosquitoes has been forthcoming. The expenditure of $10 for two barrels of kerosene and the employment of a man for about three weeks in the latter part of April to spray oil in a fine shower over the marshes and pools of the meadows near Hartford, Conn., have sufficed to free that city of a pest which had recently threatened depopulation. All cities and towns are afflicted with the same pest more or less and all have stagnant pools near by where the mosquitoes breed. The employment of the kerosene method is so easy and so economical that there seems to be no excuse for its not being generally adopted, both as a health measure and to secure greater comfort.

The old frigate Minnesota has been condemned by a board of survey and ordered sold at auction. As a matter of fact, this ship was condemned as long ago as March 9, 1862, when she only escaped destruction at the hands of the ironclad Merrimac through the interposition of another ironclad, the Monitor. All wooden ships were condemned on that famous day, and though the Minnesota may have served a useful purpose since then she has been carried on the naval list all these years more for sentimental than for practical reasons.

Sturdy little Steuben county is making a righteous fight against the extortions of the Standard Oil company. The big monopoly has wiped some larger antagonists than that county out of existence, but we are willing to predict that Steuben will be on the map long after the Standard monopoly has ceased to be. The people of Steuben can now buy their kerosene and gasoline cheaper of the Standard agents than of the Standard's competitors, but it is principle and not price that is now at stake, as it was with the Bostonians who threw the tea into the bay. An Angola oil party may perhaps take its place in history along with the Boston tea party. Who knows?

July is the month in which some of the greatest strikes in American history were begun. It was in July, 1877, the great railway strike in the east began, which extended over several states and culminated in the destruction of railway property at Pittsburg and a desperate conflict between rioters and troops. The bloody battle between the strikers and the Carnegie guards at Homestead was in July, 1892. In July, 1894, the strike which started at Pullman extended to Chicago and was suppressed only by the dispatch of United States troops to that city by order of the president. In the same month important strikes in different parts of the country took place.

CALM IN READING STRIKE

IMPORTED MECHANICS NOT PUT TO WORK.

It is Believed the Superintendent is Trying to Settle Trouble.

Men are Orderly.

Reading, Pa., July 20.—A calm has developed today in the troubles at the Philadelphia and Reading railway shops here, due to the fact that the sixty imported mechanics were not put to work. The men who walked out yesterday because of the presence of the strangers are still away and the employes who remained are awaiting the action of the company as to the disposition of the strangers. The latter remain quartered in the third floor of the locomotive shops.

The strikers were directed not to go on company property at any time and to at all times refrain from acts of violence. They were also cautioned to stay away from saloons.

Chief of Police Miller said today that if any disorder occurred he would hold the coal and iron police responsible; that a strike involving 2,000 men had continued here for thirteen weeks without a particle of disorder and without the presence of special officers, and there was no necessity for any of them now.

The prevailing impression here this morning is that Superintendent Prince, of the Reading shops, is trying to settle the strike, but the company is giving out no details. Big crowds gathered around the shops at 9:30 a. m., expecting more men to go out, but the expected defection did not take place. It is now said that the employes still at work decided to give Mr. Prince until next Monday before doing anything decisive.

THE OPHIR DRIVEN TO PORT.

Perth, West Australia, July 20.—The British steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on board, which sailed from Adelaide July 15 for Fremantle, was compelled by stress of weather to put into Albany. She reports all well.

MADE VOYAGE SAFELY.

Lisbon, July 20.—The twenty-five foot sloop Great Republic, in which Captain Howard Blackburn sailed from Gloucester, Mass., last month, has arrived here, the passage having occupied thirty-eight days.

CLUB WILL MEET ON MONDAY

TO CONSIDER DUNCAN FACTORY PROPOSITION.

Electrical Company Would Accept Location Along the Line of the New Southwestern.

President Culbertson has called a special meeting of the members of the Commercial club for Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and a number of prominent citizens outside the club membership will also be invited to be present.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider the proposition of a new electrical concern which has signified its willingness to locate in Fort Wayne if certain conditions are complied with. This is the company which is headed by Thomas Duncan and which it is believed would be a most substantial addition to the manufacturing interests of the city.

Upon a recent visit to Fort Wayne the factory people signified that a location upon the Swinney land along the line of the Southwestern electric line would be satisfactory to them, and stipulations concerning site and factory buildings are now set forth in a definite propostition made to the Commercial club. The matter will be taken up at the meeting Monday morning.

PHYSICIAN SUES FOR $100,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—A suit was filed in the United States court yesterday asking $100,000 damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff is Edward Holman, a physician and corporation surgeon, of Chicago, and the defendants are L. W. Sinclair, E. B. Rhodes and James F. Persise, of the West Baden Springs Hotel company. In a voluminous complaint Holman says he went to the springs last December for a few days' rest. While walking from the hotel to the town he passed over a board bridge and stumbled against a board that extended one and one-half inches above the other boards. He avers that he lost his balance and pitched over the side of the bridge, there being no guard rail to prevent his falling to the ground, ten feet below. He struck against a barbed-wire fence and was seriously cut. He was permanently injured, he asserts, receiving concussion of the spine. He says he earned from $5,000 to $10,000 annually before the injury, and will not be able to follow his business.

HOMESICK FOR INDIANA.

Wabash, Ind., July 20.—Hugh Wells, the son of Dr. W. Y. Wells, of Laketon, this county, who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago from Richville, N. D., where he was publisher of the Richville Banner, has solved the riddle of his departure by showing up in sound health at his old home here. His father, who was notified of the strange disappearance and the suspension of the Banner, took a friend and hastened to the northwest to pursue the search for his son. Young Hugh, who had taken into his head to return to Indiana, passed him on the way, and the father was advised by wire from home to return.

DYING IN THE HOSPITAL.

Evansville, Ind., July 20.—Mrs. Louisa Eislein is dying at the southern Indiana insane hospital. She recently brought habeas corpus proceedings in the circuit court for release, and the court refused to sustain the motion. The woman rose in court when the decision was reached and, turning to the judge, said: "You have sentenced me to a living death." Last spring the Eislein family was poisoned, and the husband and son died. Mrs. Eislein was accused of having administered the poison.

McDONALD ISLAND FOR SALE.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 20.—The reclaiming of the low lands next to Winona Lake has been carried out and cottage sites on McDonald island have been placed on sale. There are 165 lots on the island, which was created by a forty-foot canal being run from the biological station, across the low lands to the boat house. The soil from the canal was used in raising the site of the island until it is now a foot above high-water mark. The new canal has lowered the waters of the lake two feet.

SECRETARY ROOT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 20.—Secretary of War Root arrived in Chicago this morning from Des Moines, Ia. He is on his way to Washington. Upon his arrival in this city Secretary Root was received by Gen. E. S. Otis, commander of the Department of the Lakes. Later the secretary of war, accompanied by General Otis and other army officers, visited Fort Sheridan and made an official inspection of the quarters and barracks of the troops. The visitors also reviewed the regiment now stationed at the fort. It is expected that Secretary Root will leave for the east tonight. Mr. Root has just completed a tour of inspection of the army posts in the west. He visited Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He also visited the proposed site of the new army post at Des Moines, Ia.

RAPID MAIL TRANSIT.

Wabash, Ind., July 20.—Rabbi Sigmund Frey, of this city, has evolved a plan that will revolutionize the postal service, and has written the post office department that under the scheme mails can be carried to Europe. Mr. Frey declines to make public the details of the system until the government gives a definite response. It is said the car in which mail may be carried is run by power which is generated by the car itself, and is capable of a speed of from 300 to 400 miles per hour across land or water.

NEW FUEL FOR WARSHIPS.

Washington, July 20.—The imperial German navy and some German manufacturers are using large quantities of an oily product of German brown coal tar called "Masut" for heating and steam producing purposes. The coast defense vessels of the German navy are fitted for the use of this oil and some of the battleships and cruisers are so arranged that they can use coal or "Masut." The advantages of "Masut" over coal are said to be a one-fourth greater heat producing quality, a greater ease in handling, very little smoke and the ability to produce full power steam in less time than with coal.

CUTS OFF FRIEND'S EAR.

London, July 20.—"Count Gabriel Kepezey, a first lieutenant in one of the Honved hussar regiments," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Buda-Pesth, "has been formally degraded in Szengedin before the whole regiment. He made a dining bet that he would cut off the right ear of one of his best friends, Casper Kanyo, with his saber. He then approached the unsuspecting Kanyo and slashed off the ear.

"Kanyo shot at Kepezey with his revolver, but missed him. Then, turning to the mirror and seeing himself without the ear, he turned his revolver against himself and fell dead. The colonel in degrading Kepezey warned the officers of the regiment against debauchery and drunkenness."

STAGESTRUCK GIRL GONE.

Hartford City, Ind., July 20.—Grace Sexauer, the handsome 16-year-old daughter of C. F. Sexauer, of this city, is mysteriously missing. She disappeared Thursday and at the Pennsylvania railway station it was learned that she purchased a ticket for Converse, Ind. The girl's infatuation for the stage is said to be the reason for her determination to leave home. Her parents have asked the officers in the surrounding towns to arrest her and anyone found in her company. She is a pupil of the high school and moved in the best society.

FOUND HARMLESS

After a Severe Test.

The fad of putting any and every sort of remedy into the stomach is fast becoming found to be a bad one. So numerous are the remedies containing opiates and injurious drugs, which only temporarily relieve and render users slaves to them, it is important that one be very careful of what he is taking. Only after the most severe and rigid tests upon the human system, with that end in view, showing them to be perfectly harmless, was Peptorene, the Health Tablet, prepared.

As one of the best known physicians in this country, the head of one of the largest medical institutes, lately remarked: "Peptorene is a fine remedy. Too much cannot be said of it. I am averse to nostrums and patent medicines of every sort, but knowing Peptorene to be absolutely harmless and meeting with my ideas as an ideal stomach remedy, I use it daily in my practice. I am a greater friend of it every time I use it. The great merit of the remedy is in the fact that it will cure to stay cured, with no bad effects when left off. For indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart caused by gaseous formations in the stomach, sick headache or other symptoms of disordered stomach and bowels, I know of nothing that equals it."

Peptorene rendering digestion perfect, insures health and a strong body, making one disease-proof. It brings to health the sick and preserves and guarantees health to the well and strong.

For sale by all druggists at 25c per box. Write for a free trial treatment. Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Sold by Wm. L. Waltemath, Meyer Bros. & Co., Pellens & Polster and A. C. Gocke.

DETROIT TROTS ARE ENDED

SUCCESSFUL MEETING CLOSED WITH SOME GOOD SPORT.

Stanton Wilkes Wins Consolation Stakes—New Richmond Paces Heat in 2:11.

Detroit, July 20.—With a fine track, good weather and scarcely any wind to hinder the trotters and pacers, the closing day of the Detroit Driving club's race meet at Grosse Pointe was uneventful. The first race on the card was the Consolation Chamber of Commerce stake of $1,000 two in three heats, for 2:24 class pacers. It was a favorite's race from the start, and Stanton Wilkes, a chestnut stallion, was the winner all the way in the first and third heats.

New Richmond, who won the 2:27 class pace, created a ripple of enthusiasm by a spectacular finish in the second heat.

Harold H., the favorite, won the 2:11 class pace in straight heats, although Martha Marshall and Pussy Willow gave him a warm tussle.

The Consolation Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake for 2:24 class trotters was won by Belle Kuser after Porto Rico and Poindexter had each taken a heat.

The fifth race, the 2:12 trot, was a battle of Onward blood between Cornelia Belle, a bay mare by Onward, and Phoebe Onward by the same sire. The summaries:

First race, 2:24 class pace—purse, $1,000.

Stanton Wilkes, ch. s., by Nutwood Wilkes (Donnelly)	1	6	1
J. C., b. s. (Shipp)	2	1	6
King Willis, b. s. (Jamison)	6	2	3
Mysetis, ch. m. (Darnaby)	3	3	7
Fred H., b. g (Hardin)	5	5	2
Plenty, b. g. (Kneebs)	5	7	4
Mollie Knox, br. m. (Russ)	7	4	5
Reckless, b. g (Foote)	4	dr	
Ralph, b. g. (Thompson)	dis		

Time—2:12½, 2:16¼, 2:16¼.

Second race, 2:27 class pace—purse, $1,500.

New Richmond, gr. s., by Brown Hall (Benedict)	5	1	1	1
Carnot, blk. s. (Wickersham)	1	2	2	2
Billy H., b. s. (Fisher)	4	3	3	4
Dainty Queen, blk. m. (Munson)	6	4	4	3
John R. Potts, ch. m. (Turner)	2	5	5	ds
Unnamed, blk. g. (Cook)	7	7	ds	
Xava, ch. m. (McInnes)	3	6	ds	
James Alexander, b. g. (Jamison)	dis			

Time—2:08¾, 2:11, 2:09, 2:11¾.

Third race, 2:11 class pace—purse, $1,500.

Harold S., b. g., by Roadmaster (Proctor)	1	1	1	
Pussy Willow, b. m. (Munson)	6	3	2	
Balmy L., br. m. (Turner)	7	2	3	
Major Marshal, b. g. (Myers)	2	5	6	
Laundry Boy, b. g. (Thomas)	3	6	8	
Kessell, br. s. (Tremaine)	4	4	7	
Martha Marshal, b. m. (McDowell)	5	7	5	
My Choice, ch. g. (Burns)	8	8	4	

Time—2:09¼, 2:08, 2:10.

Fourth race, 2:24 class trotting—purse, $2,000.

Belle Kuser, b. m., by Colonel Kuser (Rites)	5	2	1	1
Porto Rico, b. s. (Johnson)	2	1	2	2
Poindexter, br. s. (Gatcomb)	1	5	3	3
Quaddy Girl, b. m. (Kelly)	3	3	4	dr
Algoneta, b. g. (Saunders)	6	4	6	dr
Ted, blk. g. (Egnew)	4	7	8	dr
Iva Dee, b. m. (Thomas)	7	6	5	dr
John Hooper, ch. g. (Bristol)	8	8	7	dr

Time—2:11¼, 2:14, 2:11¾, 2:12¼.

Fifth race, 2:12 trot—purse, $1,500

Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward (Kirby)	1	1	
Alice Barnes, b. m. (Spencer)	4	2	
Starmont, ch. g. (Gray)	2	3	
Phoebe Onward, b. m. (March)	3	4	
Maggie Anderson, b. m. (Noble)	5	3	
Woodford, b. g. (Davis)	6	7	
Venue H, b. m. (Saunders)	7	6	

Time—2:11¾, 2:10¾.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

At the meeting of the board of works next Thursday bids will be received for the Griffith street pavement.

C. E. Moellering & Co. will complete the contract for the pavement on Barr street this evening and on Monday will send the gang to Elkhart, where some work is to be done.

The Hanna street pavement will be completed in fifteen days, it is announced at the office of the city engineer. Concrete has been laid to Lewis street from the south and the street is completed to LaSalle.

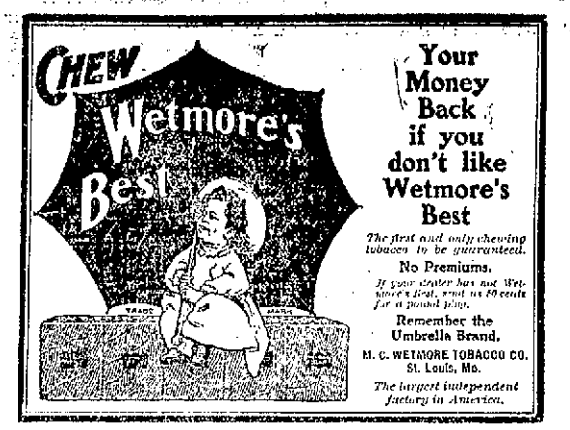
A case of scarlet fever at 401 East Main street has been reported to the city health officer.

Don't forget that the 50c knee pant at Patterson's is worth 90c.

Aluminum and Brass Pool and Time Checks made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St.

Visit our children's department for big bargains in little suits.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.



Your Money Back if you don't like Wetmore's Best

The first and only chewing tobacco to be guaranteed.

No Premiums.

If your dealer has not Wetmore's Best, send us 10 cents for a pocket pouch.

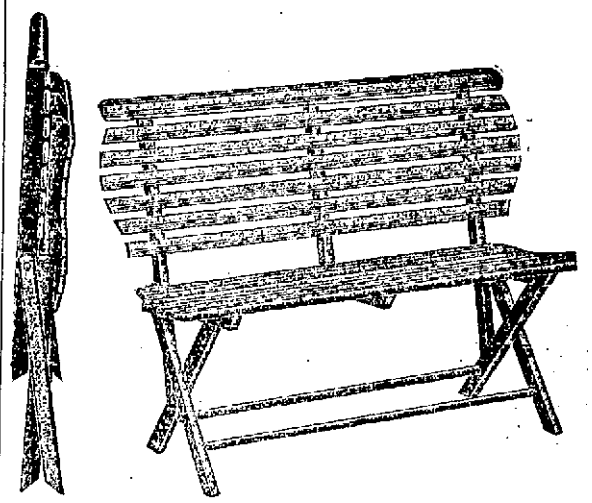
Remember the Umbrella Brand.

M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO. St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

...SPECIAL SALE OF...

Lawn Settees



Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

July 22, 23 and 24.

Sacrifice Sale of Lawn Settees, Like Cut, at 80c, $1.25 and $1.45; USUAL PRICE, $1.25, $2.00 AND ....$2.50....

We have them in red, green, or natural finish.

Cheaper than a cheap chair. A great opportunity for equipping your porch nicely for a very little money.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS.

In order to discourage any fear on the part of the reader lest he or she might class us with those who advertise to give away fillings, crowns, plates, etc., we wish it understood in the following few words that we pursue no such methods.

We make but one claim and that is that we conduct a high-class Dental parlor, where only the best work is done and at prices within reach of all.

Reliable Dentistry.

The above means just what it says. It is a name we are proud of. Seven years we have given our best efforts toward establishing what is now the largest dental practice in the city. Our chief aim has been to give the public the best dental service at prices about one-half the charges of private practitioners. We have succeeded beyond expectation, but only by giving the best in material and workmanship.

The limit of false economy is reached by all who are attracted by low prices for cheap dentistry, which is expensive at any cost.

Have ours; the best and most profitable, quality and cost considered.

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

Telephone 627.

Open Evenings and Sundays.

Room 7 Arcade, Ground Floor.

BURKET & BAKER.

Kodaks MEADOWS 124 W. MAIN ST.

A MAN THAT WANTS GROUND

for building lots will find that I have the choicest plots in the different sections of the city for homes that are convenient to schools, church, street car, etc., on which I will build houses to suit purchasers if desired, and SELL ON EASY TERMS. I have all kinds of real estate for sale or trade, and I can offer many bargains that mean future profit in all kinds of property.

Louis F. Curdes,

PIXLEY-LOWS BLOCK.

Woman's Danger Periods.

Zoa Phora Revives and Regulates Menses, Prepares for Motherhood and Is Indispensable in Change of Life.

Free Trial Bottle of Zoa Phora, the Best Tonic for Pale, Sick Women, Sent to Any Name or Address.

In the three danger periods in woman's life the young girls period motherhood and change of life, Zoa Phora is the only remedy that has always cured—never failed. If the attendant misery of suppressed menses, in leucorrhea, flooding, laceration, or the grave danger to a delicate woman in motherhood or change of life, Zoa Phora relieves pain and distress almost instantly, builds up and strengthens rapidly and surely every time. Jennie M. Cooley, of East Long Meadow, Mass., writes:—"I can truthfully add my testimony in regard to the use of Zoa Phora. At change of life I was troubled with a complication of female complaints and flooding. After taking Zoa Phora I was permanently cured and can cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to all sufferers from female weakness and its attendant evils."

JENNIE M. COOLEY,
East Long Meadow, Mass.

Mrs. M. Hallock, Corner Pine and Second streets, Michigan City, Ind., writes of her experience with this wonderful woman's friend — Zoa Phora:—"During the past few years I have had the good fortune to witness a large number of remarkable cures by Zoa Phora. I know ladies who have taken the remedy during the change of life with the most pleasing results. Others whom I personally know have used Zoa Phora both before and after confinement, and the effect has always been most gratifying. I also know a number of young girls who have been spared a great deal of suffering and dangerous illness at monthly periods by the use of this medicine. I have used Zoa Phora myself with great benefit, when I have been all run down from nervousness and overwork, and would not be without it. You certainly have an excellent remedy, and I feel that it cannot be praised too highly."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid on receipt of the regular retail price, One Dollar a bottle, or if you wish send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effects on weak women. On receipt of your name and address and 10 cents to cover cost of postage and packing. A lady physician is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.

"SHADY NOOK"

The ideal place for an outing. Easily accessible. On the shore of picturesque Lake Gage. Quiet, homelike, good beds, board and boats. No picnics allowed. Terms, the most reasonable. For particulars write E. A. Wilder, Sec., Lake Gage Quiet Rest Co., Orland, Ind. Jun1-Stf

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?

Let us examine it and give you an estimate on cost of repairing.

We make a specialty of new gravel and asphalt roofs.

F. B. Woodward,
124 FLETCHER AVE.

In New Hampshire the state government pays a bounty on dead grasshoppers at the rate of $1 a bushel.

DISCUSSED PUMPING PLANT

WATERWORKS BOARD AND THE AGENTS MEET.

Merits of Several Kinds of Air-Lift Plants Discussed—No Conclusion is Reached.

The waterworks trustees, council committee on waterworks, Messrs. Ladd, Strawbridge and Mayers, of the Bass works; Messrs. Galbreath and Lampman, of the Bacon Air-Lift company, and Mr. Hoit, of Cleveland, consulting engineer, met together Friday night to discuss the air-lift plant question, but the matter is in as bad a tangle as before. Much time was spent in a discussion of the relative merits of the Bass-Bacon air-lift and Shaw-Kndall propositions and of the advantages of air over other systems of pumping.

Regarding the expense of pumping by air, Mr. Ladd said if water is raised to the capacity of the engines the expense would be, at 350-horse power, about three and a half tons of coal per day. Regarding the guarantee, Mr. Lampman said his company could produce more than 4,000,000 gallons per day at a sixty-five-foot head or more. It would be necessary to know the capacity of the well to know this. He claimed that the Shaw-Kendall company's test had shown more water than the wells really produced. His machine, he said, would produce to the full capacity of the wells, whether it was 4,000,000 or 8,000,000 gallons, pumping the water down to a 100-foot head. The Shaw-Kendall company, he said, agreed to produce water from a fifty-five-foot head with fifty pounds pressure, while his company agreed to pump under a sixty-five-foot head all the water the wells would produce with thirty-five pounds pressure.

Mr. Hosey asked how much coal would be required to produce the required volume of air and Mr. Ladd replied: "About three and a half tons a day."

"The plain proposition is this," said Mr. Lampman; "the Shaw-Kendall company agrees to furnish 4,000,000 gallons by pumping the wells down fifty-five feet. We propose to pump down 100 feet and you will naturally get just that much more water. Your specifications provide for a 4,000,000 gallon plant and that is what we have bid on, but our machine will pump 5,000,000 or more if the water is there."

Consulting Engineer Hoit said air would produce more water than any system he knew of and that deep-well pumping would be too expensive. Regarding the objection of the Shaw-Kendall company that the specifications prevented them from bidding by stipulating that a "pocket valve" arrangement be used, Mr. Holt said the Shaw-Kendall company could get the pocket valve as well as the piston valve.

Then followed a discussion of the statement of Mr. Murray, engineer for the Shaw-Kendall company, who denied having seen the specifications. Mr. Holt claimed to have received a telegram from Murray denying that he had made such a statement, but submitted no proof. Mr. Young, of the Shaw-Kendall company, said he had received a telegram from Murray, who denied having approved the specifications. The matter was then dropped and nothing else of startling import was brought up at the meeting.

The trustees and city council will met Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to take final action on the contract.

STRIKE CLOSES BREWERIES.

New Orleans, July 20.—All but two breweries suspended work here today, owing to the strike of 130 skilled men for recognition of the union.

OIL ADVANCES AGAIN.

Lima, Ohio, July 20.—A stir was created today by an advance of six cents per barrel in the price of crude oil in the local field and ten cents in the Pennsylvania districts. This makes a total advance of twelve cents in four days.

SALMON TRUST FORMED.

Trenton, N. J., July 20—The Pacific Packing and Navigation company (the salmon combine), to deal in salmon and other fish, was incorporated here this afternoon. The authorized capital is $25,000,000, divided into $12,500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $12,500,000 common stock. The incorporators are Thomas B. McGovern, New York; Edwin C. Kemp, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Gov. S. B. Hanford, East Orange, N. J.

CONTRACT IS LET.

The contracts for the new Haley-Haberkorn factory were awarded this morning, the brick work contract going to Kruse & Co., and that for the carpentry to Charles Wermuth. The structure will be of brick, the main building being two stories in height, 40x80 feet in dimensions. A building one story high and 20x40 feet will be erected to form an L on the main building. The factory will be built on Alliger street, near the Wabash tracks, and work on the building will commence Monday morning. The contracts call for the completion of the work in forty days and the machinery, which will soon be ordered, will be in within two weeks of the expiration of the construction contract. The company will manufacture engines, suitable for any pupose, equipped with their patent slide valve attachment.

SUMMER TONIC

DELICIOUS

Vinol

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

PELLENS & PULSTER,
PHARMACISTS.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE

A. J. Richer, who was elected justice of the peace of Jackson township at the last election and failed to qualify within the specified time, was today appointed to the position by the county commissioners, upon petition of Robert Learheman and others.

In the office of the county auditor today bids were received for the enlargement of the Boltet ditch, in Adams and Jefferson townships. The drain is seven miles long and 47,000 yards ofearth will have to be excavated. Charles Salway bid 9.48 cents a yard and William Kruse bid 9.75 cents. The contract was awarded to Salway.

Carolyn McL. MacGregor has entered suit in the superior court for a divorce from Alexander MacGregor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ernest A. Thierfelder and Alma E. Pfueller.

Frank Spencer and Lucy Todd.

AGUINALDO IS IRRITATED

DISLIKES CLOSE SURVEILLANCE KEPT OF HIM.

Compelled to Add "Prisoner of War" to His Signature—Will Not Write to Malvar.

Manila, July 20.—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he must add the word "prisoner." He has refused the request of his friends to write the insurgent general, Malvar, still at large in Southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance, with the understanding that it be forwarded to Malvar, with the purpose of influencing his surrender, but under his signature to this oath he wrote "Prisoner in Malacanan prison."

General Davis has been ordered to the command of the American troops on the island of Mindanao and in the Jolo archipelago. General Kobbe, formerly commander of this district, will return to the United States.

General Chaffee has issued a circular in which he explicitly defines the status and duties of arm officers with respect to their relations with the provincial and other civil governments. It is expected this circular will settle minor misunderstandings between the two departments and prevent possible conflicts of authority.

As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be centered in fewer garrisons and their number will be decreased.

The transport Sheridan, with the Fourteenth infantry and Adjutant General Barry on board, sailed from here today. General MacArthur, who left here on the Meade, July 4, will embark on the Sheridan at Nagasaki for San Francisco.

A NEW FEATURE.

Monday morning we will put 200 dozen boys' long hose into our sale at 10c a pair; sizes 6 to 10½. We have never seen a better one for less than 25c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Mrs. Alfred Grindle and children go to Rome City Monday for a stay of several weeks.

Rubber Stamps made on short notice at 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

HISTORY OF A WAR CLOUD

LIGHT THROWN ON THE LATE SCHAEBELE AFFAIR.

How a Conflict of Arms Between France and Germany Was Averted Fifteen Years Ago.

Paris, July 20.—The Figaro continues its interesting revelations concerning the private opinions of the late President Faure, of France. The Figaro now turns to the "Schaebele affair," in which it is shown how Prince Munster De Derneburg averted what threatened to be another war between France and Germany. Schaebele was arrested fifteen years ago by a German detective named Gautsch on the Franco-German frontier. The difficulties which followed this arrest produced a war scare in Europe. According to M. Faure, France's assertion that Schaebele had been arrested on French territory was bitterly contested by Prince Bismarck. At this point of the proceedings a letter from Gautsch to Schaebele summoning the latter to a conference was found. This letter was immediately sent to M. Herbette, French ambassador to Berlin, but the latter had found Prince Bismarck so unfavorably disposed that he hesitated to entrust such an important document to his tender mercies. At this juncture Prince Munster De Derneberg, who was visiting Berlin, called upon M. Herbette, saying he ardently desired the maintenance of peace and offering to aid the French minister. When he was shown the Gautsch letter the German diplomat said:

"Give it to me; confide it to me; I will bring it back at 3 o'clock."

M. Herbette hesitated to turn over the letter. Prince Munster demanded the original. M. Herbelte finally consented and entrusted France's trump card to the German ambassador at Paris. Prince Munster went to Prince Bismarck and showed him the Gautsch letter.

Bismarck angrily asked the diplomat what business he had to attend to "that Herbette's commissions." Munster firmly replied that he had only come to warn Bismarck and that he was going to show the letter to the emperor of Germany. This he did. The emperor read the letter carefully, and said:

"Then Schaebele was under a flag of truce. If we do not release that man no one wil lever dare to send a flag of truce into a Prussian camp. He must be released. I will at once give the order and you can tell Herbette what I have done."

A few hours later Bismarck set Schaebele at liberty, and the war cloud rolled away.

SAILOR BOY AT HOME.

James T. Roderick, now an ordinary seaman on the United States steamship Pensacola, has arrived in the city on a sixty-day leave of absence, and is the guest of his grandfather, James Sargent, of 106 Wells street. Mr. Roderick left Fort Wayne one year and a half ago, enlisting in the navy at Chicago, and made the trip to Manila on the Oregon. The Pensacola is now at San Francisco, from which city Mr Roderick came to enjoy his vacation.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Bertha Sites entertained a few friends in a most delightful manner last evening.

Mrs. A. M. Baxter and children have gone to Clear Lake for a few weeks. They will be guests at Grand View hotel.

Mrs. Harvey G. Brown and daughter, Jeanette, of 342 East Washington street, are visiting the Buffalo exposition.

The Barber Asphalt company has rented offices on the second floor of the Schmitz building and will open for business soon.

Fort Wayne Court No. 96, Tribe of Ben Hur, enjoyed a social last evening. The gentlemen entertained the ladies with music, after which ice cream and cake were served.

The firm of hoop and stave manufacturers who are desirous of locating in Fort Wayne will have representatives in the city next Tuesday to confer with J. W. White and members of the Commercial club with reference to site, etc.

Major W. W. Barnett went to Indianapolis last night with the local members of the Indiana national guard for the state encampment. During Dr. Barnett's absence Dr. Van Buskirk will perform the duties of county coroner.

Dr. and Mrs. S. Martz are entertaining Mrs. Hartz's mother, Mrs. H. Lehman, of Waterloo, and Mrs H. H. Balls, of Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Lehman, of Chicago, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Martz, returned home today.

When Patterson has a sale—its to sell goods. Prices will do it.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

THE HONEYBEE.

Its Curious Jaws and Its Wonderful Little Tongue.

With the closest scrutiny it becomes evident that the bee does not, like other creatures, house its tongue in its mouth, but neatly folds it back beneath its head. Bumblebees, when disturbed, have a way of threatening with their jaws, while the honeybee has the more direct method of settling intruders with her sting.

The jaws of the bee are very creditable organs and can give quite a formidable nip. Catch a bee in a net and see how viciously it will bite at the meshes, working its jaws sidewnys instead of up and down.

We call this wonderful implement of the bee a tongue, but in reality it is more than this, for the whole arrangement consists of two slender filaments called maxillæ, the under lip and the actual tongue. If a drop of honey lies near the surface of a flower, the slender, active tongue, darting out from the case formed by the maxillæ, licks it up with the same ease that a dog licks a plate. Should the tube of the flower be elongated the bee has at command another length of tongue, which is shot out from within and shuts up like a telescope when no longer wanted.

To appreciate fully this delicate organ you should watch the bee separate it into its component parts and clean it out. The lengthening process of the proboscis, as the tongue and its allied parts are sometimes called, is accomplished by a series of springs and hinges. In addition to this telescoping power, the tongue is a hairy member, the hairs arranged in rings, the longest ones toward the center. They assist in lifting in the nectar and in pumping it into the mouth. Thence it goes to the honey sack.—Chautauquan.

PITH AND POINT.

Very few people want to know the truth unless it fits their prejudice.

Every one who doesn't like you is looking for a chance to laugh at you.

A great deal of nerve is sometimes necessary to keep from being cranky.

You know a whole lot if you know enough to know you don't know anything.

When a boy is not invited to a party, he hangs around the outside to see how things are going.

When a dressmaker makes a quilt out of silk scraps, the women begin to look at her with suspicion.

Every one is some kind of a sinner. The employee too honest to take a postage stamp will steal his employer's time.

Be sensible with your children. When you want them to do a thing, tell them why. Don't tell them they must do it or take a beating, or that they must do it because you say so.—Atchison Globe.

An Undesirable Boarder.

Some time ago the keeper of a boarding house retired from business after having acquired a comfortable competency in the course of about 20 years. During that period her house became well known in the city and among the women in her own business. She never realized how well known it was until she set out to find a place to live in herself.

She applied first at the house kept by a woman nearly as well known as herself only to learn that there was no room for her. It was not until she had been through the same experience several times that she came to understand that she was not wanted in the establishments of her former rivals. Her reputation for keeping a fine house was too much for the other women, who did not want to submit to the scrutiny of a former boarding house keeper who had made a reputation and a fortune in the business.

She learned, after going to a hotel where her record could not be used against her, that she was not the only woman who had found it difficult to get into a boarding house after having kept one of her own. When they are well known, it is practically impossible for such women to find quarters, for whatever her reasons may be the landlady does not like to shelter her kind.—New York Sun.

Old Militia Elections and Now.

From the American Revolution to the year 1823 the officers of the militia of the state of New York had been appointed by the council of appointment upon the recommendation of commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, and the promotions were generally made according to rank and seniority. Under the new constitution and the militia law of 1823, and in accordance with the democratic spirit of the period, the election of military officers became the established usage and has continued until the present day. The election of officers in 1823 and following year was attended with considerable ceremony—officers attending them in full uniform, and noncommissioned officers and privates in undress uniform.—Clark's History.

Unselfish.

"So you proposed to Miss Chillers?"

"Yes," answered Willie Washington.

"You must have known she would reject you."

"Of course. But it is an old saying that women can't keep a secret, and I was afraid she would get to comparing notes. I had proposed to all the other girls, and I didn't want her to feel slighted."—Washington Star.

An Outrage.

Mrs. Jones—Are you aware, Mrs. Skinbone, that your dog has just bitten my little Willie?

Mrs. Skinbone—What, your Willie, who has only just got over scarlet fever? Oh, Mrs. Jones, if anything should happen to Fido I'd never forgive you.

Mrs. E. J. Smith and daughter, Irene, and Miss Mayme Kilgore, are visiting at the cottage of J. W. Orr in Rome City.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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FAIR CHILDREN WIN SUIT.

San Francisco, July 20.—Judge Troutt, in the superior court, has just decided that the trust clause in the Fair will, as regards personal property, is void, and on the petition of the children of the late senator has ordered a distribution of two-thirds of the personal property of the estate, valued at $6,000,000.

YANKEE QUAIL FOR SWEDEN.

Sweden is anxious to introduce American quail as game birds and 5,000 Bob Whites, in a lively and healthy condition, are now being sent over to that country at a cost of $3,500, with the expectation that further shipments will be made. They are forwarded in cages constructed especially fer that purpose and the best hopes are entertained that the birds will do well in their new home, inasmuch as a few introduced in Sweden last year, on the estate of Count Lewenhaupt, at Fosstorijo, have done excellently, enduring the winter very well.

This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Sweden not long ago sent to us a number of specimens of one of her most valuable game birds, the capercailzie. The capercailzie is the largest and noblest of the grouse family, to which our prairie chicken and pheasant belong. It weighs as much as twelve pounds, approaching in size the American wild turkey. Extremely hardy, it abounds in the great forests of the Scandinavian peninsula, Finland, Russia and northern Asia. It endures the severest cold, often burrowing into the snow in very bitter weather for warmth and shelter.

The capercailzie is not a migratory bird, but in its habits resembles our partridge or pheasant, though nearly ten times as large. Dr. Seward Webb imported the specimens referred to, but the question as to whether they will do well in this country has not yet had time to be decided.

THE USES OF BIRCH BARK.

What carpenters used 100 years ago in place of sheathing paper while erecting the better class of buildings was recently shown in Saco, Maine, while the carpenters were overhauling the Cutts house on the high bluff overlooking Factory Island wharves, says the Chicago Journal. At the southwest side it was found best to pull off some of the clapboards. What appeared to be loose pieces of birch bark was found underneath. It was at first thought one or two pieces had been put in by chance. But on investigation the carpenters saw that the carpenters who built the house in 1782 had laid sheets of birch bark on the sheathing to close over the cracks. These sheets were held by small hand-made nails of wrought iron. Over this were laid hand-made clapboards of pumpkin pine.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Although the diameter of the earth has been roughly known for many years, it has only lately been accurately ascertained, after thirty years' labor and cost of $500,000. It is 7,926 miles at the equator and 7,899 from pole to pole.

For more than a hundred years the Derby has been recognized as the greatest sporting event in all the civilized countries, and in London is regarded as of such importance that business houses close and everybody takes a holiday.

Canada has the largest forest in the world. It is in the Labrador and Hudson bay district, and is, roughly, 1,000 by 1,700 miles.

A veritable "quick luncheon," it is said, is to be had at a restaurant in Paris, where a dinner of several courses composed of concentrated food in the form of tablets can be consumed in a few minutes. The entire meal, indeed, can be carried about in the vest pocket or pocketbook.

The Vermont custom of not hanging a convicted murderer until two years after the passing of the death sentence upon him is founded upon the assumption that any possible doubt as to his guilt will be removed in that time, and all danger of putting an innocent man to death is thus eliminated.

India has hundreds of dialects, which may all be classed under three great heads, the Sanscrit, Pracrit and Magadhi. The Sanscrit is the fundamental language and that of the Vedas; the Pracrit, the vernacular language in many dialects, and the Magadhi or Misra is that of Ceylon and the islands.

A machine that will do the work of thirty expert mathematicians is being constructed by the government in its scientific instrument shop on Capitol hill, in Washington. It is to be an improvement on an instrument in use in the bureau of the coast survey, which has charge of calculating the tides.

It is said that there were at least 200,000 mustangs scattered over the plains of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas ten years ago and that now nearly all of them are gone. A few were caught and kept by the Indians in their reservations, but the wild horse, in his natural state, is practically extinct.

The British and Foreign Bible society's annual report states the year's issues at 6,914,000, a reduction of 133,000. This, however, is due wholly to the Chinese crisis. The falling off there is 250,000, so there is a considerable gain in other fields. Foreign sales in twenty-seven countries, through 812 colporteurs, were 1,600,000.

Alabama increased between 1889 and 1900 in the production of coal from 3,572,893 tons to 8,273,362 tons. In 1880 there were but 3,758,144 tons produced in all the south. Of this amount North Carolina had 350 tons. In 1900 one state, Alabama, had a product of nearly three times the total then produced.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has a rival in the Temple tower of Bristol, in England. It is a square tower of early Gothic architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions without cracks or fissures. The tower, which is about 115 feet high, is five feet out of perpendicular at the summit.

In London they have a street lamp which provides a stream of boiling water and dispenses tea, coffee and cocoa. The heat of the lamp warms the water, and by dropping a cent in the slot a gallon of boiling water may be had. Two cents brings you milk, sugar, tea, coffee, etc. The light and heat are provided by the city, which co-operates with a private corporations that furnishes the rest.

Prices are way down at Patterson's.

The Engineer

Leaning from the cab window does more with his ears than his eyes. The "rumble and grumble and roar" of his engine are to him articulate speech, and a false note in that jumble of sounds would catch his ear as quickly as a discord would strike the ear of the leader of an orchestra.

He thinks more of his engine than himself. That is why he neglects to notice symptoms which are full of warning. The foul tongue, the bitter taste, sour risings, and undue fullness after eating are but symptoms of dyspepsia or some form of disease involving the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. In time the heart, liver, lungs, or other organs are involved and the engineer has to lay off.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his Pleasant Pellets a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh 160 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

5¢ WILL BUY A PATHFINDER CIGAR

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ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE GLASS

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$1.00 Drugs and Medicines at 75c.
50c Drugs and Medicines at 38c.
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RHOADS, 97 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Matthews	46	31	.597
Grand Rapids	45	33	.577
Dayton	41	36	.532
Toledo	37	35	.514
Wheeling	37	35	.514
Fort Wayne	40	39	.506
Marion	32	46	.410
Columbus	28	51	.354

Matthews appeared for the first time this season at League park yesterday, and was easily defeated by Fort Wayne in a very interesting contest. The score was 4 to 2.

Pitcher Schlorf was perhaps the feature of the game, allowing the locals but four hits. That, coupled with a dozen or more dumb plays by Hickey and Flynn, of the old Indianapolis team, and their fellow teammates, was enough to bring in all the runs that were needed to send the Indians up a notch in the pennant race. The Matthews men played like the amateurs they were, if the truth must be told. Tall, strong limbed men, they were, and their countenances were sunburned as though they had been making a little money on the side in the hay fields about their native hamlet. But they played better ball, those agriculturalists, than several players who live right in the midst of a high priced civilization.

The visitors scored in but one inning, the third, when three hits and an error by Babb let in two runs. During the remainder of the game Daniels kept the hits well scattered, and pitched himself out of some tight places. The score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nattress, ss.	4	1	0	3	2	0
Bevans, lf.	3	1	0	0	1	0
McCann, cf.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Babb, 3b.	4	2	2	1	1	2
Smink, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0	0
F. Miller, 2b	3	0	0	5	3	0
G. Miller, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Fuller, c.	3	0	0	8	1	0
Daniels, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	4	4	27	10	2

MATTHEWS.

	A.B	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lawrence, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	0
Williams, c.	3	0	1	6	0	0
Heyworth, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Flynn, ss.	4	0	0	1	6	2
Hall, cf.	4	0	3	2	0	0
Byers, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hickey, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4	3
Wills, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Schlorf, p.	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	35	2	10	24	15	5

By innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
Ft. Wayne	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	4
Matthews.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 1; Matthews, 1. Two-base hits—Smink, Heyworth. Sacrifice hits—Smink, Williams. Stolen base—Nattress. First base on balls—Off Schlorf, 3. Struck out—By Daniels, 4; by Schlorf, 2. Double plays—F. Miller to Smink; Flynn to Lawrence to Wills; Schlorf to Flynn to Wills. Umpire—O'Meara. Time—1:25. Attendance—250.

OTHER ASSOCIATION GAMES

MARION, 5; GRAND RAPIDS, 6.

Marion, Ind., July 20.—Grand Rapids opened the series with the locals in a lively contest of twelve innings yesterday. The pitching was the feature of the game. Score:

Marion.... 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0—5
G'd Rapids 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6

Hits—Marion, 9; Grand Rapids, 8. Errors—Marion, 9; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Eagan and Kellner; Lutzer and Zalusky. Umpire—Hornung. Attendance—400.

TOLEDO, 10; COLUMBUS, 7.

Toledo, Ohio, July 20.—It was a slugging match on both sides yesterday, but the visitors were unfortunate in making costly errors. McIntyre was batted out of the box in the seventh. Score:

Toledo.... 3 0 3 0 0 0 4 0 0—10
Columbus. 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 0 0— 7

Hits—Toledo, 13; Columbus, 12. Errors—Toledo, 3; Columbus, 5. Batteries—McIntyre, Joss and Graffius; Talbot and Zimram.

WHEELING, 13; DAYTON, 4.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 20.—Dayton put up a very poor game yesterday, the visitors' seven errors largely contributing to their defeat. Score:

Wheeling.. 3 4 0 2 3 0 1 0 *—13
Dayton.... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2— 4

Hits—Wheeling, 8; Dayton, 7. Errors—Wheeling, 1; Dayton, 7. Batteries—Streit and Fox; Dunham and Blue.

GAMES TODAY.

Dayton at Wheeling.
Columbus at Toledo.
Matthews at Fort Wayne.
Grand Rapids at Marion.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	42	30	.583
St. Louis	42	31	.575
Philadelphia	39	32	.549
Brooklyn	40	34	.541
New York	33	32	.508
Boston	32	36	.471
Cincinnati	31	40	.437
Chicago	27	51	.346

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 1.

GAMES TODAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	47	20	.644
Boston	43	25	.632
Detroit	40	33	.548
Baltimore	35	29	.547
Washington	30	33	.476
Philadelphia	28	37	.430
Cleveland	28	44	.389
Milwaukee	23	48	.324

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 7.
Milwaukee, 1; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 2; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 3.

GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Baltimore at Milwaukee.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

AFTER HARDESTY.

Manager Mauther is endeavoring to sign Hardesty, who was with Dayton last season, and with Kansas City a part of this season, to play first base in place of Thornton, who was suspended for the season. Hardesty is a good infielder and a hard hitter, and his presence on the team would be a strengthening factor.

SHAMROCKS AT MUNCIE.

The Shamrocks will leave for Muncie Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, via the Lake Erie and Western. Amos Rusie will probably pitch for Muncie.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Marion papers would do well to get a corrected list of the standing of the clubs.

Hogriever, former right fielder for Indianapolis, has decided to play with Milwaukee, instead of St. Paul.

The Royals accept the challenge of the Bloomingdale Clover Leafs. The game will be played on the Royal's grounds.

"Cy" Vasbinder has again deserted the Marion club, claiming to have an offer from the Cleveland American league club.

Fort Wayne and Matthews will play a double header tomorrow afternoon, the first game being called at 2 o'clock. Matthews is able to put up a stiff game, and the fans will witness two interesting contests.

Pitcher Charles Case was given his release by Cincinnati yesterday and he at once signed a Matthews contract. Case may pitch one of the games here. He is regarded as a comer and it is thought Cincinnati has a string to him. Mr. Catterson has also signed a young pitcher named Lloyd, from Cincinnati.

Jack Thornton witnessed the game from the grand stand yesterday. Frequently a bleacherite would yell for the big first baseman and the chorus would be taken up by half a hundred other fans. There is no doubt that Thornton is a great favorite and the fans much regret his absence from the initial sack.

Pitcher Gus Weyhing, who jumped from Grand Rapids to the Cleveland American league club, has been released. Unless he can catch on with some other American league club he will have to quit playing ball. He will not be allowed to play with any club under the National league protection, according to a ruling by Nick Young.

Buy your black suit of Patterson during the sale and save the discount.

LOST.

A black, silk-lined, light-weight overcoat, at Robison park pavilion, Friday night. Finder will please leave at Patterson's clothing store and receive reward.

Ask for Ruby Sap. Delicious new flavor. At all soda fountains. 20-24

Attend Patterson's sale.

Attorney M. T. Stokes and Eugene Fitch leave on Sunday for Oklahoma, where they expect to remain on a visit for three weeks.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 20.—Under the influence of messages which reported widespread crop damage from drouth there was a sweeping rush of buyers in the corn pit during the first hour of trading today. September opened ⅝c to 1⅛c higher at 54¼c to 54⅝c and advanced to 55⅝c. Receipts were 215 cars.

The close was strong, September 1⅜@1½c higher at 55@55⅛c.

Wheat was fairly active and firm on higher cables and in sympathy with corn. September opened ½c to ⅝c higher at 69⅛c to 69½c. Local swing caused a reaction to 69c, but a rally to 69⅜c followed. Then sellers pressed the price back to 69c again. Local receipts were 279 cars, 129 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 566 cars against 199 last week and 265 a year ago.

Later there was considerable liquidation and the close was easy, September ⅝@½c lower at 68½@68⅝c.

In sympathy with the corn strength there was a heavy general demand for oats. September opened ¼c to ⅜c higher at 34⅝c to 35c and sold to 35@35⅛c. Receipts were 110 cars.

Provisions were stagnant. September pork opened unchanged at $14.30 and September lard 2½c higher at $8.70. September ribs were not quoted.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 67⅞c; Aug., 67⅞c; Sept., 68⅛@68⅝c; Oct., 69⅛c.

Corn—July, 55⅝c; Sept., 55@55⅛c.

Oats—July, 35⅛c; Sept., 35⅛c.

Pork—July, $14.50; Sept., $14.22½; Oct., $14.22½; Jan., $14.70.

Lard—July, $8.60; Oct., $8.60; Sept., $8.65; Oct., $8.65; Nov., $8.57½@8.60; Dec., $8.45; Jan., $8.42½.

Ribs—July, $7.82½; Sept., $7.90; Jan., $7.60@7.62½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.78@1.80; No. 1, $1.76@1.80; Sept., $1.60; Oct., $1.55.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 75 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.40@6.10; poor to medium, $4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.35; cows, $3.00@4.15; heifers, $2.50@4.30; canners, $1.75@2.35; bulls, $2.50@4.40; calves, $3.75@6.00; Texas steers, $3.40@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; Monday, 25,000; left over, 5,395. Market strong to 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.75@6.05; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.17½; rough heavy, $5.55@5.85; light, $5.65@5.95; bulk of sales, $5.85@5.95.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, July 20.—Butter—Market firm; creameries, 14½@19c; dairies, 13@16½c.

Cheese—Market firm, 9¼@10¼c.

Eggs—Market easy, 12c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 20.—Some depression was manifest in the opening stock market, but it was offset by gains in a number of stocks. Atchison fell 1¼ and United States Steel declined ¼, but was supported and rallied ½. There were buying orders for 3,000 shares of Southern Pacific, which lifted that stock to 56¾, an extreme rise of ⅝. The trading was languid and indifferent.

Trading became almost lifeless until the professionals began to work up the principal stocks to discount the expected good bank statement. St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific rose 1@1½ over last night. A full recovery of the opening loss was made by Atchison and Union Pacific moved up 1¼ from the lowest. Fluctuations were somewhat wider in less important stocks, for instance Lackawanna, General Electric and Rubber preferred rising 1½ and 3, while Consolidated Gas reacted 1½, Chicago Great Western preferred 2 and Lake Erie and Western 5. Heavy realizing sales came in the market at 10:30. The bears promptly offered stocks freely and drove St. Paul down 2¾, Union Pacific 2⅞, Erie second preferred 2½, Atchison 1⅞, Southern Pacific 1¾ and Reading, Erie, the Southwesterns, Sugar and Amalgamated Copper 1@1½. The United States Steel stocks presented a firm front, but were less active.

Declines reached 2 to 3½ in Chicago and Alton, St. Paul preferred, C., C. C. & St. L., Chicago Terminal preferred and Consolidated Gas. The following rally reached a point only in Union Pacific, St. Paul and Atchison, but prices were back near the lowest when the bank statement appeared. The bulls attempted to mark up prices against the bears, but they secured no following and the bears continued to sell. Prices thereupon broke to the lowest of the day. The decline below last night for St. Paul reached 4, Union Pacific 3⅝, Atchison 3⅜, preferred 2¾, Northwest 8, Rock Island 4½ and leading railroads of the Pacific, trunk line and south groups, as well as the speculities from 1 to 2 points. Profit-taking by the bears caused fitful rallies, but the closing was active and weak and not much above the lowest.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 20.—Flour—Receipts, 18,416 bbls; sales, 8,400 pkgs; state and western quiet, but nominally higher.

Wheat—Receipts, 2,140,000 bush; sales, 24,000 bush; market active and firmer this morning on higher cables, locals covering the corn advance and bullish spring wheat crop news. July, 75⅝c; Sept., 74 5-16@74 11-16c; Dec., 76⅛@76⅜c.

Rye—Market firm; state, 53@54c.

Corn—Receipts, 175,000 bush; sales, 8,000 bush; market active at a sharp advance, influenced by the hot, dry weather west; good general buying and strong cables. July, 57½@57¾c; Sept., 57⅝@58¼c; Oct., 57c; Dec., 58¼@58½c.

Oats—Receipts, 101,000 bush; sales, 2,000 bush. Market firm and higher on bullish crop outlook. Track white, 38@43c.

Beef—Market dull.

Pork—Market steady.

Lard—Market firm; prime western, steamed, $8.92½.

Butter—Receipts, 3,517 pkgs; market firm; state dairy, 14@14½c; creamery, 15@19½c; factory, 13@13½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,022 pkgs; market quiet and easy.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,583 pkgs; market firm; state and Pennsylvania, 15@17c; western, candled, 13@15c; western, uncandled, 8@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-32c; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined, unsettled; crushed, $5.95; powdered, $5.55; granulated, $5.45.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 5¾c.

Molasses—Market steady; New Orleans, 35@42c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 20.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84½; bar silver, 56¼c; Mexican dollars, 46¼c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 20.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $856,198,700; decrease, $12,268,900.

Deposits, $930,145,300; decrease, $8,448,800.

Circulation, $30,710,100; increase, $80,600.

Legal tenders, $78,414,900; increase, $918,700.

Specie, $177,501,800; increase, $5,189,100.

Reserves, $255,815,700; increase, $6,107,800.

Reserve required, $234,786,325; decrease, $2,112,200.

Surplus, $21,029,375; increase, $8,220,000.

MRS. GRANT TO MRS. M'KINLEY.

Rochester, N. Y., July 20.—A box marked "Mrs. McKinley, Canton, Ohio," was brought into Charlotte harbor last night on the North King from Coburg, Ont. It contained a knit woolen shoulder cape for Mrs. McKinley. The cape was knit by Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, now at Coburg.

REUNION OF ELKS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—The Grand Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will meet in this city next Tuesday morning and from present indications it will be one of the largest reunions of the order. At least 15,000 Elks are expected to register. With bunting already up on some of the buildings and with the expected arrival tonight and tomorrow of many of the grand officers and two candidates for grand exalted ruler, the city already has begun to assume a carnival aspect. All arrangements for the military and civic parade on Tuesday afternoon for the Elks' parade Wednesday afternoon and for the carnival parade Thursday afternoon have been completed and the executive committee has announced that the parades will be an unqualified success. The carnival will close on Thursday night with a grand ball at the exposition building.

SEVERITY OF THE BRITISH.

Durban, Natal, July 20.—In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal and the support given the raiders by the republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sundry rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31 will be subject to martial law.

A railroad man who works in one of the switch towers on the line to Atlantic City, surrounded by a mosquito-infested swamp, has a plan of his own for keeping them out of the tower. He makes a ball out of newspapers and soaks it in coal oil just enough so that it will not drip. He hangs this midway between two windows and keeps it swinging all the time. He says that no matter how thick the mosquitoes may be outside they never care to pass it.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

FIND THE FOX WHICH IS AFTER THE CHICKENS.

Mrs. Grasshopper—Wake up, my dear! Get up quick and catch a lightning bug! I'm sure there is someone downstairs!

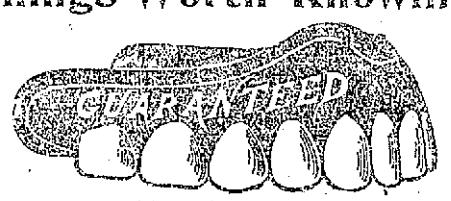
Here Are Bargains for You.

Fine Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, $4.50.
Quadruple Plated Cracker Jars, $1.40.
Butter Dishes, from $1.00 up.
Rogers & Bros.' Berry Spoons, $1.10.
Cake Baskets, $1.50 upwards.
Gents' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, warranted 20 years, $10.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Cuff Buttons and Scarf Pins, 50c.
A fine 8-Day Mantel Clock, $5.00; worth $10.00.
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, 85c per oz.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Filled Chains, from $1.00 up.
Get my prices before buying. I will save you money.
My entire stock to be closed out regardless of cost in order to retire from business.

P. Sherzinger,

73 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

Things Worth Knowing.



Our name is derived from the fact that only Union operators can practice under this system. Indianapolis has the only other Union office in the state. Our guarantee means all that that word implies. We insist on doing over any work which is not entirely satisfactory to the patient.

Our Motto: Honest and courteous treatment to all, and good work at lowest possible prices.

NOTE—Beware of small concerns who are imitating our style of advertising, for we are positively not connected with any other office in this city.

NOTE THESE ORIGINAL PRICES.

Set of Teeth.....
Gold Crowns.....
Bridge Work (teeth without plates).....
White Crowns.....
$3
Extracting ..... FREE
Examination.....
Fillings 50c

GROUND FLOOR. NO STAIRS TO CLIMB. LADY ATTENDANT.
Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4. German Spoken

UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS
No. 9 East Wayne, Opposite Fruit House.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves.

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. Dr. W. C. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Clinic says: "It is a grand preparation; I am using it constantly in my practice." All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Samples sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

Fancy Screen Doors.

Plain Screen Doors.

Large Screen Windows.

Small Screen Windows.

We have the agency for the celebrated Higgens' Metal Frame Screen Window. Guaranteed to last for eight years. Call at our store and we will explain its merits.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Both Phones.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN ST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take Your Meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH

All the latest Records,

Vocal and Instrumental.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,

120 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

Eight room house and good sized lot, west end; price $1,700.

Seven-room brick, in good condition, west end; price $1,800.

Ten-room modern house, steam heat, full size lot, asphalt street, alley brick, all clear, west end; price, $6,000.

Six room house in Bloomingdale, asphalt pavement, all clear; price, $1,650.

Five-room house, West DeWald, three blocks from Calhoun; price, $1,650.

Seven-room house, full size corner lot, East Creighton avenue, near Hanna; price, $1,500.

Eight room house, new, lot 36x140, on Pontiac, near Lafayette; price, $1,500.

Val. C. Rocholl,

23 Court Street. Phone 49, Main.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

SURGEON.

26 W. WAYNE ST.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 m.

FINDLAY'S FUTURE

CLOVER LEAF SAID TO BE PURCHASER OR PROPERTY.

WILL EXTEND EAST AND WEST

SHORT LINE FROM CHICAGO TO IRON AND COAL FIELDS.

FAST RUN FROM CRESTLINE

LIMITED COVERS DISTANCE IN 151 MINUTES.

The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City company is after the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road, with pretty fair prospects of making the deal. A rumor to this effect was set afloat a few days ago and subsequent events go to strengthen the belief that negotiations have not only been pending for some time, but have arrived nearly, if not quite, at the point of consummation.

Yesterday Benjamin Norton, president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, or Clover Leaf, as it is better known; C. D. Whitney, general traffic manager of that road, accompanied by their private secretaries, inspected the Findlay road, traveling in Mr. Norton's private car. They arrived here at 3:50 in the afternoon and left over the Lake Erie and Western at 4:15 o'clock for Kingsland, where they took the Clover Leaf for their respective homes. En route to this city the gentlemen closely noted the condition of the roadbed, bridges, etc., displaying an interest that persons having no thought of becoming closely associated with the property some day would not display.

Concerning the deal the Toledo Times this morning says: "A special dispatch from Findlay states that there are well founded rumors there to the effect that the Clover Leaf is about to purchase the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railroad, commonly known as the Tangent line.

"President Norton and Clover Leaf officials visited Findlay yesterday and inspected the Tangent line property there, which has recently been improved. They came in President Norton's private car via the Ohio Central. The car was transferred to the Tangent line, and after the inspection President Fenton, of the latter company, accompanied the Clover Leaf officials on a trip over the Tangent line to Fort Wayne.

"It is said to be the intention of the Clover Leaf to buy the Tangent line and extend it east to New Castle, Pa., and west to Chicago. The present road consists of a finely built line from Findlay to Fort Wayne."

TRESPASSER HURT.

A letter to The Sentinel from Montpelier, O., under date of yesterday states that "Herbert Michael, giving his home as at Downs, Ind., aged 24 years, had three toes cut off and the bones below the left knee badly shattered by falling beneath the wheels of a freight train on the Wabash road, a mile west of Montpelier, Thursday night. The unfortunate young man and his cousin were returning from Buffalo, stealing rides on freight trains the entire distance. Michaels says he was kicked in the head and knocked from the box car in which he was riding. His father was notified by telegraph of the young man's sad plight and is expected at Montpelier today."

LIMITED MAKES GOOD RUN.

The Pennsylvania's westbound limited, No. 5, was delayed nearly three hours this morning by the engine hauling it breaking down east of Crestline. In the run from Crestline to Fort Wayne, the distance was covered in two hours and thirty-one minutes, thirty-four minutes less than schedule time. The train was hauled by engine 285, of the class X pattern, with Engineer C. F. Somers and Fireman W. G. Reinking in the cab. Lighter trains have made faster time than that of the limited this morning, but considering the weight of train, the run mentioned in the foregoing is considered a most remarkable one. The train was in charge of Conductor J. Fox.

MR. PECK'S ASSISTANT.

C. L. Peck, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has appointed H. L. H. Blair his assistant, the appointment becoming effective at once. Mr. Blair was formerly chief clerk in the general manager's office, a position he filled for a number of years. His successor in that office has not been named.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

A bulletin announces two more changes on the Grand Trunk road, resulting from the promotion of Frank W. Morse, mentioned in The Sentinel last week. W. D. Robb succeeds Mr. Morse as motive power superintendent and W. Kennedy succeeds Mr. Robb as master mechanic of the middle division of the system.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Another special train, twenty-eight cars, of beef for export passed over the Nickel Plate last night.

Miss Elizabeth Vesserint, of the electric works, is entertaining Miss Margie Vesserint, of Alliance, Ohio.

W. J. Wheeler, the tinner, went to Toledo this morning for a week's visit with relatives in that city. Mrs. Wheeler accompanied him.

Nickel Plate Brakeman C. Compton, who has been spending a few days at Leipsic, Ohio, resumed his duties on the road this morning.

F. A. Wiegand, a pipe fitter at the Pittsburg shops, who was taken with the quinsy ten days ago, is recovering and hopes to be able to resume work by the middle of next week.

Daniel Grubb, Nickel Plate engineer, has gone to Ohio to spend a few days with his parents. His wife and daughter accompanied him.

Machinist Fred Volke, of the Bass works, has returned from Conway, Ohio, where he was engaged for a few days in repairing an engine.

James Maroney and Mrs. Mary McCormick, of Grand Rapids, are in the city visiting their brother, M. J. Maroney, the Nickel Plate engineer.

Nickel Plate Engineer Joseph Bracht is taking a week's vacation. He will spend the time at home, looking after some business affairs.

L. H. Shotenhelm, who had been visiting at Green Springs, Ohio, eight or ten days, resumed his duties as brakman on the Nickel Plate this morning.

Nickel Plate Brakeman C. Mungen has taken a lay off, ostensibly to look after some business matters. It is rumored at the Nickel Plate yards that he is off to get married.

Frank Mannix, who has been quite sick for two or three weeks, is so much improved that he is sitting up today. Mr. Mannix is assistant foreman at the Pittsburg machine shop.

A. B. Newell has been appointed vice president and general manager of the White Pass and Yukon railway. His summer headquarters will be Skagway and in winter at Seattle.

H. C. Strangman, Charles Dunn and Hugh P. Hogan, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty today. There are a number of other shopmen off duty also for reasons unknown.

Pittsburg Engineer Ira Burger today moved into the Kassen property, at 15 Masterson avenue, which he purchased recently. Mr. Burger took a lay off for the purpose of assisting in the move.

Blacksmith A. W. Thompson and Boilermaker Joseph Kinkaid, of the Pittsburg, accompanied by their wives, will leave this evening on Pennsylvania train No. 8 for New York City, where they will visit two weeks.

A party in honor of Miss Cora Seibold is in progress at Robison park this afternoon. This is Miss Seibold's sixteenth birthday. The participants in the affair are all employes of the winding department of the electric works.

The Panhandle recently opened three new branch lines into coal districts, opening mines which it is claimed will take 200 years to exhaust. The company is now building the Little Chartiers road, which will become an important coal road.

In connection with the plan to discontinue newsboys on passenger trains August 1 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will allow the new companies to send its boys through all Burlington trains before the departure from union depots or terminal stations.

Stuart Rehrer, of the electric works, his wife and son have gone to Ligonier, Ind., for a few days' visit. Mr. Rehrer and his son made the trip on their wheels, starting early this morning, and Mrs. Rehrer went up to that city on the train.

There was a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio road west of Defiance, Ohio, last night, which blocked the tracks for awhile. One of the passenger trains was detoured via this city, over the Wabash and the Grand Rapids and Indiana roads.

Passenger engine 154 has taken her place in the Nickel Plate service again, after receiving repairs in the Stony Island shops. She will haul trains 1 and 6 between this city and Chicago, with Engineers James Hartigan and Simon Coogan alternating at the throttle.

There are seventeen lodges of the International Association of Machinists in Indiana. One of the largest and strongest is Friendship lodge No. 70, of this city. The July number of the Monthly Journal, issued from national headquarters, is out and is being distributed among the local lodge members.

The Sentinel wishes to direct the attention of the charitably inclined to the ice cream social to be given this evening at the home of Conductor and Mrs. John Hibinger, 310 West Main street, for the benefit of Mrs. Walter Stanley and her children. It is a most worthy object, which should result in a handsome purse for the unfortunate lady and her little ones. Refreshments will be served from 7 o'clock until 11.

Walter Morrow, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, is sick and off duty.

Fireman C. F. Keim, of the Pittsburg, is off duty on account of the death of a relative.

Crossing Watchman M. C. Glass, of the Piqua road and Pittsburg, is taking a week's vacation.

Secretary Elihu Root, who is en route east from the west, will pass through this city tonight in his private car, on No. 8 on the Pittsburg.

Dr. Blickensderfer, of the Pennsylvania relief department, will be the guest of his father in Cleveland over Sunday. He will leave for that city this afternoon.

John Cleary, boilermaker at the Wabash shops, resumed work there this morning. In company with his family Mr. Cleary had been visiting friends in Buffalo.

Charles R. Taylor, who was watchman at the Calhoun street crossing of the Pittsburg some months ago, but now stationed at Warsaw in the same capacity, was married in that city a few days ago.

Patrolman William G. Bates, of the Pennsylvania police force, is taking his summer vacation, which he will spend at Zanesville, Ohio. He left for that city this morning. Mrs. Bates has been in Zanesville for a week.

The past was a busy week at the Pittsburg shops, if the number of engines repaired and turned out is taken as evidence. During the week engines 112, 191, 538, 328, 262 and 35 were turned over to the road foreman for service and engines 314, 93, 105, 129 and 416 were taken in for repairs.

Tomorrow Foreman James Murray, of the Wabash boiler shop, and Machinist N. J. Eichhorn will have as their guests Charles Hiner and Ed Eichhorn, of the Big Four shops at Mt. Carmel, Ill. Ed Eichhorn is a brother of N. J. Eichhorn, while Charles Hiner is an old friend of both Mr. Murray and Mr. Eichhorn. He is the foreman of the boiler shops at Mt. Carmel. He learned the boiler trade under Mr. Murray, when that gentleman was foreman of the Big Four boiler shops.

The latest interesting development is a report that there is a scheme to connect the Wabash's Pittsburg extension and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg by building a bridge over the Allegheny river, which would permit of the Wabash gaining entrance into Pittsburg and enjoying the terminals of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, says the Indianapolis Journal. The latter was originally intended to form a through trunk line in connection with the Pittsburg and Western and the Lake Erie and Western, and the late Calvin S. Brice had this plan in view and had actually taken the Pittsburg and Western out of the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio when death ended his career as a railroad manipulator. The new proposition is said to be looked upon with favor by the Wabash and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg people.

CHINESE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

New York, July 20.—Chow Tsz-Chi, Chinese consul in New York, has forwarded to the Christian Herald the reports of the native commissioners appointed by the governor of Shan-Si to assist in the work of relieving the famine. These reports detail the progress of the members of the relief commission through Shan-Si. Near Michi City they saw refugees eating tree leaves and apparently enjoying them. Later they saw hungry birds in the woods fighting for dead bodies. In a large number of instances young girls who were being sold were purchased by the relief commissioners and sent to the relief headquarters, their families being notified. On one day, May 18, sixty-seven girls were rescued. The local authorities about this date caught six dealers in girls and put them to death in an iron cage, but seemed powerless to stop the traffic. The detailed reports of the native relief commissioners show that the famine is wide-spread and the suffering extensive.

BOUGHT FAMOUS LIBRARY.

Oxford, July 20.—The library of the late Prof. Max Muller, composed of 13,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio.

CROKER'S HORSE WINS.

London, July 20.—Richard Croker's Altaloma filly (L. Reiff) won the Cobham plate for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, at the second day's racing today of the Sandown second summer meeting. At the Haydock park July meeting today Mr. Croker's Gladwin (J. Reiff) won the Ashton auction plate for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs.

Coal bargains for warm people at Patterson's.

Rubber Stamps made quick at 30 E. Main St. Phone 581. Lew H. Green.

THEIME THE TAILOR-

Great Sale Now On.

All $40 and $38 suits, made of worsted, cheviot, cassimeres, reduced to $28.

All $35 and $30, reduced to $24.

All $28 and $25, reduced to $18.

All $20 and $18, reduced to $15.50.

Trousers reduced to $4.50, $5.50 and $8.00.

All Work Guaranteed.

Thieme THE Tailor,

39 E. Columbia Street.

THE Y. P. C. U. CONVENTION

TO BE HELD AT WINONA LAKE JULY 24-28.

Distinguished Christian Workers Will Be Present—College Rally to Be Held.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 20.—The annual national convention of the United Presbyterian Young People will convene at Winona Lake, Ind., on Wednesday, July 24, closing July 28. At the opening session President W. E. Nichol, of Des Moines, Iowa, will preside. Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will deliver the address of welcome. Dr. Chapman has been seriously ill, but is recovering, and will possibly be able to take his place on the program. The response to this address will be given by Rev. Dr. J. K. McClurkin, of Pittsburg, Pa.

On Thursday morning, after the election of officers, an address will be made by Rev. Dr. Joseph Kyle, of Xenia, Ohio. Addresses will also be made by Rev. C. F. Wishart, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Crafts, Washington, D. C., and others, whose names will appear later. Each evening at about sunset hillside meetings will be held, led by Dr. Chapman, and will be much like the "round top" meetings held at Northfield. Each morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. W. W. White, recently of Calcutta, India, but now of Mount Clair, N. J., will conduct a Bible study class, which promises to be a special feature of the convention. Dr. Joseph Kyle will speak every morning at 10:30 on special subjects relating to the necessity of the study of the word of God.

Friday night will be missionary night and the addresses will be given by Rev. Alexander Gilchrist, formerly of Richmond, Ind., now connected with the board of missions of the U. P. church. Several prominent divines will be heard at this meeting, which will be as in former years, the "great meeting" of the convention. On Sabbath morning the convention sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. R. M. Russell, of Pittsburg. Dr. Russell has the honor of being pastor of the largest and richest church of the United Presbyterian denomination in the world. Several members of his church are millionaires. Among them are Charles Leckhart, the Standard Oil man. A conference on "The Work of Committees" will be conducted by Rev. Dr. D. F. McGill, of Allegheny, and on "Giving to God," by Rev. E. B. Stewart.

Other speakers during the week are Rev. Oliver Johnson, Prof. W. G. Moorehead, Rev. Thomas Hanna, Rev. Dr. W. W. Barr. The music will be led by Professor Beryl, of Pittsburg.

The United Presbyterians have numerous colleges in this and other countries, and a college rally has been planned for July 27. The music will consist of college songs, glees, etc., by clubs and quartets from the various colleges.

An interesting program is being prepared for the conference in the auditorium. It provides for reminiscence—wit and humor as well as wisdom and advice. A detailed program will be announced at the convention. A boat ride on the lake will follow the conference. By means of launches, steamboats, scows, row boats, etc., nearly 1,000 people can take a sail at one time. College songs will be sung over the water, and college colors displayed. This event will be one of the most enjoyable of the convention. A large number have already secured stopping places at the lake, and the convention promises to be one of the best ever held. Members of the Christian Endeavor and other church societies are given a cordial invitation to attend the gathering, and at least 5,000 people are expected.

THE RURAL MAIL SERVICE

IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED BY POSTMASTER GENERAL.

One is to Prevent Duplication of Service and the Other Limits Private Enterprises of Carriers.

Washington, July 20.—Postmaster General Smith has issued two orders of importance to the rural mail service throughout the country. One is designed to avoid the duplication of service in some sections by both star and rural free delivery service and the other limits the private enterprises in which carriers may engage while performing their official duties.

The first order is as follows: "Box delivery by star route carriers will not hereafter be permitted over such portions of star routes as may have in operation the rural free delivery service; provided, however, that an additional and supplemental box delivery may be performed by star route carriers when shown to be necessary and practicable and not involving the departments in any additional expenditure. In those states in which the star route box delivery is now in operation the rural free delivery will not hereafter be established over any road which must continue to be traversed as a part of a star route, except in special and unavoidable cases, in which cases the star route box delivery will be abandoned."

The other order says: "Hereafter rural letter carriers shall not act as agents, salesmen or solicitors for express companies, letter box manufacturers, wholesale houses, corporations or firms, nor engage in any business or avocation which would interfere with the proper performance of their official duties. But they may act as news agents, sell newspapers or periodicals on their own account or accept and collect subscriptions for the same. This order is not intended to prohibit carriers from performing various private commissions for the accommodation of the patrons on their routes, so long as it does not interfere with the regular and prompt performance of their duties."

BABE DRANK GASOLINE.

Laketon, Ind., July 20.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Clark, of this place, is dead as the result of drinking a quantity of gasoline Thursday evening. The little one was but a year old, and physicians were powerless to save it.

WOMEN BALLOONISTS.

If Herr August Riedinger, of Augsburg, is to be believed, a new career has just opened for women in which they need not fear much competition from men. According to him, women are by nature specially fitted to become aeronauts, and for this reason they ought to be employed in preference to men in all those places where balloons are now manufactured.

Herr Riedinger practices what he preaches. He has a large factory in which he employs only women. Archduke Leopold Salvator visited his factory the other day, and it was women who explained to him the mechanism of the various machines and who got ready the balloon in which he took a short trip. Moreover, a woman accompanied him during this trip and guided the balloon the entire way. Even when a large balloon has to be launched, a task which is ordinarily supposed to require several exceptionally strong men, Herr Riedinger employs only women, and he says that twenty girls can do the work satisfactorily unless a very strong wind is blowing, and that even then they can do it with very little assistance.

According to Herr Riedinger, tact, decision, skill and manual dexterity are most essential for work of this kind, and these are the very qualities in which women excel men. Courage and coolness, he admits, are also indispensable, but he claims that in this respect women are quite as well endowed as men, and that in critical moments they may even prove themselves to be superior.

In France this novel statement is causing much comment. "I do not think," says one writer, "that French girls would achieve such wonders as aeronauts, for they are decidedly nervous, and not at all like the large, stolid girls of Augsburg, who work so faithfully for Herr Riedinger and who are evidently the descendants of those ancient German women whom Tacitus described as being almost in all respects equal to man."

Trunks, traveling bags and suit cases discounted 10 per cent during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Straw hats discounted 20 per cent during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

WABASH EXCURSIONS.

DETROIT AND PUT-IN-BAY every Sunday, $1.60 round trip, via Toledo and steamer. Special train leaves 6:10 a. m.

TOLEDO and return, every Sunday, $1.00. Train leaves 7:30 a. m.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION (Buffalo). Coach excursions every Tuesday $7.45 round trip; ten days limit, $10.85 round trip; fifteen days' limit, $13.15 round trip; tourist, good to return until October 31st, $16.00 round trip. On the three latter rates passengers have option of rail or steamer from Toledo.

MACKINAC ISLAND AND RETURN, $12.30 via D. & C. steamers. Four trips each week from Toledo, viz.: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Return limit October 31st. State rooms reserved in advance.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS to points west and southwest. Tickets on sale each first and third Tuesday during months of July, August and September. Return limit twenty-one days. Very low rates.

R. G. THOMPSON,
6-25tf P. & T. A. Wabash R. R.

A short price reaches a tall value during our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Rhode Island is the fullest state in the union—with 407 people to the square mile.

....RURODE'S....

STOCK REDUCING SALE.

Our before inventory stock reducing sale continues to attract crowds of delighted buyers. Still further price concessions have been made in all departments. Everything that lags a little has been given notice to move in the way of reduced prices. There will be great underprice selling here in all lines of merchandise.

You Always Get the Best Here.

There is a wide difference between cheap goods and good goods cheap. Your purchases here will look just as well to you at home as they do at the store.

Don't Take Chances

When by trading here you can be absolutely sure of getting what is right. We are offering merchandise now that is right in every particular at prices that will put money in your pocket. Our present prices tell a money saving story that ought to induce you to look far ahead.

BUY NOW.

Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Domestics, Calicoes, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Parasols, Underwear, Laces, Ribbons, Hosiery, Carpets, Curtains, Etc., you'll get them at less prices than you ought to pay for them.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

A real estate investment will help you to a future competence. The best way to accumulate is to put the money where it increases in value.

See my list of properties.

G. W. BOERGER,
76 Calhoun. Phone 192 Main

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,
Has removed his office to the West rooms
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Is one thing that is constantly studied and thoroughly mastered by the few authorities on tailoring—men with whom tailoring is more of a profession than a business—more of an art than an industry.

We call your attention to our sale of fine Worsted Trousers, which we are now making at $6. The best values in Trouserings we have ever offered. See our window display.

Maltner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	173
Editorial Rooms	650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 20.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; continued warm; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	66
7 a. m.	70
8 a. m.	74
9 a. m.	78
10 a. m.	80
11 a. m.	84
12 m.	87
1 p. m.	90
2 p. m.	92

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Mary Skilling, of Garrett, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Mary McOscar.

Mrs. C. W. Zeigler, of Bellevue, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Rev. F. J. Dandurand, of Monroeville, is a visitor at the Episcopal residence today.

Miss Rena Gibson has returned home to Cleveland, Ohio, after a visit with friends in the city.

The venerable James English, of 140 Jackson street, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of gall stones.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stephan and the Misses Elma Young and Emma Jacobs left for Berne, Ind., today to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. Alex Muirhead and son, Donald, and Mrs. Horace Granger have returned from a visit with relatives in Summit City, Mich.

Mrs. Alexander Goodman, son Hugo and daughter Claire have returned home to Chicago after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. Mergentheim.

Peru Chronicle: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster and daughter, Lola, of Fort Wayne, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charley Neal, of East Third street.

Bishop Alerding is in Remington, Ind., where he will dedicate a new church on Sunday. Father Bathe left for Remingon today to assist in the ceremonies.

Mrs. A. M. Williams and little daughter left today for their home in Sturgis, Mich., after an extended visit with Mrs. Williams' sister, Mrs. M. L. Cosper.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bash was taken seriously ill at Rome City yesterday and Dr. B. V. Sweringen and a nurse left on the evening train for the Bash cottage.

There was a lively mad dog scare in Nebraska yesterday. The animal had a fit, and ran amuck, inflicting a painful laceration on one of Fred Meyer's pedal extremities.

Rev. Dr. Hindman, of Lincoln, Neb., will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow morning in the absence of Rev. Bailey. There will be no evening service.

Mrs. Charles Guild gave a luncheon yesterday, the guest of honor being Mrs. E. B. Tremain, of Ithaca, N. Y., who is visiting Mrs. George Ladd. Miss Alice Nelson, of Logansport, was also a guest of honor.

Peru Chronicle: Henry M. Williams, of Fort Wayne, is in the city today. He is the son of the late Jesse L. Williams, who was the chief civil engineer and surveyor of the old Wabash and Erie canal.

The U. C. club gave a hay rack party to the Webster farm, eight miles south of the city last evening. The young people played games, danced, and enjoyed a fine supper, returning home at an early hour this morning.

The Misses Lawson gave a dancing party at Robison park last evening, about 125 guests taking part. Miss Rena Gibson, of Cleveland, was guest of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Mason Long, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. TenBroeck, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Beaver and Mr. and Mrs. William Reitze were chaperones.

DIRECTORS IN SESSION.

The directors of the Allen County Farmers' Mutual Insurance company held a special meeting at the company's offices in this city this afternoon to consider a number of recent fire losses of the company, and to transact routine business.

A NEW FEATURE.

Monday morning we will put 300 dozen boys' long hose into our sale at 10c a pair; sizes 6 to 10½. We have never seen a better one for less than 25c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

If you are in need of Badges for Labor Day see the line that Lew H. Green has at 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

W. F. Spencer, of Richmond, is at the New Aveline.

C. R. Lane has returned from a business trip to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder have gone to Warsaw to spend the summer.

Mrs. Robert Learmonth and family went to Rome City this morning to spend a week.

Messrs. Will Young and Ed Jacobs will spend Sunday the guests of friends in Huntington.

Miss Mabel Barlow will leave tonight for Port Jarvis, N. Y., for a short visit with her father.

Mrs. W. E. Mossman and daughter, Miss Stella, have gone to Mackinac Island for the remainder of the summer.

Prof. H. A. Popp, of the International Business College, has returned from an extended business trip in the gas belt.

The regular meeting of the Relief union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Home for Emergencies meeting is at 2:30.

Miss Lulu Fleming, who is teaching music in Hartford City, is in the city to spend Sunday with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Fleming.

The Union Veteran Legion is arranging for a social and entertainment to be given one week from next Monday evening at its hall in the Elektron building.

The Misses Nona and Cleo Glass entertained a company of friends Thursday evening at their home on West Main street in honor of Miss Cleo's birthday anniversary.

The members of Waist Factory Eployes' union No. 8766 will give a social and card party in Red Men's hall, Calhoun and Berry streets, Friday evening of next week.

Bluffton News: The traction railway from Muncie to Fort Wayne will not be built until next year on account of the scarcity of rails. The roadbed will be made, however.

Miss Maud Gamble, of Gananoque, Ont., who was operated on at St. Joseph hospital for appendicitis, is making a good recovery. Miss Gamble was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. McKinnie.

The 5-years old son of A. R. Hirons drank too much ice water yesterday afternoon and was seized with a violent attack of cramps. The lad was very sick for a time, but is now on the road to recovery.

William Boseker, janitor of Emmaus Lutheran church, has received news of the death of his brother, Louis Boseker, which occurred at Cowling, Ill., Thursday night. The deceased was taken ill with stomach trouble last winter, while visiting in this city, and never regained health. He was so weak when taken to his home that he made the journey lying upon a cot.

Bluffton News: Arthur Farrell, of Zanesville, was arrested last night by Detective Cronse and appeared before Walbert this morning. The charge of provoke was dismissed, as the affidavit should have been filed in the township where the misdemeanor occurred. Farrell plead not guilty to profanity, and his case comes up Monday with W. H. Eichhorn defending. The incident arises from two young men in love with the same girl.

Owing to an accident near the Swinney park fountain a few evenings ago in which a wheelman ran down a young lad an order has been issued prohibiting riding bicycles along the path to and from the well. The boy in question refused to give the wheelman room to pass, and as a result was quite badly shaken up. The order is the cause of much inconvenience to the many bicyclists who visit the park in the evening.

Mrs. Charles Meyer and children have gone to Schuman, O., for a visit of a week with relatives and friends.

DIED IN LIMA, OHIO

Dr. Rose, one of the physicians connected with the "mind culture institute," located here about a month ago, died a few days ago at Lima, O. A report has been current in the city that the doctors who conducted the "institute" had left town suddenly leaving behind them sundry debts which they did not choose to pay. It develops that the gentlemen went to Lima, and from there wired an agent here $150 to liquidate their indebtedness. The agent pocketed the cash and is said to have departed for regions unknown the same day.

MEETING OF A. O. H.

The county board, A. O. H., will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, in Library hall, to make arrangements for the celebration of Irish day and to set a date for the installation of the recently elected division officers.

FARMER IS BANKRUPT.

Hiram F. Perrin, a farmer of Troy township, Whitley county, today filed in the United States court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Mr. Perrin lists his liabilities at $8,944.64, with assets of $245.50. Marshall, McNagny and Clugston, of Columbia City, are attorneys for the petitioner.

Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing $800 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

PAINTER'S SERIOUS FALL.

W. Thatcher, a painter residing at 131 West DeWald street, was seriously injured by a fall from a ladder about 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Thatcher was at work about twelve feet from the ground when he missed his footing and fell backward, alighting on his side. Examination by a physician revealed a severe spinal sprain and evidences of internal injury.

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Federal Labor union No. 6820 elected the following officers last evening: J. C. Mitchell, president; O. M. Baker, vice president; H. W. Buck, corresponding secretary; H. A. Rogers, financial secretary; H. Lehnert, treasurer; E. Miller, inside guard; John Knight, outside guard; C. F. Baker, guide; J. C. Mitchell, C. F. Baker and H. Franke, trustees.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Miller, of Hoagland, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Motschman on their return from their honeymoon. Rev. Motschman attended a reception to the newly wedded couple at Hoagland last evening by the members of Rev. Miller's church.

A. O. U. W. NOTICE.

All members of Summit City lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the hall, Sunday, July 21, at 12:30 p. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, James E. Lonergan. Members of Nos. 19 and 50 are requested to join with us in paying our last respects to a deceased brother.

LEWIS SHATZER, M. W.
N. CONOVER, Recorder. 19-2t

1,000 pairs of boys' knee pants, all wool, double seat and knee, to go at 50c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

ATTENTION BARBERS.

There will be a special meeting of Barbers' union No. 14 Monday evening, July 22, at the hall, 138 Calhoun street. Important business.

By order of
J. C. WERKMAN President.
J. O. HATTERY, Secretary.

You can get a good dinner or a good supper for 25c at Robison park during the week. 16-5t

NOTICE!

To the Officers and Members of Maumee Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W.: You are requested to meet at No. 36 hall room, East Berry St., at 12:30, Sunday, July 21st, to attend the funeral of Brother Lonergan in a body.

FRANKLIN GAYLORD, M. W.
A. F. ROBBE, Rec.

Low prices for good goods is the wind that swells our sales.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

NOTICE.

Ben Hur Court No. 15: Owing to the street car company not being able to furnish cars, we will not attend the funeral of Brother James E. Lonergan in a body. Members are requested to attend the services as far as possible.

E. D. EGGIMANN, Chief.

FORT WAYNE LODGE NO. 19, A. O. U. W., ATTENTION.

All members are requested to meet Sunday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, James Lonergan.

EDW. J. EHRMAN, M. W.
J. J. BAUER, Recorder.

Kibiger Ice Cream is the purest. Try it. Home phone 1586. 119 and 121 Montgomery St. 6-18-Sa-tf

Rubber Stamps made and delivered quick by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

ANOTHER CUT AT GOLDEN'S.

75c and $1.00 Soft Shirts, go at 50c.
$1.50 and $1.00 Straw Hats, go at 50c.
Cut prices on Underwear.

Golden the Hatter,

Cor. Calhoun and Berry.

All men's, boys' and children's suits discounted 20 per cent during our sale which lasts until Aug. 3rd. Blue and black goods being excepted. They are discounted 10 per cent.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Two Trains for Rome City, Commencing Sunday, June 23rd, at 6;30 and 8:30 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7:00 p. m. Sunday and 7:00 a. m. Monday.

NO SUMMER DRESS

Looks quite so stylish as those made by G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. Full line of samples. 27-tf

Remember when you buy clothing cheap at Patterson's you are buying good clothing cheap.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUFFALO?

If so, you will save both time and money by joining the Fort Wayne Pan-American Party Co. For particulars call on or address,

WILL E. STOCKWELL & CO.,
17-tf Over 80 Calhoun St.

The small prices we name for seasonable goods are our best advertisers.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

You can get a good dinner or a good supper for 25c at Robison park during the week. 16-5t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Our goods are always first in style, first in worth, and first in general excellence.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

SEASHORE EXCURSIONS VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Thursday, July 25th, and Aug. 8th, excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May and eight other popular seaside resorts will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at $14.50 from Fort Wayne. For particulars see John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne. 16eod5t

You Might Just as Well

Try to beat a nickle in the slot machine as to try to beat Patterson's prices. If you beat them something will be wrong with the machine.

Beck & O'Brien give Green Stamps on amateur photograph supplies. 18-3t

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor. Assets $600,000

Robison Park

High-Class Vaudeville

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 21.

LIZZIE EVAUR & HARRY MILLS,
In Edward Kidder's Comedy, "Two Girls and One Man."
GRACE MANTELL,
Singer of Ballads and Popular Songs.
NEWELL & NIBLO,
Refined Instrumentalists.
HARRY O. WESLEY,
Character Actor and Monologuist.
DeHOLLIS & VALORA,
Comedy Jugglers.

Two performances daily—2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

Tickets on sale at A. C. Alter's Cigar Store.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice President.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

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George W. Pixley,	William J. Vosey,
William E. Mossman,	Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul,	John B. Heuss,
Charles A. Wilding.	David Studebaker.

Mold Proof Jellies.

The germs in the air produce mold. By excluding air the formation of mold is prevented. Paraffine is best suited for this purpose. It affords an air-tight covering, is inexpensive and convenient to use. One-quarter pound covers from 15 to 20 tumblers of jelly.

SPICES.

We make a specialty of our stock and always have a complete variety and the best quality.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON,
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Rooms 3 and 4.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 574.

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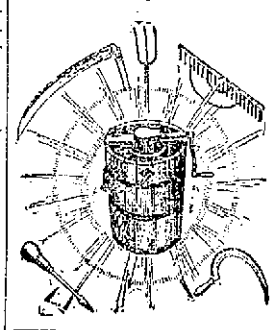
Ice Cream While You Wait.

Nothing beats our Triple Motion Freezer for rapid results. The cause of this is the Duplex Malleable Iron Dasher made of two distinct parts entirely independent of each other in their operation. This dasher, in conjunction with the turning of the can, produces the rapid freezing, triple motion found in no other freezer having the single dasher. Ice cream is a cheap luxury. Here is the actual cost of providing a family of six or eight persons with delicious ice cream when made in our freezers:



Cream (qt)	$ .30
Sugar (cup)	.03
Flavoring	.02
Ice	.05
Salt	02

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 AND 21 W. MAIN ST.

NICKNAMES OF STATES

SOME OF THE SOBRIQUETS OF AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS AND WHY THEY ARE APPLIED.

(Washington Times.)

From the old stone bridge across Rock Creek, connecting K street in Washington with Water street in Georgetown, and which was replaced by the present iron structure, Pennsylvania derives its nickname, "The Keystone State." The names of the thirteen original states were carved upon the faces of the archstones of this bridge, which was the first to connect this city with Georgetown, and "Pennsylvania" was cut in the keystone of the arch. Some of the stones of the old bridge may still be seen in the vicinity of its site.

The origin of the nicknames applied to the various states of the Union and their inhabitants is interesting to trace. Virginia, the first British colony in the New World, is commonly known as "The Old Dominion," sometimes, too, as "The Ancient Dominion," "The Mother of States," and "The Mother of Presidents," the first in accordance with its official designation during the early days of its history as "The Colony and Dominion of Virginia." Its designation as "The Mother of Presidents" arises from the fact that four out the first five presidents of the United States were natives of Virginia, as were Harrison, Tyler and Taylor, subsequently.

The titles "Old Line State" and "Cockade State" have been given to Maryland in memory of the famous old Maryland Line regiment, a fine, well-disciplined body of troops, principally composed of young men, who wore brilliant cockades in their hats. When Cornwallis' grenadiers charged through the broken American lines at Loughland, the Marylanders checked the onset of the British veterans, and thus saved the day.

Connecticut was formerly known as "The Blue Law State," from the contemptuous epithet "Blue" applied at the restoration of Charles II to every person and thing that savored of Puritanism. Hence, also, the derisive epithet applied by the southerners to the people of the eastern states, of "Bluenose Yankee." Another nickname given Connecticut is "The Nutmeg State." This arose from the absurd story that wooden nutmegs were manufactured there on a large scale for exportation. A more flattering designation of Connecticut is "The Land of Steady Habits," which phrase explains itself.

Massachusetts is called "The Bay State," because the original name of this colony in the New England Commonwealth was Massachusetts Bay. North Carolina is "The Old North State," owing to its position in the Carolinas, and "The Turpentine State," from the great quantity of turpentine taken in its pine forests. At the time of the civil war, and for some time afterward, the natives were nicknamed "Tar Heels," in allusion to the important tar industry of the lowland forests.

South Carolina is "The Palmetto State," from the palmetto tree distinguished in the seal of the Commonwealth. During the civil war, the South Carolina troops were known as "Palmetto Boys." The poor descendants of the laboring whites, who, on the introduction of slave labor, betook themselves to the pine woods that cover the sandhills of South Carolina and Georgia, have ever since borne the name of "Sand-hillers." Olmstead says in his work on the slave-holding states that these people were small, gaunt and cadaverous, while their skin is just the color of the sandhills they live on. Another nickname for this same class of people originally, but what more recently has come to be bestowed upon the natives of Georgia in general, is the "Crackers," as Olmstead supposes "from their peculiar dialect, almost incomprehensible and difficult to report or describe." Another writer suggests that the name is deived from "Cornecracker," a species of long-legged bird allied to the crane, whence also the natives of Kentucky have derived their peculiar nickname of "Cornecrackers."

Georgia is known as "The Empire State of the South," from the rapidity of its industrial development.

Kentucky is called "The Blue Grass State," from the beautiful orchard grass that flourishes in the partial shade of the woods. A common name for Kentucky in former times was "The Dark and Bloody Ground." This designation was applied, not merely in allusion to the sanguinary conflicts that constantly took place between the white settlers and the Indians, but because this was the great battle ground of the latter before white occupation.

Maine is "The Pine Tree State," from her luxuriant forests of that tree, a towering pine figuring in her arms. New Hampshire is "The Granite State," from the abundance of granite found there. New York is "The Empire State," from her commanding position and the vast wealth and enterprise of her people. The nickname of the New Yorkers is "Knickerbockers," in allusion to the wide breeches worn by the early Dutch settlers of New York City, or, rather New Amsterdam, as the colony was at first designated.

New Jersey bears the name of "The Garden State," owing to the quantity and variety of its agricultural and floral products. It is said that when Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I., who made him king of Naples in 1806, and two years later king of Spain, fled to America after the battle of Waterloo, and bought an estate at Bordentown, N. J., he entertained so many Spaniards during the time of his residence there that Philadelphians dubbed the whole state "The State of Spain," and its inhabitants "Spaniards" and "Foreigners."

Rhode Island is often popularly described as "Rhody," and "Little Rhody," on account of its diminutive size, in comparison with its neighbors.

Florida is, for obvious reasons, dubbed "The Peninsula State," also "The Everglade State," from one of its characteristic features. There was a period when the people of Florida was nicknamed "Fly-up-the-Creek," doubtless from their bashfulness at the approach of strangers. Alabama is called "The Cotton Plantation State."

Missouri is "The Bullion State," in memory of its senator, Thomas Hart Benton, who obtained the sobriquet of "Old Bullion" from his exertions in favor of gold and silver currency, instead of banks and paper currency. Louisiana is "The Pelican State," from the pelican, distinguished in her arms, also "The Creole State." There is some difference in the applications of the term "creole," it being used in southern portions of the country to describe quadroons and octaroons, and also a white native of French extraction.

Texas is called "The Lone Star State" on account of the single star in the center of her flag, indicative of her one-time political isolation from the rest of the commonwealths of the United States. Ohio is "The Buckeye State," and her people are called "Buckeyes" from the number of buckeye trees which abound in this region. Mississippi is commonly known as "The Bayou State." Mississippi also bears the name of "The Border Eagle State," from the American eagle, which appears on her arms, and the fact that it was a frontier state before the Louisiana purchase. Iowa is "The Hawkeye State," and the people are called "Hawkeyes," after the Indian chief, who, in the days of old, was a terror to newcomers in that section.

Kansas is "The Sunflower State," from the profusion of that flower; also "The Jayhawker State," and the people are sometimes known as "Jayhawkers." The latter title is traced to Colonel Jennison, of New York, who, being of a jovial nature, was always alluded to by his boon companions as the "Gay Yorker," which, being corrupted into "Jayhawker," was first applied to his soldiers, and afterward to Kansans generally.

Arkansas is known as "The Bear State," according to some on account of the bears which, in early days, were numerous within its borders. The general name for the inhabitants was formerly "Toothpicks," in graceful allusion to the bowie knives worn by the settlers, and which were facetiously termed "toothpicks."

Illinois is variously alluded to as "The Prairie State," "The Garden of the West," and "The Sucker State." Wisconsin is known as "The Badger State," because of the subterranean human abodes once popular there. The people are called "Badgers." Michigan is "The Wolverine State," because of the prairie wolves that made the region their home, and the people are designated "Wolverines."

Delaware is "The Diamond State," because of its great wealth in proportion to its small size. Indiana is called "The Hoosier State" and "Hoosierdom," and the people are everywhere known as "Hoosiers," according to the Kentuckian explanation, from their rough manner of exclaiming when anybody knocks at the door, "Who's yer?"

Minnesota is generally styled "The North Star State," from the motto on its arms, "L'Etoile du Nord," chosen by Governor Sibley, by reason of the northern situation of this state in the union. Vermont is "The Green Mountain State," in allusion to its principal natural feature, while Nebraska is "The Antelope State," so called from the antelopes that once roamed over its plains; also "The Blackwater State," from the streams darkened by the rich black soil in this region.

California is "The Golden State," and "Eldorado," the literal Spanish for "The Golden Region." Both Nevada and Colorado bear the name of "The Silver State," from their chief product. Colorado is known, also, as "The Centennial State," and its people are "Centennials," because it was admitted to the union in the hundredth year after the Declaration of Independence.

Oregon is "The Sunset State," from its westerly situation. Advocates of woman's rights will be pleased to learn that Wyoming is called "The Equality State," because, according to Mr. Sweetser, "ever since its organization men and women have been accorded equal rights to vote, and the people have ratified the same principle in the state constitution."

West Virginia boasts the names "Switzerland of America," and "Mountain State." Alaska has been termed "Uncle Sam's Ice Box," but it may perhaps be as appropriately named "Uncle Sam's Gold Mine."

WHALES HOLD CONGRESS

Residents of the island of Santa Cataline, off the coast of California, are favored with many strange sights. While promenading the beach they have occasionally been bombarded with flying fishes that jump out of the water when chased by tunas, and a few days ago a school of large squids dashed in, leaping upon the beach and filling the water with their ink. It is supposed the squids were trying to escape the orcas. The orcas is a whale about thirty feet in length, entirely black with the exception of a pure white collar and saddle. It has teeth and is so active that it chases seals and sea lions out of the water upon the beach and has actually been known to snatch a sea lion from the rocks. This season whales have been particularly common here, and recently a vast convention of them was observed at the entrance of the Bay of Avalon. The steamer had a collision with one of them.

"These whales have a way of collecting together," said the captain of a steamer, "and for what purpose I do not know. Several years ago when I was running a small yacht they gathered at a deep bank to the southeast of the island. I went out to them a number of times and they stayed so long that excursions were run out to see them. It was a wonderful sight. I can't say how many whales there were. There may have been nearly 100, or possibly fifty, but enough to keep the deep water over that bank boiling.

"The games they played were worth seeing. Sometimes they would leap into the air; sometimes they would shoot along the surface, but the finest sight was when, looking down upon them from the boat, they would be seen twenty or more feet below swimming in great circles. I saw there were great numbers of jellyfish about—the whale food—and I reckon that was what they were after."

WASHINGTON'S PAPOOSE.

When the retreat after Braddock's defeat began, writes Mrs. C. H. Dall in the Springfield Republican, Washington found occasion to use his theodolite and dropped an important screw. After the troops left the camping ground he turned back to find the missing piece. Searching among the dead leaves he heard a child's cry, and soon after found a child some months old, strapped, Indian fashion, to a board. In haste to overtake his men he hung it at his saddle bow and was soon able to give it to a settler's wife, with orders to carry it to Mount Vernon, and when Mrs. Washington reached Mount Vernon in 1759 a very beautiful girl of 7 or 8 years awaited her. She was called "Cassandra," and her granddaughter told me that Washington himself named her in consequence of something that occurred when he found her. It is impossible to discover what this might have been, if it were not the fulfillment of his own Cassandra-like prophecies in regard to Braddock's defeat.

The child grew up as an attendant on Mrs. Washington, and was taught to read and write, to embroider and do dainty cooking, and generally sat in her room or stood behind her chair at meals. At the time of Washington's death she assisted in preparing him for the grave, and herself attended to his hair and cut off from beneath the ribbon the curling lock, a part of which I now have. There came to the funeral a certain Englishman named Thomas Smith, of King George county, in Virginia. He was a man of wealth, and had married for his first wife a niece of Martha Washington. She had died and left him without children, and he was captivated by the beauty of the Indian woman. Parson Addison, of the eastern shore, married them some time in the year 1800.

APPROPRIATE.

"I wonder why they put 'He Rests in Peace' over Jones' grave. I understand that he led a very hard life."

"True—but you don't know Mrs. Jones."—Life.

LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "if your father had ten one-dollar bills and your mother asked him for half of them, how many would he have left?"

"He'd still have the ten," replied the wise child.—Philadelphia Record.

HIS MAJESTY'S HATS.

Styles that King Edward VII. Has Created and Those He Follows.

Is it true that the first gentleman in Europe leads the fashion in hats?

Yes and no. When the king "adopts" a hat its future is assured, but almost invariably it has had a successful, if obscure, past, says the London Express. In the course of his career his majesty has "created" two or three styles, of which one, the low-crowned silk hat, enjoyed some vogue, while another, a sort of Welsh sugar loaf, lasted less than a month. And there are some shapes worn by men in every rank of life from the blood royal downward which the king has never patronized at all.

The supremacy of the black silk hat was certainly due to his majesty's encouragement. Other men might wear white hats on hot summer days, but for years he clung to black. His majesty did not relinquish this palladium of British respectability even when being received by Said Pasha under the scorching suns of Egypt, nor when navigating the turbid rapids at the head of the St. Lawrence while exposed to the keen Canadian winds on a lumber raft. It was he who ordained that the proper and only wear for Goodwood was the tall black hat, and it is only in recent years that he has relaxed his own rule. Hence it was with a sense of relief that he was observed at the garden party in the grounds of Buckingham palace in the summer before the diamond jubilee to be wearing a white hat, a color which turned up again at Goodwood two years ago, and the descent from this to the white bowler which he wore at Sandown last year became inevitable.

But for the king, too, the narrow cloth band would never have replaced the silk galloon for ordinary wear. This cloth band was soon perceived to be not only dressy, but also very convenient, because most of us are in complimentary mourning for the greater part of our lives. His majesty, however, has always set his face against the cruder display of cartorial grief that marked the earlier Victorian regime.

To his majesty we owe the habit into which we fall unconsciously of clinging to our hats at public functions as if they were our talismans. Whether receiving an address of welcome at an exhibition, attending an afternoon lecture or unveiling a memorial in a public museum, the king's manner has been to hold the hat in the left hand, resting lightly upon the hip if he be standing, or upon the thigh—not the knee—if sitting down. When the proceedings are drawing to a close he fingers the nap lovingly and uses the palm as an auxiliary. He has abandoned a habit, which he once taught us to observe, of using the coat sleeve for this purpose.

The king uses the round bowler nowadays on every possible occasion. He had at one time a great affection for the brown bowler, and for many years patronized the somely gray. In nothing has the influence of the king been more paramount than in the introduction into England—obstinate, insular England—of the Homburg felt. For lounging about the estate, for driving along the Norfolk lanes, for taking a morning turn in the saddle, there is no doubt that this comfortable shape is exactly suited to his majesty's face.

The king knew and loved the soft felt years ago in its older form of the Offenbach or the Tyrolese, and both in the forests of mid-Europe and in the English coverts the tuft of feathers in the back of the hat was never omitted.

When on Deeside early boyish experience taught the king to appreciate the Glengarry bonnet, and he dons the national costume to this day. But there is no doubt of his preference for the cloth peaked cap.

The distaste of the king for the straw hat arises for two causes. The flat-topper, low-crowned hat would be discordant with the lines of his build, and apart from this he never has occasion to indulge in those pastimes for which the boating straw is the only perfect wear. His majesty's size is sevens; he wears everything well down over the temples, and the front line of the brim is always horizontal.

For many generations after the first bale of cotton raised in the United States was sent to market most of the cotton plantations of the country were east of the Mississippi. But now nearly one-half of the entire American crop of cotton comes from the territory west of the river.

ITALY'S DISCONTENT.

From the 15th of June to the 15th of July the wheat, rye and barley harvests are in progress in Italy and the socialists are taking this critical time in the agricultural industry to spread the gospel of discontent against the conditions of labor, wages and taxation. It is feared that large farmers will be ruined by strikes among farm laborers. On an average two strikes a day have occurred in Italy since February, the movement affecting all trades and classes of workingmen. At any moment it is feared that a spark might kindle a conflagration. The socialist leaders plead for peaceful means for bettering the conditions of labor, but the Italian people are inflammable and they are notoriously underpaid and underfed. They are so largely in the majority that they hold the remedy in their own hands, if they would but use their power intelligently and toward a definite end. But the mass of the people are miserably ignorant as well as poor, and feel doubly helpless and impotent. They have only brute strength and lives to throw away in fruitless revolution.

PRECEPTS FOR BATHERS

To save the lives of reckless summer bathers, the United States volunteer life saving corps, of New York, has issued a circular giving rules for the safety of people who go out on or in the water. Their usefulness is the greater when one sees that in cases of fatal accidents many of them have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Here are some of the more pertinent maxims:

Impress upon parents the necessary duty of having their children taught to swim.

Go out in no pleasure boat of small or large dimensions without being assured that there are life saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of upset or collision.

With a party be sure you are all properly and satisfactorily seated before you leave the shore—particularly so with girls on board. Let no one attempt to exchange seats midstream.

Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the danger is past.

A woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing a stairs, will often hold her up in the water while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her.

In rescuing drowning persons, seize them by the collar, back of the neck; do not let them throw their arms around your neck or arms.

If the person is unconscious, don't wait a moment for a doctor or an ambulance, but begin at once; first, get the tongue out and hold it by a handkerchief or stocking to let the water out; get a buoy, box or barrel under the stomach, or hold the person over your knee, head down, and jolt the water out of him; then turn him over side to side four or five turns, then on his back, and with a pump movement keep his arms going from pit of stomach overhead to a straight out and back fourteen to sixteen times a minute, until signs of returning life are shown. A bellows movement on the stomach at the same time is a great aid.

Let some one at once remove shoes and stockings, and at the same time rub the lower limbs with an upward movement from foot to knee, occasionally slapping the soles of the feet with the open hand. Working on these lines our volunteer life savers have been successful after two hours of incessant manipulation, but generally succeed inside of thirty minutes.

Use no spirits internally until after breathing and circulation are restored, then a moderate use of stimulants or hot teas, and a warm blanket or bed is of the first importance.

KIPLING NOT SO POPULAR.

In comparison with the sales attained by our popular American novels of the past two or three years, the figures of Mr. Kipling's sales, recently given by his English publishers, pale into significance. Here is the list as printed in Literature, London:

"The Day's Work," 56,000; "The Jungle Book," 55,000; "A Fleet in Being," 55,000; "The Light That Failed," 44,000; "Life's Handicap," 39,000; "The Second Jungle Book," 38,000; "Many Inventions," 36,000; "Stalky & Co.," 33,000; "Captains Courageous," 27,000; "Soldiers Three and Other Stories," 20,000; "Wee Willie Winkie and Other Stories," 17,000; "From Sea to Sea," 14,000; "Soldier Tales," 10,000.

ALL ONE VAST FAMILY.

The sovereign families of Europe, despite all political differences, form one vast family, closely bound by ties of blood and innumerable intermarriages. This will be understood better when it is stated that every crowned head in Europe, outside Turkey, at the present moment is descended from Mary, Queen of Scots, with the exception of the king of Sweden, the king of Servia and the prince of Monaco and Montenegro.

The London Lancet declares that "the prices asked for wine at big hotels are so monstrously high and the wine offered is so often bad that this fact alone accounts for an increasing demand for whisky as a dinner beverage."

THE DOOM OF CHICAGO

CITY SOME TIME WILL BE SUBMERGED BY LAKE MICHIGAN SWEEPING OVER IT, SAY GEOLOGISTS.

From signs that are unmistakable, it has been determined by geologists that the eastern portion of the United States is rising above the sea level at about from 6 to 8 inches every hundred years. This uplifting process has, it is claimed, been going on for a long time. As a result, the Great Lakes have more than doubled their original area and the waters of Lake Michigan will, the scientists declare, ultimately submerge Chicago and empty themselves into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, instead of into Niagara and the St. Lawrence, as at present.

G. W. Gilbert, one of the best known geologists of this country, says that the history of the Great Lakes practically begins with the melting of the great ice sheet that spread over a vast portion of the North American continent ages ago, the thickness of which in some places was as much as four or five miles. The ice came from the north and northeast, and spreading over the country, invading the drainage districts of the Mississippi, Ohio, Susquehanna, and Hudson. During its wanderings there was there was a long period when the waters were ponded between the ice front and the uplands south of the Laurentian (St. Lawrence) basin, forming a series of glacial lakes, whose outlets were southward through various low passes. A great stream from the Erie Basin crossed the divide at Fort Wayne to the Wabash river. A river of the magnitude of the Niagara afterward flowed from the Michigan Basin across the divide at Chicago to the Illinois river, and still later the chief outlet was from the Ontario Basin across the divide at Rome to the Mohawk valley.

The positions of the glacial lakes are marked by shore lines, consisting of terraces, cliffs, and ridges, the strands and spits formed by their waves. Several of these shore lines have been traced for hundreds of miles, and wherever they are thoroughly studied it is found that they no longer lie level, but have gentle slopes toward the south and southwest. Formed at the edges of water surfaces, they must originally have been level, it is claimed, and their present lack of horizontality is due to the unequal uplift of the land. The region has been tilted to the south-southwest.

FORMATION OF LAKE ERIE.

The epoch of glacial lakes, or lakes partly bounded by ice, ended with the disappearance of the ice field, and there remained only lakes of the modern type, wholly surrounded by land. These were formed one at a time, and the first to appear was in the Erie Basin. That is Lake Erie. It was much smaller than the modern lake, because the Basin was comparatively low at the northeast. Instead of reaching from Buffalo to Toledo, it extended only to a point opposite the present city of Erie, and it was but one-sixth as large as the modern lake. Since that time the land has gradually risen at the north, casting the basin to the south, and the lake has gradually encroached upon the lowlands of the valley.

The next great lake to be released from the domination of the ice was probably Ontario. Before the Ontario Valley held a land-bound lake it was occupied by a gulf of the ocean. In the extreme northeast, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, the marine shores are nearly 200 feet above the present water level, but they descend southward and westward, passing beneath the lake level near Oswego, and toward the western end of the lake must be submerged several hundred feet. This condition was of short duration, and the rising land soon divided the waters, establishing Lake Ontario as an independent water body.

There is reason to think that the upper lakes, Huron, Michigan and Superior, were first open to the sea, so as to constitute a gulf, but the evidence is not as full as could be desired. When the conditions were such as to turn this gulf into a lake there was but a single lake instead of three separate bodies of water as at the present time, and the outlet, instead of being southward from Lake Huron, was northeastward from Georgia Bay, the outlet river following the valleys of the Mattawa and Ottawa to the St. Lawrence.

The triple lake line, called the Nipissing shore line, is not wholly submerged, like the old shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, but lies chiefly above the present water surfaces. It has been observed at many points about Lake Superior and the northern parts of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and measurements of its height show that its plane has a remarkably uniform dip, at 7 inches per mile, in a southwest direction.

The southward tilting of the land, involving the uplift of the point of outlet at Georgian Bay, increased the capacity of the basin and the volume of the lake, gradually carrying the coast line southward in Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, until, finally, it reached the low pass at Port Huron, and the water overflowed via the St. Clair and Detroit channels to Lake Erie. The outlet by the way of Ottawa was then abandoned, and a continuance of the uplift caused the water to slowly recede from its northern shores. This change, after a time, separated Lake Superior from the other lakes, bringing the St. Mary's river into existence, and eventually the present condition was reached.

RELATIONS TO NIAGARA RIVER.

These various changes are so intimately related to the history of the Niagara river that the Niagara time estimates, based on the erosion of the gorge by the cataract, can be applied to them. Lake Erie has existed approximately as long as the Niagara river, and its age should probably be reckoned in tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of years. Lake Ontario is much younger. All that can be said of the beginning of Great Lake Nipissing is that it came long after the beginning of Lake Erie, but the date of its ending, through the transfer of outlet from the Mattawa to the St. Clair, is more definitely known. That event is estimated to have occurred between five and ten thousand years ago.

The lake history, thus briefly sketched, is characterized by a progressive change in the attitude of the land, the northern and northeastern portions of the region becoming higher, so as to turn the waters more and more toward the southwest. The latest change, from Great Lake Nipissing to Great Lakes Superior and Huron, involving an uplift at the north of more than 100 feet, has taken place within so short a period that it strongly suggests the question whether or not the uplifting process is still going on.

PROCESS STILL PREVAILS.

This question has been tested by the United States geological survey, with the result that all indications point to the conclusion that the tilting process of the northern and northeastern portions of the region still prevails, and that the encroachment of the southern and southwestern coast lines of the Great Lakes is under constant, though slow, process of extension, that is, that the area of the Great Lakes is increasing all the time. Lake Ontario lies altogether southwest of the base of its outlet, and the water is encroaching on all its shores. The same tilting that enlarged it is still increasing its extent. The estimated vertical rise at Hamilton is six inches per century. The whole coast of Lake Erie also is being submerged, the estimated rate at Toledo and Sandusky being eight or nine inches per century.

All coasts of Lake Huron are rising as compared to the outlet, and the consequent apparent lowering of the mean water surface is estimated at six inches a century for Mackinac, and at ten inches for the mouth of the French river, on Georgian bay. At Escanaba, the estimated fall of the water is four inches per century. At Milwaukee the estimated rise is five or six inches, and at Chicago between nine and ten inches.

A MENACE TO CHICAGO.

The city of Chicago is built on a smooth plain, little above the high water level of Lake Michigan. Every decade the mean level of the water is an inch higher, and the margin of safety is so narrow that inches are valuable. Already the older part of the city has lifted itself several feet to secure better drainage.

"The time will surely come," says Mr. Gilbert, "when other measures of protection are imperatively demanded.

"Looking to the more distant future, we may estimate the date at which the geographic revolution will occur. Near Chicago is an old channel made by the outlet of a glacial lake. The bed of the channel at the summit of the pass is about eight feet above the mean level of Lake Michigan and five feet above the highest level. In 500 or 600 years (assuming the estimated rate of tilting) high stages of the lake will reach the pass, and the artificial discharge by canal will be supplemented by an intermittent natural discharge. In 1,000 years the discharge will occur at ordinary lake stages, and after 1,500 years it will be continuous. In about 2,000 years the discharge from Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, which will then have substantially the same level, will be equally divided between the western outlet at Chicago and the eastern at Buffalo. In 2,500 years the Niagara river will have become an intermittent stream, and in 3,000 years all its water will have been diverted to the Chicago outlet—the Illinois river, the Mississippi river, and the Gulf of Mexico."

Last year Uncle Sam turned out new coins worth $136,000,000, of which $99,000,000 were gold.

CHINESE THE THING.

Scientists Say It Would Make an Ideal Universal Language for Business.

Chinese as a possible universal business language for the commercial world is startling at a first glance, but there are thinking persons who reason that at least it ought to be so. They are saying that the lack of the Chinese language in business correspondence the world over is making untold worry and trouble for nations that are encouraging international trade, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

This is an idea that has been evolved by the presence of allied troops in China. These troops are discovering that, while the gibberish of the yellow man is rather more intricate than the speech of Garner's monkeys—because there is so much more of it—the written language is singularly intelligible to anyone who has the key. It is akin to the principle that a smile in German means to a Kamschatkan or a Terra del Fuegan all that it possibly could mean in Germany or at the antipodes.

It is discovered by the newspaper correspondents in China that, while China has eighteen provinces, with as many different dialects, a Peking scholar may write a letter to a farmer in the Yun-nan province and be understood perfectly. This, too, in the face of the old idea that the Chinese alphabet may have more than 30,000 characters.

EASY TO LEARN.

Now it is discovered as a matter of fact that Chinese, being a symbolic tongue, has no alphabet; as long as no attempt to pronounce it is made, the written language is by no means difficult to learn. The phonetic or spoken language, however, is so variable and so cut up into dialetic phrases that few people, even among the most learned mandarins, ever acquire a mastery over them. A Peking scholar has about as much, or as little, chance of understanding a farmer in the Yun-nan province as a London dandy has of understanding a Welsh miner; but, when it comes to writing, the startling fact develops that while the miner and the dandy would not be able to make themselves mutually understood in script, the Chinese farmer and the scholar comprehend each other fully.

This is the situation that has led students of etymology to consider the adoption of the Chinese as a business and professional language.

Everywhere these men went in China they were astounded by the fact that the people of the various provinces, although incapable of understanding one another verbally, were able to communicate with ease and accuracy in writing. As this condition is exactly opposite to that governing in Europe, where no uniformly intelligible code exists, these men began to examine into the merits of the Chinese tongue. They seem convinced that it is the most practical language in the world, and better suited for universal adoption than any other. They are not anxious to have it replace existing languages, but they recommend it as an international vehicle of business correspondence. They suggest that in another generation typewriters will be in use which will transcribe commercial and professional thoughts to paper, using the hen-track signs of the modern laundry check.

TIME MAKES NO CHANGES.

It is suggested in favor of this method of communication that the Chinese language is almost the one language of today which is neither changing nor subject to change; that it is written today almost exactly as it was 2,000 years before the coming of Christ. Comparing the Chinese with the English language, it has changed since the time of Chaucer until the ordinary reader finds it a task to pick his way to the meaning of phrases and combinations that were perfectly intelligible two centuries ago. Research shows that while modern languages, that are all phonetic, undergo perceptible changes every century, Chinese, which is the only truly symbolic language surviving, is also the only language incapable of being changed by time.

Comparing the phonetic languages with the symbolic language of the Chinese, it is held that as written speech follows sound speech in a combination of certain elementary signs, written speech must change in forms. Changing thus, business, and especially the professions, must find it hard to keep pace with numerous languages, having in view the future, which, in all probability, is to draw nations into closer intercourse in every way.

As indicating the value of a sign language some one has cited the city directory anywhere in Germany. A foreigner may read German indifferently, but when he opens the volume his eye will be attracted at once to little cuts representing telephone receivers, on which are groups of figures. Instantly the foreigner understands that these persons have telephones of such a number. There is a saving of space and a directness in the symbol that is economical to a degree.

SYMBOLS FREQUENTLY USED.

It is remarked that already the civilized world is familiar with many symbols. The index finger on sign boards, the maritime flag signal code, the characters employed in mathematics, in natural philosophy, in astronomy, in geodesy and in many other branches of science, are really Chinese forms of communicating ideas, so far as they are strictly symbolic, fixed signs with a fixed, unmistakable, unchangeable meaning.

To write that "two and two make four" is to represent phonetic language; to write "2 times 2 equal 4" is to embody the principle of the symbolic language, which can be understood by any civilized nation. Mathematics is only a species of sign writing, and in this fact we find the secret reason why Chinese scholars are so fond of algebra and geometry, and why they make such pronounced success of their studies in this field. There can be no doubt that much of the progress made in the mathematical sciences of late years has been rendered feasible by the adoption of carefully selected symbols, or in other words by the adoption of the same methods as China has been using for thousands of years.

Complicated trains of reasoning and calculation—such as, for instance, in chemistry—are presented to the mind by a few arbitrary signs and are comprehended at a glance. When we write "c. o. d." on a package, or "f. o. b." on a bill of lading; when we write "$" instead of "dollar," and a hundred other characters, we are virtually acknowledging the superiority of the Chinese method. And when the Londoners write "Charing X" instead of Charing Cross, the Norwegians "Xania" for Christiana, and Christmas by all Anglo-Saxon peoples is spelled "Xmas" for brevity, it only demonstrates the world-wide want of a symbolic language.

It is urged that there is nothing to prevent New York, London, Paris and Berlin from introducing Chinese characters in cable dispatches and in the law, medical and mechanical courses of the colleges and universities. They are easy to learn, unchanging in meaning, and present the economic features of the sign language in double measure.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT.

Vegetarians particularly will be interested in a "vegetable substitute for meat," which has been newly patented. The mere fact that it is declared by the inventor to have the flavor and nutritive properties of meat, while actually of purely vegetable ingredients, would amount to little were it not that the chemistry section of the patent office has endorsed the claim as truthful. As a matter of fact, the compound appears to contain protein and other elements, utilizable in the body for making flesh and blood and for fuel, in about the same proportions as beef or mutton.

In a word, as claimed by the patentee, the compound is a vegetable substitute for meat, containing the same nutrients in the same proportions and easy of digestion and assimilation. The stuff of which it is made is wheat gluten, water and peanut meal. Of course, peanut meal is exceedingly rich in protein (the flesh and blood making substance of foods), while its oil is capital fuel for the body. Wheat gluten furnishes the balance of the elements required to imitate meat.

In preparing the mixture, the gluten is first washed, to free it from starch, and is then mixed thoroughly with the water and peanut meal. Finally, the mixture is cooked in sealed cans for from one to three hours, at a temperature of from 212 to 230 degrees Fahrenheit, the result being a total change in the consistency and flavor of the contents. It is the cooking, indeed, that seems to give a peculiar quality to the product.—Saturday Evening Post.

BAD FOR TURKEY.

The Zionist movement is an interesting one and will probably go hand in hand with the Germanization of Asia Minor, now in progress. Palestine, and then Syria, will go the way of the other provinces of the Turkish empire—first, local autonomy, then political independence under foreign protection, veiled or open. Eventually there will be nothing left but Stamboul, as was the case with the last days of the Eastern Roman empire; possibly a Pierpont Morgan of the future may buy the city for his trust.—London Sphere.

RAILWAYS—PAST AND PRESENT

It need not surprise us to learn that a fifth of all the money in the world is invested in railroads. To buy the railroads would exhaust the supply of currency. For the government to buy them, in accordance with current proposals for governmental ownership, would involve financial operations that stagger the brain. In the United States alone from twelve and a half to thirteen millions of dollars are invested in the great systems that interline the continent. There are a million and a half of cars, 37,000 locomotives and the payrolls include nearly a million men. Exactly seventy-three years ago there were three miles of track—flat-faced, wooden track—in this country, a trace of unmistakable, but otherwise valueless locos, and a few strings of leathery railway carriages.

THE END OF BOHEMIA.

The lament that, among other picturesque things, picturesque Bohemia is passing away appears to be well founded. Forces have been in operation in the modern social fabric that have affected the solidarity of Bohemians, says Scribner's Magazine. They constituted a more distinct group apart when the irreconcilableness of the commercial and the artistic standards of excellence was accepted—though perhaps unconsciously—as an axiom. For it is on this irreconcilableness that the most of Bohemianism really rests. It is a state of mind into which many persons come who, having the artistic standard in respect of the thing which they may happen to do, and believing that it conflicts with the standards of work of the practical world, would like to avoid the discomfort growing out of this antagonism by going just in the opposite direction from the practical man. That is the essence; the free-and-easiness of Bohemianism is only incidental, a derivative.

But the newer idea is gaining ground that the practical and the artistic standards of excellence are not necessarily antagonistic. The world increasingly believes that there is no call to separate, either as to demands made or as to rewards given, those whose labors are idealistic from the practical workers. On the one side all the idealistic folk are expected more and more to conduct themselves in as orderly and conventional a manner as other members of society; on the other side the feeling is growing that there is no good reason why the pursuers of practical affairs should have money returns proportionate to the energy expended, and idealistic laborers only fluctuating returns in no demonstrable ratio to the work done. The medieval poet's complaint of the Empty Purse may still be sung; but while the old-time writer—or actor, or painter—had perforce to be content (unless he were the chance protege of prices) with that purse, his successor objects more decidedly on slights in so doing.

THE LADY AND THE SODA.

Apropos of absent-minded people, perhaps the woman who carries off first prize in this class is she who stopped at the soda fountain in a department store the other day, asked for a glass of chocolate ice cream soda, paid for it, and then went and sat down at one of the small tables to await its coming. While she waited she mused about the new frocks she was having built and the arrangements she still had to make for them. Then she drifted off into a maze of thought that began with predestination and ended with lemonade, when she bethought her of the soda water she had ordered, says the New York Sun.

Looking up she found on the table before her a tall glass, empty except for a spoon and a glass.

"Dear me," said the woman to herself, "I get worse every day. Can it be possible that I drank that soda and didn't even know it. I must be going crazy if that's true."

The glass had evidently contained a chocolate mixture, and so, though the woman still felt thirsty and in need of a sustenance, she gathered up her parcels and was starting out when the white-jacketed clerk at the fountain came toward her carrying a foaming glass.

"Here's your soda, miss," remarked he quickly. "I'm sorry to keep you waiting, but there were so many before you."

Then he picked up the empty tumbler and took it away and the woman tried to look as if she's known there was something coming to her all the time, and had only got up to move to another spot.

"Sometimes I think I had two sodas that day," she says, in telling the story, "and sometimes I think the empty glass must have been there all the time, and I was too engrossed to notice it, but at all events my periods of abstraction are becoming very annoying, and I'm going to be treated for them."

THE FOUNTAIN OF ARETHUSA.

No object is more frequently mentioned in connection with Syracuse than Arethusa, the nymph changed into a fountain when pursued across the sea by the river Alpheius. The water of this fountain, much praised in antiquity, has in recent times become brackish by the letting in of salt water through earthquakes, says Professor Rufus B. Richardson in Scribner's. But what it has lost in real excellence it has gained in stylish appearance. For the sake of its ancient renown washwomen have recently been excluded from it, a fine wall put about it and papyrus plants added to make it look picturesque. Enveloped in a more natural beauty lies the rival fountain Kyane, the source of the southern branch of the Anapos, some distance south of the Olympieum. The nymph Cyane was turned into a fountain by Pluto because she told Demeter of the assault of Persephone. We gave half a day to Cyane, and had ourselves pushed up a stream lined with reeds and papyrus, the latter a reminder of Saracen occupation, to this spring, from which the stream comes forth with a rush. It is difficult to decide which is more beautiful, the clear, deep, broad spring, or the stream through which one approaches it. The whole journey is like an excursion into fairyland, the outside world being shut out by the reeds and papyrus.

HARNESSING THE COLORADO.

It is now proposed to utilize the power of the Colorado river, which tears its way through the Grand canyon with force enough to move the machinery of a thousand mills. For many months hydraulic engineers have been studying the project, and they have just made a report, says the New York Sun.

They declare that in 150 miles of the river's course a dozen times more electrical energy can be secured than is taken from Niagara Falls. Part of the canyon is in the forest reserve, and it also passes through several Indian reservations. If the government's consent can be secured, it is intended to install this summer a plant of sufficient size to furnish electrical power to cities, towns and mining towns within comparatively reach of the Colorado, and then to increase the scope of the company until all of Arizona and most of the lower part of California can be supplied from the canyon torrent.

If success attends the plans of the company, one of the chief results will be the placing in operation of many mines of value which have long been idle because of lack of power. The plans of the company include the furnishing of motive power and light to all the cities within reach, and to electric railways. It is proposed to build an electric railway along the rim of the canyon for a distance of fifteen miles, the better to enable tourists to view the wonders of the great chasm.

HARD LOT OF THE MILK CAN.

I well remember how bright and comely I was when the milkman carried me home from the tinshop. How proud I was of my pristine charms!

But the milkman did not seem struck with my beauty. Or was it out of jealousy that he treated me so roughly? It occurred to me that my smooth and shining surface angered him, because I presented such a contrast to his dull and corrugated visage. At any rate, he appeared to take delight in banging and bruising me. But it was not long before I discovered there was method in his madness. When he bought me I held two gallons, but my capacity rapidly declined under his treatment until now I hold barely seven quarts.

I find that as my capacity decreases he values me the more, and now he holds me more precious than ever. Still he continues to bang me about and each new dent he views with unmistakable pleasure.

It was only yesterday that I found out the secret of my harsh treatment. I overheard him telling his hired man that there was no money in a new milk can; that it was only after it had been so dented as to hold scant measure that it was a paying investment. So when he treated me most rudely his affection for me was growing most rapidly. How true it is that we should never judge others by appearances!—Boston Transcript.

GIRL'S ESSAY ON PICNICS.

A bright pupil in the girls' high school in Twelfth street, New York, was instructed to write for the edification of her class in English a brief essay on the approaching picnic season. Sh was evidently not partial to picnics, for here is what she wrote, says the Chicago Record-Herald:

"May parties will soon be ripe and the June walk season will follow hard upon. The difference between a May party and a June walk is simply matter of chronology. Each has its queen of brief authority and its chaperon of absolute sway. Each has also its hamper, which is as deadly an enemy to the Manhattan population as the frying pan to the Kansas farm hand. I took an inventory of one of these hampers last year, and as I was a member of the physiology class at the time, it startled me out of a season's growth.

"When the hamper was opened the chaperon drew forth one bag of sandwiches and one pie; one bottle of pickles, one pie; one sponge cake, one pie; one roast chicken, one pie; one bottle of lemon juice, one pie; one bag of assorted cookies, one pie; one dozen doughnuts, one pie; one package of biscuits and one pie. This was all, except that there were a few extra pies in the bottom, for the purpose, I suppose, of forestalling famine.

"The chaperon wondered after luncheon why the girls and boys did not enter into their play with as much zest as they did when they first arrived at the park. I didn't. I was studying natural history at the time, and only a few days before a lucid explanation had been given as to why the boa constrictor takes a month's nap after dining on for more digestible food than anything I saw in Central park that day."

TIMELY HINTS.

The person who tries to take up the whole car seat generally ends by sitting next the window on the sunny side with a two-hundred-pound woman.

Grumbling because front second-story rooms are not available at third-story back room prices does not make the straw mattress any softer.

A ten-cent tip will do more to make the beefsteak tender than a week of complaints at the office.

Flirting with the summer girl will do all right until the Saturday afternoon beau arrives, and then there must be a recess. For steady company try the widow.

Inquire not too closely into the fresh country vegetables when they are canned. Instead of that, stroll out into the air and work up an appetite.

Believe implicitly the man who tells you he got a thousand dollars a share for his Northern Pacific stock. He may treat to cigars.

Always play progressive euchre. It gives standing with the old ladies and it affords a preliminary training for the worst possibilities of the future life.

Beware of the delicate young woman who wants to take a little stroll through the hills. She can walk all day and pass every ice cream place in the county.

If at the seaside always take the fattest of the fair sex bathing. At the very worst that may happen she will float.

Don't speak to the proprietor of expected checks or coming remittances. He has troubles of his own and it makes him more weary. Only the hard, ready, immediate and abundant cash talks to his hardened soul.

Then, after it is all over, don't grumble because you have spent your year's savings, but go home and rest up from your labors—and don't waste any time writing letters to the widow.—Puck.

ANIMALS MAN HAS DESTROYED

The giraffe is now one of the rarest of quadrupeds, a fact due to the persistence with which it has been hunted, and but for the care with which the Indian elephant has been domesticated and bred it, too, might have declined with its African compeer, says a London newspaper.

One of the most typical illustrations which we have of the short and sharp extermination of an animal race is that of a big, unwieldy animal called the rhytina, a near relative of the sea cow, one species of which, the manatee, is not uncommon in zoological collections.

These animals have no hind limbs; their forelimbs exist as flippers, and their tail is set horizontally, as in the whale. The rhytina was discovered about the middle of the eighteenth century on a small island off the Kamchatkan coast, called Bering's island. It was here Bering himself was wrecked.

The animals were easily killed and afforded good eating, the latter an all-sufficient reason for their slaughter. The last of this race dates from the year 1768.

As for birds, and especially heavy-bodied ones, we have a long list of extinctions as the result of man's interference. Not to speak of the great auk, we have the dodo and the solitaire.

The second named was found in Mauritius. It was killed off at the end of the seventeenth century. The solitaire inhabited Rodriguez. Its extinction dates from the middle of the eighteenth century.

COLDS MELT AWAY

If you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

INFLUENCE

MENTAL AND MORAL.

The state of the mother during gestation may influence the whole future of the child. It is highly important that pregnant women meet the issue with calm composure and with as little pain as possible. Animals of the lower kingdom require no outside aid to endure painless gestation and delivery of young, for they are not physically hampered or deformed by dress.

Women suffer agonies when with child, unless they make use of the discoveries of art and science that counteract the effect of dress follies. To-day in every drug store there is one liniment sold at $1 per bottle, which excels in virtue and safeness any like remedy, to be applied externally by hand once a day on the skin in the region of the uterus. It is not a drug for you to swallow. It is Mother's Friend, so named because it has never failed to give comfort and ease to any woman who ever used it in motherhood.

Send for our free book, Motherhood.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LIKES THE PROBLEM PLAY.

"They can say what they like of the problem play," said Reggie, "but it's been a good friend to us fellows that haven't much money to spend on other people. Why, before the problem play came into existence a chap was expected to take the girls to the theater to see all the new things, and, of course, in many cases that meant the girl's mother, too, and supper for three after the play and a carriage, and, by Jove, to do that twice a week made a big hole in a beggar's allowance.

"But the playwriting fellows got wicked and wrote frisky pieces and now one can go alone or stay away altogether, just as one pleases. It's a case of free country and rights of the individual. We owe those dramatic chaps a big debt and we ought to be grateful. No one expects us to invite the girls, with or without their mammas, to see shocking plays. I don't suppose the mammas would mind going if we asked them, but the girls won't go, principally because they've already seen the plays at matinees and secondly because it looks and sounds bad to go with a young man to see a play that the ministers are denouncing. Of course, some of the girls would go, but they don't expect you to ask 'em, and I don't.

"For my part I hope the plays will continue to be shocking, at least until my allowance is increased twofold, for with bouquets and studio teas and country clubs and bridge, I don't know how I ever should be able to keep out of the Ludlow street jail if it were not for the present tendency toward naughtiness in the drama."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

BUSY SHIPYARDS IN JAPAN.

The determination of Japan to become in every sense a modern nation is in no line of development made more plain than in the matter of shipyards. The Tokio shipyard, covering fully sixty acres, is reported as employing 3,000 men, who have all the latest machinery, including pneumatic riveters, and six steamers of 180,000 tons are on the stocks, two of them for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The fact that the works are equipped with electricity is a further indication of the progressive spirit now ruling.

The shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki is also going ahead, but special interest attaches to the new government steel works. Some 5,000,000 yen have already been spent, but 15,000,000 yen have been voted. The works are on the eastern shores of Kiushiu, the most southern of the large islands forming the empire, and are, therefore, contiguous to China. The establishment, which covers 230 acres, is close by the coal fields, connected with the railway, and a seaport having over twenty feet of water will be convenient for the shipping of the finished products to the northern islands and also to China, which ultimately must become a large customer. The works are thoroughly equipped. In addition to blast furnaces, there are coke ovens, and in the steel department open-hearth Bessemer furnaces, with a full set of rolling mills for roughing, three bar mills, as well as rail, sheet and plate rolls. There are steel and iron foundries, boiler shops, laboratories, testing and other departments. The works will soon be put in operation, construction being far advanced.—Manufacturer.

MOST EXCLUSIVE CLUB.

The Sandy Hook Pilot's club is not in the social register, yet it is the most exclusive club in New York. You might apply for membership now, but you wouldn't get in for 10 or 12 years—and you would be more fortunate than some present members if you got in even then. For, unlike the Authors' club, which is not all author, or the golf club, which is not entirely golfer, or the athletic club, which is not wholly athlete, the Pilots' club is all pilot. And to be a pilot you must serve first, two years before the mast, then six years as an apprentice on a pilot boat, then one or two years as a pilot. So that, usually, 12 years pass before a pilot gets a full license. —Collier's Weekly.

The application of electricity to municipal transit everywhere released from one form of service a myriad of horses, and it looked at one time as if the price of that useful quadruped were going down almost to zero. But the Boer war created a new demand for horses and mules, no less than 125,000 having been shipped from this country alone, the export still continuing.

MEN, IN HOT WEATHER,

Like cool clothing. See the fine line of suitings carried by G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry street. 27tf

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned receiver of the late firm of Berman & Mines, will offer for sale at public auction at the building known as No. 130 Calhoun street, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of July, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., the stock of boots and shoes owned by said late firm.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

GUY COLERICK,
15-17-20 Receiver.

FULL OF TROUBLE.

Smith—Jones has been borrowing trouble again.
Mrs. Smith—How do you know?
Smith—I just lent him our lawn mower.

AT THE BUG THEATRICALS.

The Worm—What's the next on the program?
Mrs. Worm—Mr. Caterpillar in a lightning-change act introducing the butterfly finale.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A DISCOURSE WHICH EXPOSES AND ARRAIGNS THE FOLLIES WHICH CAUSE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the causes of the great financial disturbances which takes place every few years, and arraigns the people who live beyond their means. Text, Jeremiah: xvii., 11. "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."

Allusion is here made to a well-known fact in natural history. If a partridge or a quail or a robin brood the eggs of another species, the young will not stay with the one that happened to brood them, but at the first opportunity will assort with their own species. Those of us who have been brought up in the country have seen the dismay of the farmyard hen, having brooded aquatic fowls, when after a while they tumble into their natural element, the water. So my text suggests that a man may gather under his wings the property of others, but it will, after a while, escape; it will leave him in a sorry predicament, and make him feel very silly.

What has caused all the black days of financial disaster for the last sixty years? Some say it is the credit system. Something back of that. Some say it is the spirit of gambling ever and anon becoming epidemic. Something back of that. Some say it is the sudden shrinkage in the value of securities, which even the most honest and intelligent men could not have foreseen. Something back of that. I will give you the primal cause of all these disturbances. It is the extravagance of modern society, which impels a man to spend more money than he can honestly make, and he goes into wild speculation in order to get the means for inordinate display; and sometimes the man is to blame, and sometimes the wife, and oftener both. Five thousand dollars income, ten thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars income are not enough for a man to keep up the style of living he proposes, and, therefore, he steers his bark toward the maelstrom. Other men have suddenly snatched up fifty or a hundred thousand dollars—why not he? The present income of the man not being large enough, he must move earth and hell to catch up with his neighbors. Others have a country seat—so must he. Others have an extravagant caterer—so must he. Others have a palatial residence—so must he.

Extravagance is the cause of all the defalcations of the last sixty years, and if you will go through the history of all the great panics and the great financial disturbances, no sooner have you found the story, than right back of it you will find the story of how many horses the man had, how many carriages the man had, how many residences in the country the man had, how many banquets the man gave—always, and not one exception for the last sixty years, either directly or indirectly, extravagance the cause.

Now, for the elegancies and refinements and the decorations of life, I cast my vote. While I am considering this subject a basket of flowers is handed in—flowers paradisiacal in their beauty. White calla with a green background of begonia. A cluster of heliotropes nestling in some geraniums. Sepal and perianth bearing on them the marks of God's finger. When I see that basket of flowers they persuade me that God loves beauty and adornment and decoration. God might have made the earth so as to supply the gross demands of sense, but left it without adornment or attraction. Instead of the variegated colors of the seasons the earth might have put forth its fruit without the prophesy of leaf or blossom. Niagara might have come down in gradual descent without thunder and winged spray.

Look out of your window any morning after there has been a dew, and see whether God loves jewels. Put a crystal of snow under a microscope and see what God thinks of architecture. God commanded the priest of olden time to have his robe adorned with a wreath of gold, and the hem of his garment to be embroidered in pomegranates. The earth sleeps, and God blankets it with the brilliants of the night sky. The world wakes, and God washes it from the burnished lever of the sunrise. So I have not much patience with a man who talks as though decoration and adornment and the elegances of life are a sin, when they are divinely recommended. But there is a line to be drawn between adornment and decorations that we can afford and those we cannot afford, and when a man crosses that line he becomes culpable. I cannot tell you what is extravagant for you. You cannot tell me what is extravagant for me. What is right for a queen may be squandering for a duchess. What may be economical for you, a man with a large income, will be wicked waste for me, with smaller income. There is no iron rule on this subject. Every man before God and on his knees must judge what is extravagance, and when a man goes into expenditures beyond his means he is extravagant. When a man buys anything he cannot pay for he is extravagant.

DEBT DODGERS.

There are families in all our cities who can hardly pay their rent, and who owe all the merchants in the neighborhood, and yet have an apparel unfit for their circumstances, and are all the time sailing so near shore that business misfortune or an attack of sickness prepares them for pauperism. You know very well there are thousands of families in our great cities who stay in neighborhoods until they have exhausted all their capacity to get trusted. They stay in the neighborhoods until the druggists will let them have no more medicines, and the butchers will sell them no more meat, and the bakers will sell them no more bread, and the grocerymen will sell them no more sugar. Then they find the region unhealthy, and they hire a carman, whom they never pay, to take them to some new quarters, where the merchants, the druggists, the butchers, the bakers and the grocerymen come and give them the best rounds of beef and the best sugars and the best merchandise of all sorts, until they find out that the only compensation they are going to get is the acquaintance of the patrons. There are thousands of such thieves in all our big cities. You see I call them by the right name, for if a man buys anything he does not mean to pay for he is a thief.

Of course, sometimes men are flung of misfortunes and they cannot pay. I know men who are just as honest in having failed as other men are honest in succeeding. I suppose there is hardly a man who has gone through life but there have been some times when he has been so hurt of misfortune he could not meet his obligations. But all that I put aside. There are a multitude of people who buy that which they never intend to pay for, for which there is no reasonable expectation they will ever be able to pay. Now, if you have become oblivious of honesty and mean to defraud, why not save the merchant as much as you can? Why not go some day to his store, and, when nobody is looking, just shoulder the ham or the spareribs, and in modest silence steal away? That would be less criminal, because in the other way you take not only the man's goods, but you take the time of the merchant and the time of his accountant, and you take the time of the messenger who brought you the goods. Now, if you must steal, steal in a way to do as little damage to the trader as possible.

John Randolph rose in the American senate when a question of national finance was being discussed, and, stretching himself to his full height, in a shrill voice he cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I have discovered the philosopher's stone, which turns everything into gold—pay as you go!" Society has got to be reconstructed on this subject, or the seasons of defalcation will continue to repeat themselves. You have no right to ride in a carriage for which you are hopelessly in debt to the wheelwright who furnished the landau, and to the horse dealer who provided the blooded span, and to the harness maker who caparisoned the gay steeds, and to the liveryman who has provided the stabling, and to the driver who, with rosetted hat, sits on the coach box.

Oh, I am so glad it is not the absolute necessities of life which send people out into dishonesties and fling them into misfortunes. It is almost always the superfluities. God has promised us a house, but not a palace; raiment, but not chinchilla; food, but not canvasback duck. I am yet to see one of these great defalcations which is not connected in some way with extravagance.

Extravagance accounts for the disturbance of national finances. Aggregations are made up of units, and when one-half of the people of this country owe the other half, how can we expect financial prosperity? Again and again at the national election we have had a spasm of virtue, and we said: "Out with the administration and in with another, and let us have a new deal of things, and then we will get over all our perturbation." I do not care who is president, or who is secretary of the treasury, or how much breadstuff goes out of the country, or how much gold is imported, until we learn to pay our debts, and it becomes a general theory in this country that men must buy no more than they can pay for—until that time comes there will be no permanent prosperity. Look at the pernicious extravagance; take the one fact that New York every year pays $3,000,000 for theatrical amusements. While once in a while a Henry Irving, or an Edwin Booth, or a Joseph Jefferson thrills a great audience with tragedy, you know as well as I do that the vast majority of the theaters are as debased as debased they can be, as unclean as unclean they can be, and as damnable as damnable they can be. Three million dollars—the vast majority of those dollars going in the wrong direction.

WARDROBE WRECKS.

Over a hundred millions paid in this country for cigars and tobacco a year. About two thousand million dollars paid for strong drink in one year in this country. With such extravagance, pernicious extravagance, can there be any permanent prosperity? Business men, cool-headed business men, is such a thing a possibility? These extravagances also account, as I have already hinted, for the positive crimes, the forgeries, the abscondings of the officers of the banks. The store on the business street swamped by the residence on the fashionable avenue. The father's, the husband's craft capsized by carrying too much domestic sail. That is what springs the leak in the merchant's money till. That is what cracks the pistols of the suicides. That is what tears down the banks. That is what stops insurance companies. That is what halts the nation again and again in its triumphal march of prosperity. In the presence of the American people so far as I can get their attention, I want to arraign this monster course of extravagance, and I want you to pelt it with your scorn and hurl at it anathema.

How many fortunes every year wrecked on the wardrobe. Things have got to such a pass that when we cry over our sins in church we wipe the tears away with a hundred-and-fifty-dollar pocket handkerchief! I show you a domestic tragedy in five acts:

Act the First—A home, plain and beautiful. Enter newly married pair. Enter contentment. Enter as much happiness as ever gets in one home.

Act the Second—Enter discontent. Enter desire for larger expenditure. Enter envy. Enter jealousy.

Act the Third—Enter the queenly dressmakers. Enter the French milliners. Enter all costly plate and all great extravagances.

Act the Fourth—Tip-top of society. Princes and Princesses of upper-tendom floating in and out. Everything on a large and magnificent scale. Enter contempt for other people.

Act the Fifth and Last—Enter the assignee. Enter the sheriff. Enter the creditors. Enter humiliation. Enter the wrath of God. Enter the contempt of society. Enter ruin and death. Now drop the curtain. The play is ended and the lights are out.

I called it a tragedy. That is a misnomer. It is a farce.

Extravagance accounts for much of the pauperism. Who are these people whom you have to help? Many of them are the children of parents who had plenty, lived in luxury, had more too, then died and left their families in poverty. Some of those who call on you now for aid had an ancestry that supped on Burgundy and woodcock. I could name a score of men who have every luxury. They smoke the best cigars and they drink the finest wines, and they have the grandest surroundings, and when they die their families will go on the cold charity of the world. Now, the death of such a man is a grand larceny. He swindles the world as he goes into his coffin, and he deserves to have his bones sold to the medical museum for anatomical specimens, the proceeds to furnish bread for his children.

I know it cuts close. I did not know but some of you in high dudgeon would get up and go out. You stand it well! Some of you make a great swash in life, and after a while you will die, and ministers will be sent for to come and stand by your coffin and lie about your excellences; but they will not come. If you send for me I will tell you what the text will be, "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, is worse than an infidel." And yet we find Christian men, men of large means, who sometimes talk eloquently about the Christian church and about civilization, expending everything on themselves and nothing on the cause of God, and they crack the back of their Palais Royal glove in trying to hide the one cent they put in the Lord's treasury. What an apportionment! Twenty thousand dollars for ourselves and one cent for God. Ah! my friends, this extravagance accounts for a great deal of what the cause of God suffers.

And the desecration goes on, even to the funeral day. You know very well that there are men who die solvent, but the expenses are so great before they get underground they are insolvent. There are families that go into penury in wicked response to the demands of this day. They put in casket and tombstone that which they ought to put in bread. They wanted bread. You gave them a tombstone.

SWINDLERS IN DEATH.

One would think that the last two obligations people would be particular about would be to the physician and the undertaker. Because they are the two last obligations, those two professions are almost always cheated. They send for the doctor in great haste, and he must come day and night. They send for the undertaker amid the great solemnities, and often these two men are the very last to be met with compensation. Merchants sell goods, and the goods are not paid for they take back the goods I am told. But there is no relief in this case. The man spent all he had in luxuries and extravagance while he lived, and then he goes out of the world and has left nothing for his family; nothing for the obsequies, and as he goes out of the world he steals the doctor's pills and the undertaker's slippers. I was reading in a New York paper an account of the obsequies in a family of very moderate estate, and the aggregate was $3,000. A man in New York, of moderate estate, dies. He has lived in extreme luxury. He departs this life. The family, desirous of keeping up the magnificence, orders the following things. They were produced, and never paid for to this day:

Casket, covered with Lyons velvet, silver moldings	$ 850
Heavy plated handles	60
Solid silver plate, engraved in Roman letters	75
Ten linen scarfs	150
Floral decorations	225
Music and quartet choir at the house	40
Twenty carriages, walking to the cemetery	140
Then fifteen other important expenditures amounting to	336
Making an aggregate of	$1,876

And all that to get one poor mortal to his last home! And never paid for. Swindled his family. Swindled the world. He is swindling it now. It is one of the great curses of the day, the extravagance, the wicked extravagance of the country.

And then look how the cause of God is impoverished. Men give so much sometimes for their indulgences they have nothing for the cause of God and religion. Twenty-two million dollars expended in this country a year for religious purposes; but what are the $22,000,000 expended for religion compared with the hundred millions expended for cigars and tobacco, and then $2,000,000,000 spent for rum? So a man who had a fortune of $750,000, or what amounted to that, in London, spent it all in indulgences chiefly in gluttonies, and sent hither and yon for all the delicacies, and often had a meal that would cost $100 or $200 for himself. Then he was reduced to one guinea, with which he bought a rare bird, had it cooked in best style, ate it, took two hours for digestion, walked out on Westminster bridge and jumped into the Thames. On a large scale what men are doing on a small scale.

Oh, my friends, let us take our stand against the extravagances of society. Do not pay for things which are frivolous when you may lack the necessities. Do not put one month's wages or salary into a trinket, just one trinket. Keep your credit good by seldom asking for any. Pay! Do not starve a whole year to afford one Belshazzar's carnival. Do not buy a coat of many colors, and then in six months be out at the elbows. Flourish not, as some people I have known, who took apartments at a fashionable hotel and had elegant drawing rooms attached, and then vanished in the night, not even leaving their compliments for the landlord. I tell you, my friends, in the day of God's judgment, we will not only have to give an account for the way we spent it. We have got to leave all the things that surround us now.

Alas! if any of you in the dying hour felt like the dying actress, who asked that the casket of jewels be brought to her, and then turned them over with her pale hand and said, "Alas! that I have to leave you so soon!" Better in that hour have one treasure of heaven than the bridal trousseau of a Marie Antoinette, or to have been sealed with Caligula at a banquet which cost its thousands of dollars, or to have been carried to our last resting place with senators and princes as pallbearers. They that consecrate their wealth, their time, their all to God shall be held in everlasting remembrance, while I have the authority of this Book for announcing that the name of the wicked shall rot.

FORT WAYNE'S STATE NORMAL.

Editor of The Sentinel:—Shall Fort Wayne have a state normal school? We may not be able to answer this question, so fraught with meaning, fully to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants of the city and county. Before trying to answer it, even partially, let us consider one or two conditions in the state, and also what is about to be.

First. There is an absolute destitution of state institutions whose business it shall be to furnish us skilled and systematically trained teachers, who shall lead our children, the hope of our country, into a freer and better life, the hope of all mortals.

We have but one state normal, against three or four in some eastern states. It is true that a few of those states have a greater population than ours, but some, like Massachusetts, for example, have no more population, but do have more normal schools, to say nothing about her many other institutions of learning.

It will thus be seen that Indiana is not putting forth the effort that some of the states are. She may be creditable, but she can be made much more so. As justly proud citizens of a great and rich state let us face this obligation and not try to escape. We appeal to your candor and good sense; to your patriotism and love of country! Be a sacrificing Old Roman for a few years, and your children will rise up and call you blessed; the civic pulse of Indiana will throb with intelligent delight! It is far more important that the young and old alike shall consecrate themselves to this service, which insists that men shall live, and live freely, instead of that service which insists that men shall die freely.

We have but one state normal, and that is at Terre Haute. This school we love and respect, and we cannot but have the highest regard for those citizens who are intelligent enough to consecrate their means and energy to the great purpose of education. But let us repeat so that it may be clear to every one that a single state normal in a great and rich civil system like Indiana is but a grain of sand upon the vast seashore; a minute in eternity. Why, the influence of this school is scarcely felt in Allen county. Only twelve graduates out of a population of 60,000. It is alarming!

And this brings us to the second condition—the destitution of state institutions for the training of teachers clearly leads to unskilled and too youthful trainers of our children. Do not misunderstand me. We have some excellent teachers, but not enough. Let each investigate the field for himself and if he does not come to like conclusions with us it will be because he has used the wrong data.

Now, since there is clearly a lack of state normals, why ought Fort Wayne not to demand that she have a second state normal? There is no reason.

A few months ago there was a bill pending in the state legislature, providing for the establishment of such a school. Muncie, more awake than we, was striving for the prize. The bill would readily have passed the legislature had it not been discovered that, being a money bill, it had originated in the wrong house. For this reason the bill did not pass at that time. But it will pass perhaps at the next meeting of the legislature; if not, it is sure to do so in the near future. Indiana, even from a money standpoint, cannot afford to be in the rear in educational matters. But Fort Wayne and Allen county can afford still less to miss this opportunity. We have but to will it and it is ours. Fort Wayne is larger and, we believe, richer than Muncie. Then let her bestir herself!

We do not stop to dwell upon the benefits of a normal to the city and county, for we take it for granted that our readers are all intelligent, but not fully awake to this great question. For the present in imitation of Cato's "Carthage Must Be Destroyed," so we say, Fort Wayne must have the second state normal.

L. A. Lenhart.

Maples, Ind., June 15, 1901.

BALLOON RUNS ON A RAIL.

Two Styrian engineers, Herren Balderauer and Brockebusch, from the town of Salzburg, have been experimenting with great success with a novel mode of locomotion, which they have named "Gebirgsbahn," writes a Geneva correspondent. It consist of a captive balloon attached to a single suspended rail fixed to the side of a precipitous mountain, whose steep slopes no other form of railway could climb.

The balloon remains about twelve yards above the rail, to which it is attached by a wire cable, and is maneuvered up and down the side of the mountain at the will of the engineer.

When ascending the balloon itself furnishes the lifting power by means of hydrogen gas; in the descent a reservoir in the balloon is filled with water, which serves as ballast. Under the balloon a circular car is suspended, through the center of which the cable passes, and is attached to the regulator on the rail. Not a single accident has occurred during three months of experiments and the system is without any danger.

A strange sight was witnessed at Bologna recently. A bell ringer at a church was struck by a great bell and thrown violently through the window of the tower on to the roof some fifty feet below. He escaped with nothing more than a shock.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He—I dreamed last night that I was in heaven.
She—What woke you up, the heat?

SHOCKING.

"Are you going to take much luggage to the seashore?"
"Only my bathing trunks."

"Fred proposed to me last night."
"What did you do?"
"O! I knew how to take him!"

A GOOD START.

Policeman—Why did you throw that tramp in the ash barrel?
Smith—Well, if the board of health won't keep the streets clean I will.

POKER THOUGHTS.

De Long—I've just been reading a story about a man who had the largest hand in Chicago.
De Short (absently)—How much was in the pot?

PLANTS THAT POISON.

Seemingly Harmless, Many of the Common Wild Plants Are Dangerous.

Many of those who have gone into the country to enjoy the shade of the trees and the cooling verdure of the fields have returned to their city homes in sorry plight and breathing anathemas upon everything bucolic. They have been poisoned by some of the seemingly harmless plants they have come in contact with, and wear disfiguring blotches upon face, neck or hands. And many others who will spend their vacation days far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife will find themselves in a like predicament unless they are careful to avoid the contaminating shrubs.

The most common of the poison plants in this section is known as the poison ivy. It is often confused with the Virginia creeper, to the destruction of that beautiful and harmless vine. The vines can readily be distinguished by the three divided leaves of the ivy and the five divided leaves of the creeper. The latter is also a much deeper green. In the late year the whitish fruit of the ivy very easily identifies it; the berries of the creeper are blackish. The poison ivy is especially harmful at night and in early morning before the sun dries the dew. It is poisonous when touched and persons very susceptible to its influence have been known to be poisoned by passing near where it was covered with dew.

Another very poisonous plant, a near relation to the ivy, but not so frequently found, is the poison sumach or dogwood—but this must not be confused with the beautiful and harmless cornus, which is also known as dogwood. The poison dogwood grows only in swampy places and flowers in June. In early summer it can be distinguished from the harmless staghorn sumach by the slender greenish or yellowish-white flower clusters which grow from the axils of the leaves, those of the innocent sumach being borne in pyramidal terminal clusters. In the late year the fruits of the respective shrubs are similarly situated, but they differ in color, that of the poisoned being whitish or dun color, while that of the harmless staghorn sumach is a deep, beautiful crimson. The leaves of the poisonous variety turn to magnificent colors in the autumn. No plant or tree, not excepting the maple, has such brilliant and vivid coloring. Its glowing red, yellow and rich bronze shades attract the eye and the temptation is great to gather the alluring branches, but beware! The result is often worse than to touch the dewy ivy.

The most dangerous vegetable poison native to our country is the water hemlock, or spotted cowbane. It is deadly poison in roots and leaves. This plant is often mistaken for the wild carrot—or Queen Anne's lace—Sweet Cicely and other white-flowered members of the parsley family, but it can readily be identified by its purple streaked stem. The umbels of the water hemlock are also more loosely clustered than those of the carrot and their stalks more unequal. It is commonly found in marshy ground, blossoming in midsummer. It is also called musquash root and beaver poison. The May apple or mandrake, another of our poisonous plants and a member of the barbey family, has two large leaves and one flower, bearing in July a large fleshy, egg-shaped berry, sweet and edible, though often leaving unpleasant after effects. The leaves and roots are poisonous if eaten and it has been used as a pot herb with fatal results. They grow thickly along the woods and meadows. The fruit is sometimes called wild lemon on account of its shape.

The poke weed, or pigeon berry, is a well known frequenter of country waysides. The large roots are poisonous, but the young shoots are rendered quite harmless by boiling and are eaten like asparagus. It bears white flowers in July, but in September the leaves look like as if stained with wine and long clusters of rich dark berries hang from its branches; from their dark juice the name of red ink plant is sometimes used.

The herbage and roots of the aconite is poisonous. It is also called wolfsbane and monkshead, as the purple flowers that blossom in July resemble the hood of a monk. Belonging to the crowfoot family, it resembles the larkspur, which is its relative.

The poppy is poisonous only in its juice, which is milk white, reddish and yellow. The lobelia also has poisonous juice. The members of the amaryllis family, narcissus, snowdrop, stargrass, etc., are poisonous in herbage and bulbs if eaten. The juice of the deadly nightshade, whose black fruit attracts attention in swampy places, is fatally poisonous.

The highest telegraph poles in the United States have just been put up in Beaumont, Tex. So far as known they are the highest of any in the world, the top being 150 feet above the ground. They were erected on the opposite banks of the Neches river by the Western Union Telegraph company in order to string its cable across the stream. The span is 144 feet in length. This height is necessary to admit the passage of ships through the drawbridge, their masts being 100 feet tall and more.

THE PREMIER A CYCLIST.

The premier has never been a great athlete, yet he is not one of those who scoff at the need for physical exercise, and despite his years, he is regular in the tricycle rides which he enjoys for the benefit of his health, says the London Express.

He usually takes his exercise before breakfast in the morning, for not only is that the coolest part of the day, but the streets through which Lord Salisbury passes are at that time practically free from traffic, so that he runs no risk of collisions and so forth.

Lady Gwendolen Cecil usually accompanies her father on her bicycle, and the pair generally wend their way from Arlington street to Hyde park.

The regularity with which the aged premier has been taking his daily exercise is the best possible proof of the completeness of his lordship's restoration to health, and if you chance to see him pedaling any of these fine mornings you will be agreeably surprised at the vigor and heartiness which he displays.

Apparently, he is aware that the tricyclist, no matter how illustrious a man he be, must earn his recreation by the sweat of his brow, for the roads have been dry and dusty and the weather has not been of the coolest.

And it is worthy of notice that Lord Salisbury only stops to give his legs a rest from pedaling when he pauses to lift his black wideawake while he wipes away the beads of perspiration that proclaim his honest toil.

The pace at which father and daughter proceed has been described by the latter as paternally slow, for the tricycle is not a very speedy machine as Lord Salisbury works it. Indeed, it not in aptly symbolizes the cumbrous machinery of our state and constitution, so steady and slow-moving is it. It is not everybody who can see a prime minister cycling in his scant hours of ease, and when you get an opportunity you should go to Hyde park one morning, for you will be most likely to come across the premier in the course of one of his perambulations.

FLOWER GIRLS OF AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath was invaded a few days ago by a delegation of thirty flower girls, who, with many tears and protestations, besought the members of Parliaments to allow them to continue their trade of hawking flowers in the streets. So many complaints have been made by the large florists of the injury done to them by the cheap bouquets sold all over Vienna, that the house took seriously into consideration the suppression of these irregular hawkers. A large, wired, well arranged bouquet of roses with foliage has been offered this week to every passer-by for four cents, an exasperating price to the shopkeepers, who demand at least 25 cents for a similar article. Strange stories are told by the enemies of this small industry of vanloads of flowers being ordered from Nice to a false address and then sold for a song at the station to the hawkers. The flower trade has so enormously increased of late years in Vienna that it is now but little inferior to that of Paris, and great sums are spent yearly for the blooms which arrive daily in wagonloads from the Riviera. The Reichsrath was so far moved by the flower hawkers' deputation as to postpone the consideration of the affair until the autumn, so that at least a short respite is allowed to these flower sellers, whose business is carried on in some families from one generation to another.

TEA GROWING IN AMERICA.

The secretary of agriculture, speaking of the raising of tea in this country, recently said: "We are now succeeding admirably in the production of tea in the United States. It is only a question of a short time when we will be able to raise all the tea demanded for use in this country. The two tons of tea grown at Summerville, S. C., last year so well satisfied the New York investors interested in the industry that they immediately formed a syndicate and bought 6,000 acres of land in the state, upon which tea will be grown.

"This department last year sent tea plants to every gulf state in the union from the Carolinas to California for experimental raising. We have just heard from South Carolina that imported machinery in use there is able to make green tea from the black product in an hour. We do not yet manufacture such machinery in this country, but we will get to that later.

"There is no question concerning the availability of labor when we get to growing our tea on a large scale. There is any number of young people who will seek employment as pickers of the tea leaves, as wages will be good. We are now importing plants from China, Ceylon and Japan, and we propose raising the highest grade of the product in this country."—Washington Times.

WEIGHS ICE WITH A TAPE.

It would not be so pleasant to be the iceman were all women like Mrs. Caroline A. Bley, of the Cummings apartment building, Grand boulevard and Fifty-first street. Mrs. Bley has discovered a way to protect herself against short weight.

"How much does a cubic foot of ice weigh, anyhow?" she asked.

The iceman was taken off his guard.

"About fifty-eight pounds," he replied. Then he went on to say that the weight ran from fifty-six to sixty pounds, but that fifty-eight pounds was a fair average.

Mrs. Bley had learned enough. The next day she accused the iceman of having sold her forty-three pounds of ice for fifty pounds. The man expostulated.

"But you did," said Mrs. Bley. "I measured it."

Then the woman produced a tape line and set about measuring the cake that the iceman was just taking from his wagon. There was a quick circulation, in which a pencil and paper figured.

"That piece weighs only forty-four pounds," she said. "Put it on the scales and see."

The ice was weighed, and the woman was vindicated. The driver gasped.

Mrs. Bley's system was simple. For instance, a cubic foot of ice is 12 inches wide, 12 inches in breadth, and 12 inches long. Multiply the dimensions and the result is 1,728. Then divide this sum by 58, the weight of a cubic foot of ice, and 30 is arrived at. Thirty, therefore, was the mystic number.

In brief, measure the three sides of your ice, multiply the number of inches and then divide by thirty. The quotient is the number of pounds that the cake of ice weighs.

"My fifty-pound cake of ice was short for many days," said Mrs. Bley yesterday. "It weighed only about forty-one or forty-two pounds. After I hit on my scheme I told the driver of the wagon, and he saw there was no use of attempting to deceive me. I got full weight, now."—Chicago Tribune.

MR. SMITH GOT HIS WHISKY.

A story that F. Hopkinson Smith likes to tell on himself is of an experience in a trip as a lecturer before women's clubs. He reached one of the large northwestern cities on a bitterly cold day, and being a little late hurried to the house where he was to read.

After he had changed his traveling dress he found that his teeth were still fairly chattering with cold and he felt that he must be warmed before beginning his effort to interest his audience. Across the hall was the ladies' dressing room, in which were a number of women laying off their wraps. He approached the door and naming his hostess, asked if she were present.

"No," said a young lady, coming forward, "but I am her daughter. What can I do for you, Mr. Smith?"

"I am very cold," was Mr. Smith's reply. "I want some whisky."

Had a bombshell exploded in the room the result could hardly have been more startling, for the hostess was the very head and front of the local Women's Christian Temperance union organization. The young woman was evidently staggered, but she rallied to the situation.

"I see," she said, "you are ill, Mr. Smith. You shall have the whisky."

She crossed the room to a medicine closet, took out a small phial, filled a teaspoon from it, and returning, said in a commanding voice:

"Open your mouth, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith obediently opened his mouth, received his teaspoonful of whisky, thanked the fair physician, and went without further comment downstairs.—New York Sun.

LOUISANA LEADS IN SUGAR.

While Louisana occupied a more or less prominent position in nearly all the branches of agriculture common to the South, she stands alone as the home cultivation and manufacture of sugar. In 23 of the parishes of the state sugar is grown almost exclusively, the other crops being a side issue. About the only other crop grown in what is known as the sugar parishes is rice. In good crop years these parishes have produced as high as 317,000 long tons of sugar, and every pound of this sugar has been manufactured on the plantation which grew it, or at the central sugar house of the section.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.
BROMO-PEPSIN
" Note the Word Pepsin."
CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.
All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

RIGHTS OF CARDINALS.

Some of the Singular Privileges and Rules for Their Conduct.

(Baltimore Sun.)

When Monsignor Martinelli received his red cap on May 8 he attained to a singular privilege, that of turning the picture of the pope with its face to the wall. But it can be done only once, and he must die to have it done. This is how it happens:

In a cardinal's residence the principal apartment, called the throne-room, is draped in red. In the place of honor is hung the portrait of the reigning pope under a red silk canopy fringed with gold. There is an arm-chair on the floor reversed or turned to the wall, thus reserved until the pope should visit the cardinal.

When the cardinal is dead his coffin is placed for some hours beneath this canopy, and the picture of the pope is turned with its face to the wall. So with the official red hat that the pope will give Monsignor Martinelli when the latter goes to Rome some time hence to be invested with the full plenitude of his office. He can never wear it again. It will be put on his coffin and then hung up in the church of his title till his successor is appointed.

But he will have four other hats to wear, so he need not lack for covering. When he takes a walk he can use a three-cornered hat of black felt tassled with jet. When in cochet and mozetta outside a church he wears a red felt hat. When he is in his cappa and under a canopy he dons the pontifical hat. In the Corpus Christi processions he has a large hat of straw covered with red silk and bound with a ribbon of jet and gold. He does not wear it. One of his suite carries it before him.

While in Rome etiquette does not allow a cardinal to walk. He must have a carriage and pair. When he goes out beyond the city walls an attendant follows him. Going to a public ceremony at the vatican he is entitled to a gala train of these carriages, and if a prince to four.

He is preceded by four servants in livery embroidered with his arms, the first carrying his hat, the second his cushion and the third his red silk umbrella. He is accompanied by his secretary in black with a silk mantle and a train bearer in a cassock of violet silk with buttons of black velvet, a girdle of violet silk and a crocia or violet woolen coat, with silk facings and short wide sleeves. This coat has a tippet forming in front a long pocket for the cardinal's breviary and the documents he takes with him to the vatican. He also has a gentleman in the costume of Henry II. of France to carry his biretta.

In the pope's chapel the cardinals kneel at the benches on which they sit. They wear at ceremonial functions a cassock with a train of cloth in winter and moire in summer. Collars, shoes and stockings are red. The girdle is of red moire with gold tassels, the rochet of lace and the mozetta the same as the cassock. In Rome the rochet is covered with a red mantoletta; outside the city it is uncovered. The hat is red felt with gold tassels.

A cardinal's walking dress is always a black simarra or cassock, without train, with tippet and false sleeves. The cording and buttons are of scarlet. As Cardinal Martinelli is a member of the Augustinian order, this will be the color also of his ordinary costume like the habit of the order. But the skull cap, biretta and hat are always scarlet. The ordinary walking dress is covered with a ferraiolone of violet moire, with a collar and facings of the same materails. In winter there is also a cloak of violet or scarlet cloth with gold cording.

The cardinals di curia, or those residing in Rome, are entitled to a yearly income, or piatto cardinalizo, of 32,000 lire—about $6,400—which is paid out of the Peter's pence. The cardinal dwelling ordinarily has these special apartments: At the entrance is an ante-chamber for the domestics. Above a credence are the arms of the cardinal under a canopy. On the wall are suspended his two kneeling cushions, one of red and the other of violet silk, and his two umbrellas of the same colors. These last are for covering him when he is making a solemn entry into a church or following the viaticum bareheaded. The second room is for the cardinal's secretary. The third is called the ante-chamber of the biretta, because the red biretta is placed there on a console before a crucifix. Then comes the throne room.

When a cardinal asserts that the pope has said this or that, or has given such an order, he must be believed on his word without being obliged to prove it. This is called the oraculum vivae vocis.

Cardinals should be 30 years of age. Mensignor Martinelli will be one of the youngest members of the college. He is now 53. Cardinal Skebensky, archbishop of Prague, is the youngest, being only 38. Cardinal Yives y Tuto comes next. He is 47. Then Monsignor Martinelli fits in.

When the Sacred college is complete there are seventy cardinals, namely six bishops, fifty priests and fourteen deacons. Cardinals of a lower order have, with the consent of the pope, the right of option to pass to a higher order. The deacons can choose the vacant places of the cardinal priests if they have been deacons for ten years, and have been ordained to the priesthood. The senior cardinal priest present in Rome when one of the six bishoprics fall vacant has the option to succeed to it, with the exception of the sees of Ostia and of Porto, which are reserved for the dean and the sub-dean of the Sacred college. The dean is the senior cardinal, dating from his promotion to one of the sees.

There are now sixty-seven cardinals—forty Italians and twenty-seven of other nationalities. It is said that Pope Leo XIII. desires always to have the membership near the plenum, or limit, and that he said just before making out the recent list of twelve new cardinals:

"Better than there should be as many as possible to choose from in the next conclave." Pope Pius IX., having had the longest reign, created the most cardinals, 179; Pope Leo has buried 136 cardinals since he began his pontificate.

Besides Cardinal Martinelli, seven other cardinals have had to do with the Church of North America. They are Cardinal Cheverus, the first bishop of Boston; Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York; Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec; Cardinal Perisco, bishop of Savannah; Cardinal Mazzella, the Jesuit theologian and professor at the college at Woodstock, Md., and Cardinal Satolli, former delegate to the United States. Of these Cardinals Cheverus, Perisco and Mazzella had left this country before they were created cardinals.

BRIDGEMEN ARE ROVERS.

Speaking of American bridge builders in an article relating to structural iron workers, a writer in Leslie's Monthly says:

"It is now here, a thousand miles away tomorrow, with these men. Their trade makes them rovers, going wherever a great job may be. At this moment they are in Philadelphia, now in a town on a Canadian river, in camp far in the thinly settled parts of the southwest, even abroad. In New York today there are some men who have only recently returned from India. A gang came back from Egypt a few months ago, having performed a notable exploit in bridging the Nile. There are American iron men down in Cuba, and contracts have been signed for over a score of bridges in South Africa, all to be done by Americans, to be started when the Boer war has run its course."

BLUE ROSES.

Flower-faking, or "doping," as it is generally called, is one of the most profitable swindles that can be practiced upon unsuspecting people. During the last two or three years it has become more and more general, and at the present time hundreds of men are at work in different parts of the country transforming cheap plants into apparently valuable specimens, which are eagerly bought by people who have little knowledge of horticulture. One of the most common tricks is the artificial coloring of flowers by means of chemicals.

Numbers of people have bought convolvulus with black blooms at high prices under the belief that it was a very rare plant, and in the same way blue roses and colored hyacinths and lilies have found a ready sale. Those are all produced by chemicals, and, as a rule, the flowers wither in a few days.

It has been discovered that camellias grown in earth mixed with resin show fine veins of coral red on their white petals. Earth mixed with iron fillings will also color some flowers blue, and pansies take on wonderful hues when their stems are dipped in aniline dyes, and all these methods have been taken advantage of by the flower "dopers." The "rare" flowers are generally sold by hawkers who call from door to door, and who obtain their supplies regularly from the "doper," who has his headquarters near some large town.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Were the first headache capsules put on the market. Their immediate success resulted in a host of imitations, containing antipyrine, chloral, morphine and other injurious drugs, purporting to be "just as good." Avoid those imitations and insist on your having Krause's, which speedily cure the most severe cases and leaves no bad after effects. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Prof. Du Bois reports that one-half of the 1,312 college bred negroes heard from at this year's Atlanta university conference, are engaged in teaching; one-sixth are preaching, and one-sixth are "professional men," or are still studying. Six per cent. are merchants, artisans or farmers. Four per cent. are employed by the government.

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Sister Pauline's Free Offer.

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I will be glad, dear sufferer, to tell you how I was cured of all my distressing ailments—bad dyspepsia or no-vous exhaustion, kidney and liver complaint, female weakness, etc., by the use of Sister Pauline's Peruvian Herbs. If in case you hesitate to give the treatment a trial, write me and I will tell you how you can obtain it without cost. It will not interfere with your health or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of this offer. It is all Free. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a hearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling in the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Prolapsus, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Irregular or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save your sanity* and *save your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment HEALTH CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EDITOR.

The last half century has written the most brilliant records ever given in the same period to the annals of the world's history, in every attribute of civilized advancement. Progress has been unexampled in art, in science, in industry, in commerce, in finance and trade, as well as in achievement in field and forum. The great republic of the new world has vastly outstripped the progress of any other half century, or, indeed, of any full century since the world was.

I shall give in these chapters of random recollections important contributions to history, made especially entertaining and instructive by personal knowledge and incident. After more than fifty years of active participation in political and public affairs, and most of the time closely related to the great political movements of all parties in state and nation, with personal acquaintance more or less intimate with the leading chieftains of peace and war, I hope to furnish new and fresh contributions to the history of our great republic outside of the ordinary lines of historical record.

GRAVE PROBLEMS SOLVED.

There never was a period in the history of our country when its achievements inspired a higher and wider measure of pride among all classes and conditions, or when the desire to study the progress of the great republic of the world was so general among the new generation that knows of our great civil war only as history records it, while the few survivors of the sore trials of the flame of battle and of reconstruction cherish everything relating to them as the most grateful memories of their lives. All know that in fraternal conflict the heroism of the blue and gray pales Grecian and Roman story, and that the American statesmanship that was confronted in war and reconstruction by the gravest problems in the history of any nation, solved them even in the fiercest tempest of sectional passions, to stand as an enduring monument of the grandeur of the civil powers of the nation that had won the grandest homage from the world for its achievements in war.

The progress of this republic in the brief span of a single life seems like a romance born of the most latitudinous imagery. When I first saw the light of day there was not a single steamship on any of the seas of the world; there was not a train of cars drawn by a locomotive; the magnetic telegraph was not even noted in the wildest of dreams; there was not a single state west of the Father of Waters, with the exception of Missouri and part of Louisiana; the great northwest, now presenting an unbroken galaxy of mighty and prosperous commonwealths, was then an unexplored wilderness, and a large portion of the western country now possessing a thriving population and clothed with statehood, appeared on our school atlas as the Great American desert. The boundless wealth of the Rocky mountains was unknown, even to the ducky sons of the forest, who peopled that region from prehistoric times, and the now rich slopes of the Pacific, with its golden gates, had only a straggling semi-barbaric race. Ohio was known as the "backwoods," where the sturdy pioneers were yet struggling with the Indians, and ordinary postage between the east and the remote regions of the new Buckeye state was 87½ cents.

PEOPLE PROUD OF GROWTH.

There was then great pride among the people that the new republic had grown from a population of three millions to a population of twelve millions. It was regarded as an epoch of matchless progress, as Pennsylvania and New York had each completed great water highways between the seaboard, the lakes and western rivers, and, considering the feeble resources of that age, their achievements in the line of advancement were as heroic as any of the present time. Today we have an unbroken line of sovereign states from the eastern to the western sea, from northern lake to southern gulf, with great possessions in the West Indies, and holding the gateway of the world in the orient, and eighty millions of the most intelligent and prosperous people of the world enjoying the priceless blessings of our free institutions.

There is not a political party now known that had existence 70 years ago, although the democratic party may be reasonably claimed to be the successor of the republican party founded by Jefferson, that dominated the government until the advent of Jackson, who was first a candidate for president as a democratic republican to distinguish him from the national republicism of Adams and Clay. I have witnessed the creation of four political parties which have risen to fictional prominence, two of which have elected governors of Pennsylvania: The federal party was utterly overthrown as a national political factor when Jefferson defeated Adams, although it maintained its vitality in New England and other states and elected Buchanan to congress and Finley governor of Pennsylvania in 1820.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The organization of the anti-Masonic party, founded on the single principle of opposition to secret societies, and inspired to aggressive action by the alleged murder of Morgan, was a welcome refuge for the scattered federal forces and it became a formidable opposition to the ruling political power of the country. It elected Ritner governor of Pennsylvania in 1835, and was the first political party of the country to hold a national convention for the nomination of presidential candidates, in 1831. The party founded on a single idea, and that a perishable one, speedily waned in power, and the great whig party was organized in 1834, and displayed startling strength in the national contest of 1836 by the support it gave to Harrison. It elected two presidents—Harrison in 1804, and Taylor in 1848—and suffered two defeats with Clay and Scott as its leaders, the Clay contest standing out in the political history of the nation as one of the greatest political battles of our history.

With the overwhelming defeat of Scott in 1852, the mission of the whig party was ended, and the general whig disintegration and the democratic disaffection because of the Missouri compromise in 1854 gave a most inviting field for the new American party with its secret organization, and it presents the most revolutionary political records in many states and cities which have ever been recorded in our political conflicts. It was an important factor with Fillmore as its candidate for president in 1856, but the republican party had then made its lodgment, sustained by the most positive and earnest convictions on the slavery issue, and it won the great Lincoln battle in 1860, accepted civil war, abolished slavery, gave the nation the only sound financial system it has ever known, and has practically ruled the destiny of the republic for more than forty years. Cleveland was the democratic president, elected by the democrats, but with all the vigor of his rule he only halted for a time the mastery of republicanism. To these may be added the greenback party that became a national organization in 1868, the prohibition party that first appeared in national politics in 1872, and the populist party, favoring the free coinage of silver, that absorbed the greenback followers and polled over 1,000,000 votes in 1892. There have been several other socialistic parties which presented national candidates at the last presidential election, but their following was so feeble as to deny them recognition as national political factors.

CIDER CAMPAIGN.

My first distinct recollection of a presidential battle was the contest between Harrison and Van Buren, in 1840, and in no way could the extraordinary advancement of the country be better illustrated than by presenting the political conditions which then existed. I recall it, of course, only as an enthusiastic boy sharing the general infection that made the people spontaneously hurrah for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and shout the songs which were heard at almost every cross roads. Even in the most primitive communities rude log cabins were constructed as emblematic of the Harrison cause, and hard cider, or cider whether hard or soft, was drunk with the wildest huzzahs. The country was sorely depressed, labor was unemployed, money was an almost unknown commodity among the people, and what little there was came from banks, many of which were founded on the wildcat theory, and the whigs in song and story promised the workingmen "62 a day and roast beef." It was a most inspiring and practical slogan, and all classes and conditions became earnestly enlisted in the struggle. It brought a new type of oratory to the front that was illustrated in its highest line by the celebrated "Buck Eye Blacksmith," who, with horny hands and fluent speech, coarse wit and coarser invective, rallied the masses into the most enthusiastic efforts for their cause. There were many great men at the front on the hustings, as it was only through the platform that the people could then be reached, but it was the one national battle during the period of 60 years in which the people ran away from their leaders and swept the country for Harrison like a hurricane.

ELECTION NEWS CAME SLOW.

In those days the rural community was fortunate that had a weekly mail. Daily newspapers were unknown in the country and the people had to depend solely upon their local newspapers for their news. Considering that we now expect to have sufficient returns from the entire union to determine a presidential contest not later than midnight of election day, the facilities for information in 1840 are impressively remembered. On Friday, two weeks and three days after the presidential election of 1840 in Pennsylvania, a number of neighbors were gathered at my father's at what was then known as a "raising." The custom of those days was for the neighbors to be summoned when any one of them was ready to erect the frame or log work of a building and spend the day or afternoon in fulfilling the kind neighborly offices which have been almost entirely effaced by the progress of civilization. What a builder would now do in an hour with machinery the neighborly gathering would give a day to the same task, and make it, besides, one of general hospitality and enjoyment. Friday was the day on which the weekly mail arrived and the whigs and democrats who enjoyed their political spats, as both claimed the state for their respective parties, were anxious to have the weekly paper to decide the attitude of the Keystone state.

RETURNS TO SUIT ALL.

I was dispatched to the postoffice, a mile or more distant, in time to be there when the postboy arrived, with instructions to make special haste in returning. My father was one of the few liberal men of that day who received both the democratic and whig local newspapers, so that the anxious company was assured of information from the organs of both parties. When the mail arrived at the postoffice I seized the whig paper and was delighted to find a huge coon over the Pennsylvania returns and the announcement that the state had gone for Harrison by 1,000 majority. In generous pity I opened the democratic paper to see how it would accept the sweeping disaster, and, to my utter consternation, it had a huge rooster over the Pennsylvania returns and declared that the state had voted for Van Buren by 1,000 majority. I took the shortest cut across the fields to bring the confusing news to the anxious crowd that was awaiting it, and both papers were spread open and both sides went home rejoicing in the victory. Of course, they all felt that there was a strong element of doubt in the conflicting returns, but the matter was quietly dismissed without complaint for another week, and it was fully two weeks later when the official vote was received that gave the state to Harrison by 305 majority. Where the weekly mail then was welcomed as a generous blessing from the government, the daily mail and sometimes mails twice and thrice a day reach the people, and the daily newspaper is now more widely read than were the local weeklies of olden times.

The difference in the relations between the people and the public men they worshiped in the present and half a century ago can hardly be fully appreciated in this wonderfully progressive age. Then travel was a luxury that few could enjoy and was almost wholly confined to those who found it a necessity. It was not only tedious and tiresome, but expensive far beyond the means of the great mass of the people. The great men of that day were idolized by their partisans as we now pay homage to the statue of some great leader as it poses on the pinnacle of the temple with its imperfections obliterated by distance.

CLOSER TO THE VOTERS.

I never saw Clay or Webster, although I was six years an editor before their death. A visit to Washington by a village editor was usually beyond the range of his time and means, and of the many who shouted their hozannahs to Clay and Webster and Calhoun, only one in many, many thousands ever saw their heroes face to face. Today we span the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific in five days and the song of the iron horse sends its echoes through almost every valley and to nearly every hilltop of the land. The electric telegraph has annihilated space, traversing ocean and mountain, and the telephone, now in almost every business house and in many private homes, makes easy converse with friends hundreds of miles distant. The perfection of our great system of transportation has so greatly cheapened travel that all our people as a rule, with their vastly increased resources, take frequent excursions in their business affairs or to witness the progress that is surging around them. Public men like McKinley and Bryan, who have traversed the country in their political contests, would be known and recognized in nearly every village by old and young, even if they entered it unannounced. The people are today face to face with their heroes. Today they see them as they are; they learn that they worship only men after all, with their full share of human infirmities, and the idolatry that was given to Clay is a lost attribute of the American people.

The one quality of greatness that has been lessened by the transformation of our progressive civilization is that of popular oratory. Half a century or more ago the people could be reached only by the mass meeting, as the newspaper was a luxury confined to the more fortunate few in every rural community. Political necessity then gave birth to a galaxy of popular orators of national fame that has never been equalled in modern times and is not likely ever to be equaled in the future. The field for oratory is circumscribed by the universal advent of the newspaper, and popular oratory has been largely supplanted by the mastery of forceful disputation. Mere oratory no longer sways the multitude beyond the evanescent inspiration of the moment. Intelligence has become too universal for leadership to make successful battle by rhetorical appeals to prejudice or passion, and therein is the greatest safety to the noblest republic of the world.

SOME ENGLISH SURNAMES.

According to Mr. Whitaker, Cannon is not a military name. Battle marks emigrants from the Sussex village of that name; and most of the other murderous names are supposed to be nicknames or corruptions. We are not so sure about that. In this country Pike, Spear, Swords, are well-known names, but here, by a reversal of the ordinary process, Bowie gives his name to the knife, not the knife to Bowie. Sir Cloudesley Shovel is an instance of the name of a humble implement made glorious on the seas. General Pillow's name recalls an even lowlier article. Armour, Armory, Shields, Archer, Bowyer, Bowman, are other military surnames. Some names have swum and some have sunk. Heckle and Hackler, wielders of the hatchet, hackle, remain, but the names of other sorts of flax workers, the Blackers or Bleachers, the Whiters, the Scotchers or Scutchers, are scarcely known, at least in these parts. Among the cattle keepers are not only the Herds and Hurds, but the Cowards, Stotherts and the Calverts, the Lords Baltimore. Todhunter, a name not dear to some persons averse to mathematics, is to be catalogued with Hunter. It means a hunter of the tod or fox. The severely correct Cocker comes from the cocking main, and Bullar is a memory of the days of bull baiting. From a more fortunate source flow the musical names Harper, Singer, Sanger, Songster, perhaps Sharp, Bass, Horn; and may we not add Whistler and Musick?—New York Sun.

HOW A HORSE STEALS OATS.

There is a clever postoffice horse in Brooklyn which for some time past has been getting double rations, and will probably continue to do so until the postoffice men discover his trick. From the substation at the corner of Ninth street and Fifth avenue are sent out a number of mail collecting carts through the surrounding district. When the horses drawing these carts come in they are driven up in front of the station to stand until it is time for another collection. While thus standing they are fed. On the curb in front of each horse is placed a bag of oats. None of the horses are tied, for standing is a part of their business. This is when the horse with a double appetite has his opportunity to perform a skillful maneuver at each meal. He waits until all the rations are distributed, then, paying no attention to his own allotment, he begins slowly to back. Slowly but surely he backs into the horse below him, which in turn pushes back further and further until in a few moments the clever horse in front who started the backward procession is standing in the place of his neigbor in the rear with his head in that animal's feedbag. Then he begins to eat ravenously, finishes his neighbor's oats as soon as possible, and steps nimbly back to his own place, eats his own oats, and settles contentedly for a stand-up nap with a well-fed air of placid innocence. But the horse at the end of the line suffers. That is no affair of the clever inventor of the scheme, however.

CUTS OFF SOME RED TAPE.

The French state railroads issue stamps for the prepayment charges on freight shipped in moderate quantities, writes a Paris correspondent. The shipper buys the stamps and sticks them on the freight bill, which he hands in with the freight. These are used by those who make frequent small shipments to certain large towns, the charges on which are familiar to them. The stamps are of six different denominations, from 1 cent to 40. They are so satisfactory that the six great companies are about to adopt them.

NO BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Englishmen smile when you ask for a copy of the British constitution, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. That august document exists only in the imagination, although it is quoted and discussed and appealed to frequently. It is like the ghost of Hamlet's father. It has been and it is and it ever shall be, but it is an intangible thing. The British constitution consists of the precedents established by parliament during the last 600 years—a very complicated and intricate code, which may be changed at any moment in deference to public sentiment or to meet new conditions and emergencies, but never to promote the ambition of men.

The voters of England are extremely sensitive and suspicious. They keep good men in parliament, but bad men cannot stay and are seldom re-elected. The father of the house, who recently died, had been re-elected continuously for forty-five years. The present father of the house has been a member of that body for forty-seven years.

COMPOUND EYE IS USELESS.

Whoever thinks the male the superior animal finds no rest for the sole of his feet in the contemplation of what we, in the sublimity of our self-conceit, call "the lower animals." In our general ignorance of the house fly we do not know just how foolish and no account the male is, but we may reasonably infer that as he is as markedly deficient as usual, seeing that his eyes are so close together that they touch each other. That's always a bad sign. If you see any body with eyes close together you are entitled to think little of his intelligence, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fly has two sorts of eyes, the big compound one, 4,000 in a bunch on each side of his head, for knocking about in daylight, and the three simple eyes on the top of the head for use in a poor light, sewing and fine print. Before going into ecstacies of admiration over the creature that has 4,000 eyes on each side of his head, it might be well to remember that they are not of much account. In case of old flies kept over winter the compound eyes cave in and get broken, yet the fly seems to get along and find food. One kind gentleman varnished over the simple eye and plucked off the wings of some flies. He found that he might hold a candle close enough to burn the compound eyes of the fly before it had a suspicion that anything out of the common was going on. In daylight he took a knitting needle and brought it up in front of the fly close enough to touch its antennae before it dodged. If the knitting needle was brought up on one side Mr. Fly picked up his sticking plaster feet quite lively.

MAINE'S STANDBY.

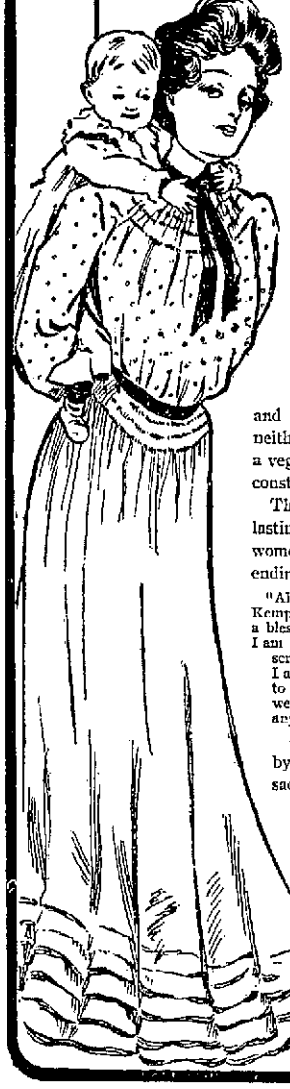
Aside from purely commercial and manufacturing lines in Maine, another source of gratification and compensation to "the Main" is the summer visitor. Fully a quarter of a million of all ages and both sexes seek this summer paradise every year. They leave behind them, according to the best available statistics, more than $5,000,000. The boats, canoes and furnishings of their summer camps and cottages are worth more than $3,000,000, for there are more than 1,200 of these pleasant abiding places owned by happy mortals from without her borders, who eagerly seek her salubrious lakes and laughing inland streams, or clean white beaches, or secluded dells as soon as Sol's torments become grievous elsewhere.—Pearson's Magazine.

Backache

"Please ride me pick-a-back." The little one tugs at the mother's dress and looks up pleadingly into her face, as she teases again, "Mamma, give baby a ride." The very thought of lifting the little one to her aching back seems to intensify the pain. Backache, that common form of womanly suffering, not only means much misery but also a large loss of the joy of wifehood and motherhood. The wife who used to go singing about her work light-footed and light-hearted, now drags painfully about, sighing instead of singing. The mother who loved the care of her baby and entered into its merry romps, now finds the baby a burden. Life has become a daily round of painful duties instead of a daily happiness.

Imagine the gratitude of such a woman who is cured of backache and other womanly ills and restored to the full enjoyment of home and family! Such a transformation has been effected in the lives of thousands of women by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They were weak but were made strong; they were sick but were made well by the use of this wonderful medicine for the cure of womanly ills.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' almost raised me from the dead," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Egypt, Plymouth Co., Mass., Box 14. "I had pain all over me and such a dragging feeling it seemed I could not do my housework. I had to sit down to wash the dishes, even. In the year 1897 I was so sick I did not care to live. Then I thought of my little boy and my husband, and thought it would be dreadful to go and leave them behind. One day I was looking over my papers and found a little book in which I used to keep my husband's accounts. I read it and thought I would write to Dr. Pierce. I wrote a few lines to him, and in a few days received an answer. I decided to try his medicine, and to-day I am a well woman. I have no backache, no headache, no pain at all. I used always to have headache previously to the monthly period, and such pain that I would roll on the floor in agony. This sometimes would occur every two weeks and I would be very weak afterward. I was in pain all over. My feet would slip from under me when I would try to go across the room, and I could not walk any distance without being in pain. Words cannot express what I suffered in two months. After I had taken one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I began to feel better. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and was completely cured."



Mrs. Gardner's recovery is an example of the far-reaching power to cure possessed by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will positively cure every form of womanly disease which is curable by medicine. It has often cured forms of disease which local physicians had pronounced incurable by medicine, insisting on an operation as the only way of relief. "Favorite Prescription" is a reliable regulator; it dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. Taken as a preparative for maternity it gives the mother abundant vigor and vitality and makes the baby's advent practically painless. As a tonic for weak, nervous women or nursing mothers, it excels all the so-called tonics which are only stimulants in disguise. "Favorite Prescription" is a strengthening and not a stimulating medicine. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine nor any other narcotic. It is purely a vegetable preparation and cannot disagree with the weakest constitution.

The cures effected by the use of "Favorite Prescription" are lasting. The following letter is only one of many written by women whose permanent restoration to sound health is a never ending source of gratitude and delight.

"Although it has been quite a time since I wrote you," says Mrs. Fred Kempson, of Cumbria, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Box 57, "still your name is a blessing in our house, and I think it my duty to let you know that I am still enjoying good health, thanks to you and your 'Favorite Prescription.' When I think how I was five years ago, and then see how I am now, I say, God bless Dr. Pierce's works, and may he live long to help poor, suffering women. I have never had any return of my weakness and am well and hearty. Can do all my own work without any pain."

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

FREE! On receipt of only 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*, we will send to any address a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser (1008 large pages), in paper-covers. Or for the "Adviser" in cloth binding, send 31 stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubeba and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DR. WITHROW INTERPRETS NOAH'S ADVENTURE IN THE ARK AND TELLS OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 21, 1901.

Topic—"Noah Saved in the Ark."

Text—Genesis viii., 1-22.

NOAH SAVED IN THE ARK.

The story of the flood was formerly a favorite object of skeptical criticism of holy scripture. Unbelievers made sport of it, as having no surer basis for belief than Aesop's fables. But within the last generation a marvelous change has been wrought, quite contradictory of such incredulous criticism.

Antiquarian scientists have accumulated evidences in favor of faith in a deluge, which skepticism cannot contend against with any better appliance than a curled lip. For it has been proved that "all nations have preserved traditions of a general deluge," and these agree strikingly with the account we have in scripture.

They of India, Chaldea, Egypt, China, Greece, and so, too, the Peruvians, Mexicans, Greenlanders and others represent the event of a vast and overwhelming flood as definitely as our scriptures do. For our present purpose we may safely accept this general testimony and go on to consider Noah saved in the ark as a symbol of man saved in Christ.

EXTENT A MOOTED QUESTION.

Noah was saved from an all engulfing overthrow. Whether the deluge was universal or partial one cannot be unerringly certain. The immense mass of erudite discussion on this question which lends our libraries does not settle the matter. One learned man takes the side of a universal flood; another as well informed insists that it extended only as far as human habitations.

The fact that the Bible describes it in terms of universality is most depended upon by those who are on one side. Thus (Genesis vii., 19), "All the high hills that were under the whole heavens were covered," "and the mountains were covered." But we have ample evidence that the use of universal terms of description in scripture is not to be taken always literally.

For an example, we read in Acts xix., 10, that during Paul's two years of preaching in Ephesus "all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." To understand this literally is to force an author's meaning more than any one of us would consider just. We know very well the intention of the reporter was to indicate a very widespread area of the truth concerning Christ through Paul's preaching in Ephesus. This and not that every man, woman and child in either the continent of Asia, or in Asia Minor, or in a smaller province, had heard the good news of salvation by grace.

NOT MEANT LITERALLY.

It is easy to instance other expressions in scripture which are in terms of universality but are not meant to be interpreted literally. Because of this and because of arguments the learned have adduced in favor of the deluge extending only to the then inhabited world, we are ready to agree with such a candid and conservative scholar as the late Prof. Taylor Lewis. As where he writes that the reported of the event in the Bible "may have supposed the whole earth covered as far as he knew anything about the earth as a whole."

But, while it is a matter of discussion whether the whole material world was engulfed, it is not a question among Bible believers whether all mankind has been involved in an apostasy from God. That "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God" is affirmed categorically. Nothing could be more definite and finally affirmed than (I.John, v., 19) the loving Apostle John asserts: We know "the whole world lieth in wickedness," or, as the margin reads, "in the wicked one," the "old serpent, the devil and Satan," of whom we studied in our last lesson, is "the God of this world." And mankind are "the children of disobedience."

The incontestable fact is that never has a new tribe or territory been found in which men were living virtuously. Without being brought to faith in Jehovah and Jesus all sorts and conditions of aboriginal peoples have been in a moral debasement, the controlling tendency in which was to sink lower and lower. The race of human beings lies under the domination of bad disposition, desire and determination, and as sure as the waters of the flood overflowed and destroyed man from off the earth, sin has swept over the world of the living and sunk men into oblivion. But we pass to a second truth in the symbol.

Noah was saved by the good providence of God "in the ark." It was not a scheme of his own devising. If the most probable theory of the scene of the deluge be accepted, it was not at a seaport, nor at a near approach to waters on which a craft of the size of the ark could sail. No wonder if the people chided the builder when laying such a keel in such a locality. But let us remember the whole structure was an original idea of infinite wisdom. It was God's way for saving certain souls, and not the way of wisdom of the world would have chosen.

Salvation through Jesus Christ is unutterably original. In all the dreams, devices and desires of devotees and sages, in all the historic ages there never was one which suggested saving men by the method which God provided in Christ. Universally, always and everywhere, the most that men thought to do in order to be saved has been to propitiate evil spirits by offering costly sacrifices and to please the upper powers by behaving better. Either don't be bad or else be good, and nothing more can be done to secure future welfare.

But God in Jesus Christ comes to a self-ruined race and offers eternal life if we will but believe in Him, rest in Him and return with real repentance to Him. He asks no bloody sacrifices. He does not require a sinless life. He "can be just and justify the ungodly who believe in Jesus."

"The Son of Man came to seek and to save them that are lost," and "His blood cleanseth from all sin." He suffered to bring us unto God.

SCOFFERS ON ALL SIDES.

Such are the glorious gospel truths which express this plan of unparalleled originality for saving men. Of course we know there are many who scoff at it. They no more discern its fitness to serve the end of saving a soul now than the neighbors of Noah could see any sense in building the ark when and where and as he built it. But let me hope that you are glad, as you read this to say: I believe in God's method, and "simply to Thy cross I cling."

"Noah was saved because he believed and showed that he did by acting accordingly. Thus we read (Hebrews, xi., 7), "By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house." Noah believed blindly. There were no records suggesting such an event. He was not moved by some enthusiast, Peter the Hermit-like, getting up a mighty excitement.

He simply heard from God. How the communication came no matter. It is the message, not the carrier, which we count important in everyday life. We hear from God also, now by one instrument of His choosing and now by another. There comes a call in the inmost consciousness which has the voice of authority, ad if we heed it we soon learn it is the voice of God.

MOVED NOAH WITH FEAR.

It moved Noah with fear. Wiser man was he than some we have known who proclaim their belief to be that there is nothing in the future to fear. They cannot see why everybody is not bound to be well off at last. Ask them if they are well off now. Ask whether there is as much peace of mind for those who have nothing to do with God as for the earnestly pious.

There is but one honest answer to such inquiries: "The soul that sinneth it shall die," and although there is no more sign of such a doom today than there was of the deluge in Noah's day, it is but a matter of time. "The wages of sin is death." And when (II. Peter, ii., 5) the Almighty "brought in the flood upon the world of the ungodly" they learned but too late that "sin when it is finished bringeth forth death."

Noah did not believe without good evidence. He saw the general condition of degeneracy and defilement depicted in Genesis vi., 13, when God said unto Noah: The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence." "For all flesh had corrupted his way upon earth." So that (vi., 5) "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. It was no unprovoked and capricious act of judgment which overtook the world, because God was easily made angry.

SAW CORRUPT CONDITIONS.

Sin is its own self-destroyer. "Wicked men and seducers worse and worse" and "the way of the transgressor is hard." Noah saw these corrupt conditions culminating and heard in his heart the voice of divine judgment and so went about building an ark for the saving of his family. No one but himself believed.

He preached for a century calling his generation to repentance. But they would not heed his words. He never made one convert to his views so far as we know. When the day of doom struck and the call from God sounded in his soul, "Come thou and all thy house into the ark," it reads as if he had secured his immediate family circle at the last moment. As for the rest of mankind the door was shut (Genesis vii., 16) for "the Lord shut him in." Blessed was his reward of faith.

Noah was saved in the ark not as a perfect man, but as a typically trustful and comparatively "righteous" man. So is it with those who are saved in Jesus Christ. "There is not that liveth and sinneth not." "If any man say he has no sin he deceiveth himself and the truth is not in him."

NOAH A MODEL FOR MAN.

As a typically trustful man he is, indeed, a model for us who would be saved in Christ. In Hebrews (ii., 7) Noah is called "heir of the righteousness which is faith." That is, he inherited from some believing source, we suppose, the gift and grace of faith. Therefore, he believed God and built the ark and got into it, and gathered the inmates that were saved with him, while acting on the bare word of God without any sign of deluge or doom.

The greatest proof we can give of being in sympathy with and in the service of God is by believing what He has said. There is no other offense that gives Him the affront like quibbling about what He has spoken. Believe, believe, believe as His holy word directs and blessings are sure to follow. Noah was only a comparatively righteous man. After the flood, as we recall, he fell into offensive sin; so that unbelievers mock at such as he being a favorite of God.

Their mistake is in supposing Noah stands for an example of spotless perfection. Not at all. He was only a comparatively righteous man. But when we see one surrounded with indescribably bad influences at present and this tried and tempted one lives afar and away above and better than the rest, do we not regard such as a model of virtue?

ENVIRONMENT A FACTOR.

To obtain a true standard measure of any man almost the first necessity is to reckon with his environment. Acting on this, who will call Noah less than a righteous man compared with the rest of that age and generation? Blessed is he who ever rises above the moral and religious practices which prevail around him. Against such, we expect, the great judge will decide gently.

A sweet poem by a precious friend, Dr. John H. Finley, of Princeton university, expresses my thought concerning such a decision, in terms touching, tender and true. Here is one stanza to prove it:

And when you stand before the Great Judge,
Who'll open the book and scan your life o'er,
May He in His love forgive where you've tried,
And say to your soul: "It micht ha ben waur.
Gang ye wi' the sheep; it micht ha ben waur."

WHAT WOMEN LIKE IN MEN.

The casual every-day accomplishments of a man have much to do with women's liking, and first of all comes savoir faire, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan. He may or not be what is rather vulgarly described as "a society man," yet he must understand and be familiar with the myriad little usages that form society's unwritten law. To be at ease in any set, to be equal to emergencies, to carry off an awkward situation with urbanity and perfect self-possession—this faculty wins unstinted admiration from a woman. And then there are the things that go with this—knowledge of the proper thing to do, the little courtesies, the delicate and tactful attentions that mean everything and nothing, the ability to order a dinner properly, to make things go off smoothly, to carry out a plan without a blunder or a jar, the carriage ready at the proper moment, the flowers specially arranged, the right seats at the theater, everything foreseen, every possible occurrence provided for, every want anticipated and every contretemps avoided.

These are all unimportant in themselves, yet in the mass they never fail to create a strong impression in a woman; for a woman hates blunders and will trust a man in great things if she sees that he has a genius for making small things go off well.

PORTO RICO A PROBLEM.

The article by Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the United States commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico, in the July number of the North American Review, on the "Significance of the Porto Rican Problem," should be read by everyone who is interested in the effort now being made to draw together into closer and more intimate relations the various nationalities of the Western Hemisphere. In Porto Rico we found Spanish laws and Spanish institutions in more or less effective operation, some of them better adapted to the genius and necessities of the Porto Rican people than any American substitutes could be. To efface these arbitrarily, and replace them by others of our own making, would be tquivalent to announcing to the world that our system and these prevailing among our Spanish-American neighbors are irreconcilable; and, as a consequence, the feeling of distrust, of which the Central and South American republics showed symptoms of during the recent war, will be apt to turn into fear and hatred of us. Dr. Rowe shows, in a very interesting and suggestive manner, how this danger may be averted. The difference between our problems in the Philippines and in Porto Rico is thus set forth:

"The Spanish civilization, with its highly organized political and administrative system, and its carefully developed and complex codes, was, in form at least, extended to the West Indian possessions. We, therefore, meet a population accustomed to a system of law quite as carefully worked out as our own, although in parts constructed on a different basis. Looked at form this point of view the Philippine problem is simpler than the Porto Rican. The United States Philippine commission has to deal with a people whose political traditions are as yet unformed, the great majority having still to pass through the first stages of political training. The form of control must, therefore, be more or less absolute, in order to secure the first requisite for stable government, the maintenance of order. The problem is by no means so simple in Porto Rico. As far as the private law is concerned the traditions have been formed and are as definite as those of Spain itself. It is out of the question, therefore, to sweep away at one fell blow the entire structure. Such a policy would throw the institutional life of the people into a state of confusion, and inevitably lead to anarchy and disintegration."

FACES THAT LIVE FOREVER.

It is impossible to say exactly which people have changed least in facial appearance, because we have no records of sufficient antiquity. There are preserved in Egyptian temples paintings which are at least 4,000 years old, and yet the figures of men represented on them cannot be distinguished from types now existing. There is, however, reason to believe that the facial appearance of the lower races are the most persistent. Civilized men lead highly complex lives and are able to rapidly adapt themselves to new conditions by alterations in their physical and intellectual nature. Savage men do not possess this power in an equal degree and are therefore likely to retain the same facial characters for a longer time. Mental development shows itself most of all in the face, which is accordingly apt to change most rapidly in the higher races.

THREE KINGS BEFORE HER.

Victoria ascended the throne at an inauspicious moment. Kingship had fallen into a miserable disrepute, says an English magazine. The last three monarchs who had sat upon our throne had done little to make their office easy or glorious. George III. had obscured whatever virtues were his by an obstinacy of opinion which lost us a vast colony, and which might well have enslaved us to a foreign power. George IV. had died unwept and unpitied. As he had made his distinguished office a scandal, as he had made his throne ridiculous by a deplorable levity of taste and conduct, so he had forfeited the affection of his people, and alienated their sympathy long before death overtook him. "There never was an individual," proclaimed the Times but a few weeks after his death, "less regretted by his fellow creatures than this deceased king. What eye has wept for him? What heart has heaved one throb of unnecessary sorrow?" And the Times expressed in these bitter words nothing less than the popular judgment. Nor can it be said that William IV. graced the throne of Britain. Loved for his homely virtues, he raised a smile of kindly contempt by his lack of dignity and his frank misunderstanding of kingly ceremonial. On the day of his accession he escaped from his council and was found throwing shillings to a noisy crowd in a back street, and never did he acquire the rudiments of tact, which should be the first wisdom of kings.

BUILT BY LUNATICS.

To find a land where lunatics are successful artisans, tillers of the soil and builders of railways, one needs to travel no farther than to Williard, in Geneen county, says the New York Herald. In the Willmid state hospital for the insane the inmates make their own clothing and shoes, manufacture brooms and tinware and perform much of the ordinary labor of the institution. They work the farm of 1,200 acres which is connected with the institution, and raise all the food necessary for the hundreds of patients there, besides putting up enough canned fruit to supply all the other state insane asylums. But the greatest work performed by the patients at Williard was the building of the railroad which connects it with the Lehigh Valley road, six miles distant. Nearly all the actual work in the building of this railway was done by the lunatics, and done well. This idea of giving to the inmates of the institution steady work, and as much of it as possible out of doors, has had a beneficial effect upon them.

In the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane the inmates do some creditable work in modeling clay, producing pottery and busts of really good workmanship and artistic design. In Great Britain and some other European countries a system of reasonable work for the inmates of insane asylums has been introduced with excellent results. The first institution for the treatment of insanity as a disease was established in this country through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin in 1751. England had no such institution until forty-one years later, and France followed forty-three years later. Great changes have been made in the treatment of the insane in the last fifty years. Half a century ago 40 per cent of the patients were under physical treatment. Now it is said that there are only about 1 per cent so restrained.

FOUR SUNDAYS.

Throughout Holland the four Sundays in November are kept as fete days. They are named severally Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession. On Review Sunday everyone goes to church, and after service there is a church parade, when all the young men and maidens look at each other, but forbear speaking. On decision Sunday each would-be benedict approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow, and from her response judges whether he is acceptable as a suitor or not. On Purchase Sunday the consent of parents and guardians is sought, if the wooing during the week has been happy. Possession Sunday witnesses the first appearance of the various lovers before the world as actual or prospective brides and bridegrooms.

YOU'RE LOPSIDED.

The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right ear is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. Short sight is more common in town than among country folk, and of all people the Germans have the largest proportion of short-sighted persons. The shortest interval of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In fifty-four cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.

TASTE IN DRINK CHANGES.

The fine old sherries which the British court used to drink with delight in the days of our grandfathers, but which have lain dormant in the crusted bottles in the cellars of the royal residences for many years, owing to the change of taste in drink, are rapidly being distributed over half the civilized globe. The story of how the king came to sell his sherry does not seem even yet to be generally known. On stock being taken of the wine in the royal cellars after his majesty's ascension to the throne, it was found that owing to the unpopularity of sherry enough of it had been laid down to last—at the present rate of consumption—for about a hundred years. Under these circumstances it was thought better to sell off a large proportion of it and to reinvest the money obtained by this means in wines of a character more suited to the tastes and constitutions of the present day.—London Daily Mail.

A PARLIAMENTARY ROMEO.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt was deeply impressed by her friends on the terrace of the house of commons says the East Anglian Times. Two more handsome men, she vows, she has never seen than George Wyndham and Ian Malcolm. Hearing that the member for the Stowmarket division is an amateur actor, Dona Sol offered him an attractive engagement to play Romeo to her Juliet. A handsomer Don Caesar de Bazan than the chief secretary for Ireland, the famous French actress vows, she could not desire to "play up to." Both statesmen ungallantly determined to stick to politics.

A LITTLE PERSONAL.

Miss Plumpersquat (of lady base ball nine)—I am not going to pitch for this game!

Lady Manager—Why not?

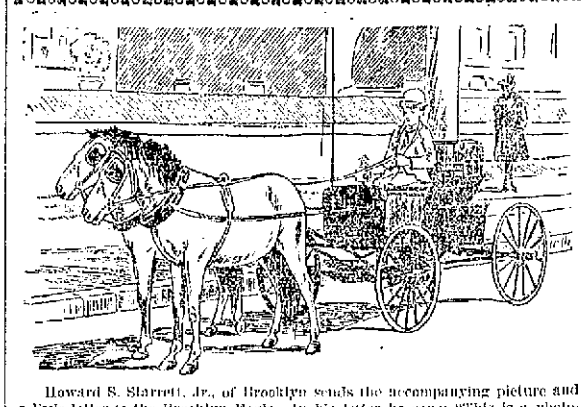
Miss Plumpersquat (indignantly)—While I was practicing somebody in the crowd yelled, "Get onto her curves!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nervo Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

For the Children.

Howard Starrett and His Pair of Ponies



Howard S. Starrett, Jr., of Brooklyn sends the accompanying picture and a little letter to the Brooklyn Eagle. In his letter he says: "This is a photograph of my ponies, Easter and Agnimidde. They have won four blue ribbons, and they are not 3 years of age yet. I broke them to drive and taught them their little tricks, although I am only 10 years of age. My ponies were the smallest ever driven at the New York horse show. They are 36 inches high."

CAMBRIC TEA.

It Was "Upsetty," and Gertrude Thought One Cup Was Enough.

They were sitting at the luncheon table, mamma, Gertrude and brother. Brother was banging on the table with a spoon, for, as Gertrude said, "His manners haven't come yet." The little girl sat looking at the big piece of bread and sugar on her plate. She was very fond of bread and sugar.

"What's the matter with my little girl?" asked mamma. "Can't you eat your lunch, dear?"

Gertrude looked up from her brown study. "I've been thinkin," she explained. "Yesterday was my 5-year-old birfday, mamma, an once you said when I got oh, so very old. I might have a cup of tea, an now don't you think I are old enough?" And a tiny wrinkle came into her forehead. Mamma smiled. "Yes, dear, I do think so. I will give you a cup of really cambric tea."

Gertrude clapped her hands and watched eagerly as mamma poured out the tea and fixed it for her. She held out her hands for the cup and set it down carefully by her plate. "Really, truly Cambridge tea, brother," she said as she saw brother watching her. She took a sip and smiled at mamma. It was just like grown up folks.

"Your tea is very quite well cooked, Mrs. Mamma," she said graciously as she stirred it. Then she turned to her bread and sugar again.

Now was brother's chance. His little hands grasped the pretty china cup and raised it high in the air, trying to put it to his mouth. He wanted to taste the lovely cambric tea.

Gertrude turned around quickly. "Oh, my tea!" she cried. Mamma shook her head hard and put her finger to her lips. Then, reaching over to the baby, she touched his arm, saying gently, "Brother, give mamma the cup." Brother at once turned it upside down.

A splash of hot tea, a piercing scream, and the cup fell to the floor. Brother was more frightened than hurt, but his dress was soaked, and mamma carried him up stairs to nursie, where his woe was soon comforted.

Gertrude picked up the cup, which had not even a crack on its pink surface. She brought a cloth and was trying to mop up the floor when mamma returned. Things were soon straightened, and mamma asked whether Gertrude would have some more tea.

"No, I thank you, Mrs. Mamma," said the little girl. "Your cambridge tea is upsetty, so I'll have some muslin milk now, if you please, 'mm."—Lyn Lovett in Brooklyn Eagle.

He Saved Two Lives.

Donald Douglass, 16 years old, who is living at Albion, Neb., has the distinction of having saved the lives of two boys. Last summer, while at Camp Douglass, five miles above Des Moines, on the Des Moines river, while bathing, he noticed a little fellow 8 or 9 years old sinking in deep water. Taking in the situation at once, the boy ran some 40 rods, leaped into the river, reached the spot, dived and, catching the little fellow, carried him to a boat near by. To Donald's presence of mind and his quickness of action was due the saving of the boy.

Some time later, while camping at the same place, a little 3-year-old boy jumped into the water from a boat moored some distance away. Donald heard the splash and, turning, saw the boy just as he disappeared beneath the surface. Swimming to the spot, he dived and brought out the boy and gave him to his excited mother.

Where Water Caused a Fire.

It seems queer to think of water being the cause of fire. Still it has been, and on a very large scale, on the coast of Ireland. For centuries the great waves had been breaking down the rocks which lined the seashore, and at last the water reached some masses of stone that held large deposits of iron pyrites and alum. The water washing over the deposits caused a natural process which is known as oxidation and which caused such a fearful heat that the whole cliff became a volume of fire. The rocks resembled a volcano for weeks, and when the fire at last burned out nothing was left of this once towering cliff but a mass of crumbling brick.

A BOY'S DREAM.

Through Which He Learned of What True Greatness Consists.

A boy lay in the shade of an old oak and saw the clouds float by.

"How I should like to be a man," he thought, "and do great things! I want to hear folks talk of me with awe. I want to see my name in print, and it must be in big black type. I want to know that all men say of me, 'What a fine man Ray Lang is!'"

Roy's great blue eyes shone as he thought all this and much more like it. He built day dreams by the score, and in each he saw his own name high on the rolls of fame.

Then Roy slept, and this is the dream he had—not a day dream this time, but one straight from the land of Nod:

"I was out on the sea in a great storm," he said when he told the dream to me, "and the wind blew hard, and all the men were wild with fear. The black rocks tried to tear holes in the sides of the ship. I was the one to cry out, 'Get the boats, boys!' The men did as I said, and soon the boats were full of men. I saw them start for shore, but I was left on the wreck! My heart sank. A wild fear came to me. Must I die there—I who was so young? Would no one help me? Then I heard a voice say, 'Roy, my lad, now is your time to be great!'

"The men who were in the boat came back and said, 'Come, we will make room for you!' But I thought I would heed the voice.

"'No,' I said, 'I will not go. One more would sink the boat, and we should all be lost.'

"The waves swept the boat from my sight. The wreck soon sank and was lost in the deep sea. A soft voice sang in my ears: 'Well done, Roy! Now you are great.' I went down, down, down: I could feel the cold waves in my face; then I heard your voice and knew it was all a dream, and I was glad to be at home with you. Still, I think I could lay down my life for a friend if there was need."

"And that would make you great, dear Roy," I said, "though you might not get your name in print. It is the act that makes you great, and your best joy comes when you think, 'God knows. If men do not. When I am great in his sight, I need not care if the world does not know.'"—Pearl Barker in Housekeeper.

Their Birthday.

I've a secret to tell you, Dolly—
Let me whisper it in your ear.
Tomorrow will be our birthday,
Your birthday and mine, my dear!
As soon as the sun peeps over
The hill where the blackberries grow
I'll be eight years old, my Dolly,
And you'll be one, you know.

Don't you remember, Dolly—
I'm perfectly sure you do—
When I woke last birthday morning,
The first thing I saw was you?
You sat on the edge of a workbox,
Waiting, you lovely child,
And when you saw I was looking
You stretched out your arms and smiled.

And you're just as lovely as ever,
Though your curls are very thin,
And your poor legs wobble sadly,
And your left eye's falling in.
So, to-morrow morning
Another doll comes here,
We'll treat her well, but she'll never
Take your place, my dear!

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HUNG BY THE NECK.

Some one in the smoking car recognized in the old gray-haired man puffing away at a pipe a former city marshal of a frontier town in Dakota, and we at once crowded in on him and asked him to tell the story of his being lynched by a mob.

"That wasn't nothin' much to it," he replied with a smile. "The boys thought I was too fresh as city marshal, and so they rushed me."

"But we want the particulars," was insisted. "What happened before they hung you?"

"Well, several things happened. As city marshal I had a crowd of about 200 blackdegs to keep in order. They didn't keer fur the law, but was afraid of my guns. We had had half a dozen skirmishes when the crowd got together and decided that I must go. They sent a feller named Jenkins to tell me to take a walk or look out for trouble, and of course I didn't go. I jest walked around as usual, and next day at noon the fuss begun. It seemed like everybody in town was shootin' at

"IT SEEMS LIKE EVERYBODY IN TOWN WAS SHOOTIN' AT ME."

me, and I made fur the railroad depot. It was in the papers that I stood 'em off fur four hours. Then I got a bullet in the hip and they had me out."

"But you must have hurt some of them in return?"

"Yes, of course. They said I killed three and wounded four or five. I allus thought it was a poor record, though. When they got me cut the idea was to hang me. It was wonderful how many ropes were brought out, and how many men knowed all about makin' a hangman's knot. The crowd carried me down to a tree by the creek and it wasn't a minit before I was up on a bar'l and the noose was over my neck. Some of 'em was for givin' me time to git my breath, but that man Jenkins kicked the bar'l away and left me hangin' in the air."

"And what were your sensations?" was asked.

"I had so many that they was all mixed up," replied the old man. "About all I remember was tryin' to touch the airth with my toes, and feelin' a good deal of goneness in my lungs. Can't say thar' was any great pain about it. I kept tarnin' 'round and 'round, and the voices of the crowd kept growin' fainter and fainter, and by and by I fell asleep. It was jest about dusk when they hung me, and the last of the crowd had been gone 15 minits when I come to. The rope had broke and let me down, and mebbe it was an hour before I could crawl away."

"And you made your way out of town?"

"Did I? Wall, the papers didn't say so. By midnight I was as good as ever, except a stiff neck and a sore throat. I went to Joe Peter's saloon and got three or four drinks and two guns, and then I started fur the head of the street and worked down."

"How did you work down?"

"Why, I worked every place whar' I thought I could find one o' that crowd, and I found lots of 'em. It was a big surprise party, but the record was nuthin' to brag of. I was so shook up I couldn't shoot very straight. They buried six men next day, and two dozen others had the limps more or less fur the next three months. That wasn't the p'int, however. The p'int was that the blackdegs got out of town and law and order went to the top, and we become so powerful quiet and good that the railroad run another line and sidetracked us and every business house moved over to Jack Hill. It would hev bin a heap better fur that town if my rope hadn't broke."

"And did you never feel any ill-effects from the hanging?" was the last question.

"Jest one. Since that time I can't holler with shucks, and it makes it sorter bad fur me when I'm camped on the prairie and want to skeer the howlin' kyotes away."

A FRIEND TO THE LANDLORD.

"I suppose I have written a hundred different 'skits' to the detriment of the summer hotel keeper," said the newspaper man, who had just returned from his vacation, "but I shall write no more. I have been investigating his case on this trip, and from this time on he has my SYMPATHY."

"Have you discovered that he is an abused individual?" was asked.

"In a hundred different things. I was at the seashore. After waiting three days for a storm and not getting one a woman walks up to the desk and demands her bill in an indignant, injured way, and when the landlord sought for an explanation he was told that she came to the shore for no other reason than to see a storm, and consequently felt that she had been swindled. When mine host explained that he was not able to control the Atlantic ocean, she held him responsible, because there has been no moonlight-nights."

"There was an old chap who had something the matter with his legs," resumed the sympathizer, "and he had to be wheeled around in a chair. I thought he was taking lots of comfort, but after three or four days he was wheeled into the office to make a kick. What do you suppose it was about?"

"Too much ocean, maybe."

"That was exactly it. He thought there was ten times as much water as there was any need of, and if there was no way to reduce it he was going to quit. While the landlord was promising to see what could be done, I'll be hanged if the old chap didn't demand a mountain to vary the scenery! There was none in market just then, and he called for his bill and got out on the first train for the Catskills. It's dollars to cents that he no sooner got there than he demanded oceans. And would you think anyone would kick about the tides?"

"Hardly."

"But I heard them do it every day. They were all women, though. They had an idea that it ought to be high tide and low tide to suit their personal convenience, and they held the landlord personally responsible. One of 'em said it was the signal service which controlled the tides, and if the landlord hadn't proper influence with that organization she guessed she'd go elsewhere. Half an hour later a woman wanted the whole office force to go out and capture her a clam to be made a pet of, and another was kicking because she had been there for a week and hadn't seen a whale. That wasn't the climax, though."

"Well, what was?"

"A man who was stone blind came down with an attendant, and after he had been there about two hours he expressed a desire to hear a waterfall. There wasn't any to hear, and the way he did go on about swindling landlords was something to make your hair stand up. There wasn't an hour in the day that my landlord wasn't being abused by some guest, for something not his fault, and from this day on the summer resort man has my full sympathies. When I paid my bill without a kick there were tears of gratitude in his eyes, but he hadn't had time to express himself in words when an old hunk walked up and said he had been out bear-hunting for two successive days and hadn't seen even a bear track, and he demanded to know what sort of summer coop he had got into!"

A WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

When Col. Banister left Chicago for the mountains for the benefit of his lungs he had a dim idea that he would settle down somewhere and put in a term in the state legislature. He reached Pine Top City to find the climate all he hoped for, and after a few days he broached the subject of office-getting to the landlord of the hotel.

"I'm a new man here," was the reply, "but I know a feller who can tell you all about it, and I'll send him in."

The "feller" proved to be an ex-member of the legislature, and when the subject was stated, he replied:

"Yes, I can tell you jest how to work it, and if you want me to I'll run your campaign and agree to land you in the senate."

The colonel expressed a desire for an outline of how the campaign was to be run, and the "ex" laid a gun on the table before him and said:

"I don't reckon you brought one with you, but that's a good one, and I can get along without it for a week or so. The first thing you want to do is to go out and pick a fuss and shoot your man."

"Pick a fuss about what?" queried the colonel.

"Don't make no difference. Jest go out on the street and cuss the town, the climate or the people. Get up a row over religion or politics or the hereafter. When you've got to a certain pint you must call the other feller a liar. He'll reach back for his gun; but you must get the drop on him and bore him. Don't get rattled over it. If you miss him you'll feel something red-hot go through you, and the campaign will be off."

"But Lord save you, I can't go out and shoot a man down!" exclaimed the colonel.

"Got to do it, sir—got to do it, or you can't do no runnin' for office. Havin' killed your man, you want to announce your political ambitions. Put about $30 in my hands to set up the drinks for the boys, and I'll see that the verdict of the coroner's jury is all right, and that Pine Top whoops 'er for you. You'd better pay the funeral expenses of the victim as well; the boys are quick to notice little pints like that."

"And that will be all?" asked the colonel.

"Oh, no, that will be only the start—the openin' of the campaign. I had to shoot four men myself, and only got into the house at that. You play poker, of course?"

"No."

"Then you must learn. You'll have to put in your nights in the poker-rooms or the boys will say you feel yourself too good. How much whisky can you drink?"

"A tablespoonful."

"Got to learn to drink half a gallon in a day. A candidate who don't drink at every bar stands no show. How's your voice?"

"Very weak."

"That's bad. The boys will expect about three speeches a day, with one extra on Sunday. Can you shoot two-handed and ride a bucking broncho?"

"I—I don't think I want to go to the legislature!" replied the colonel, after a moment's thought.

"Well, that's for you to say. I'm showin' you how to do it, and to have lots of fun at the same time, but mebbe it's jest as well you don't try it. Come to size you up, I'm afraid you don't know over half a dozen cuss-words, and that you'd try to shoot your first man with the butt-end of the gun!"

CIRCUMSTANCES BEAT HIM.

The train was just ready to pull out of the Union depot at St. Louis when a very natty looking man whom it was easy to recognize as a drummer entered the parlor car with a grip in either hand. He walked straight to section eight, changed his silk hat for a cap, removed his $50 spring overcoat, and then wrote on a card and pinned to the back of one of the seats:

"I represent Blank & Co., of New York, the largest grocery house in the world. I am going from St. Louis to Chicago. I have paid for this whole section, and shall occupy both seats during the entire trip. I am no railroad hog, but I want what I pay for. Orders taken in St. Louis in the last week aggregate $51,000, and it was a bad week at that."

When this placard had been put up the man marched stiffly down the aisle in search of the smoking car, and he had been gone about ten minutes, and the train was under way, when a second natty-looking man appeared. He had only one grip, but his self-importance was not to be disputed. His seat was for upper No. 10, but he stopped at No. 8 and read the placard. When he had finished it a smile of joy came to

THE NEW COMER HAD JUST GOT COMFORTABLY SEATED.

his face. He removed the grip, hat and overcoat to No. 10, and then wrote as follows and pinned the missive in place of the other:

"I represent Fish & Hook, of Boston, who do a moderate but safe business. I am also going from St. Louis to Chicago, but I have paid for only one seat. Orders taken in St. Louis in the last week aggregate only $18,000, but the buyers are good for all they owe. For further particulars see telegram just received and annexed to this."

Below the card was a telegram reading:

"Blank & Co., New York, failed today. Liabilities almost a million dollars."

The newcomer had just got comfortably seated when the other returned. He was astonished to find his two seats occupied, and he had just opened his mouth to make indignant protest, when the Boston man pointed to the placard and the telegram and quietly said:

"Sorry for you, old chap, but every business has its reverses. It was all right this morning when you engaged this section, but this evening you belong on a back seat."

The other reread the missives, seemed perfectly satisfied that the telegram was straight, and without a word turned and sat down in No. 10. He had come down from a whole section to an upper berth, but he was a philosopher as well as a drummer and there was no kicking about it.

BUT THERE ARE OTHERS.

"I might have been gliding around on one of those things and taking lots of comfort but for the kodak man," said the fat man as he dodged a bicycle at the corner.

"What had the kodak man to do with it?"

"He took a snap shot at me in my bicycle suit and sent me a proof. That settled it with me."

"You thought—thought—"

"I didn't think, sir. I simply knew that the public wouldn't stand any novelty of the sort, and so I got out of my togs!"

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHES

Don't experiment with alleged cures. Buy Krause's Headache Capsules which will cure any headache in half an hour, no matter what causes it. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The ships of the world, excluding navies, are worth $204,000,000, of which Europe's share is $227,000,000.

ALCOHOL AND THE HEART.

One Physician's Experiments and Experience Prove It Is Not a Stimulant But a Depressant.

In studying the action of alcohol upon the heart, let us first consider the question: Is alcohol a stimulant? Nearly the entire medical profession regard this drug as one of the most efficient cardiac stimulants. Personally, the writer does not look upon it as such, for it meets none of the requirements of a stimulant, even when the term is considered in its original meaning. The word "stimulant" comes from the Latin word stimulans, the present participle of stimulare, meaning to "prick," to "goad on," to incite or animate to action or more vigorous action, to exasperate.

To goad an elephant with an iron probe, or to use the whip on a horse when about to stop on a hill with a heavy load, is to apply a stimulant. It does not put any more energy or any more strength into the animal; it simply enables it to utilize in a short period of time all of its available reserve force. In other words, a stimulant gets increased action out of an animal or out of a man, but puts no energy into either. A man returning from a hard day's labor, so tired that he can hardly drag one foot after the other, is suddenly set upon by thieves. He forgets his weariness at once and runs. He runs faster than he ever did before. The robbers act as a stimulant in this case. The entire central nervous system is aroused, every motor nerve center is intensely excited, and compels the muscles to work in spite of their fatigue. This is the effect of a stimulant. When the excitement is over, the man sinks from exhaustion, for he has used up his store of surplus vital energy. This is the reaction from a stimulant, or the secondary effect. Strychnia, cocain and caffein are all stimulants in this sense, but alcohol does not meet even these requirements.

The results obtained from the action of any stimulant depend upon the degree of the excitation of nerve centers. Caffein and cocain excite the nerve centers of the central nervous system, and actually enable one to do more work for the time being, but after the nerve center has expended all its energy, fatigue and exhaustion follow. The action of stimulants—an action seen in all conditions of life—demonstrates a great law in drugs, viz., that a drug which stimulates when given in moderation, will depress and paralyze if given in excess. An ordinary meal of wholesome food energizes body and mind, giving one a feeling of satisfaction and exhilaration; but if an enormous meal is eaten, stupor and drowsiness take the place of stimulation, and one feels like a boa constrictor after a full meal—he must go and sleep it off. A natural or physiological stimulant differs from an artificial one in that in the former case, while a nerve cell or a nerve center is expending energy, vital processes are at work replenishing the loss of energy. Oatmeal is a physiological excitant for this reason. "A horse feels his oats," we say. He feels like doing more work and he is able to do more work. Eating oats will make even a hog frisky and playful. Cold water is a physiological excitant, for while it arouses the nerve centers by its action upon the skin, it at the same time stirs every glandular structure into vigorous action to supply the working nerve cell with more energy. The working capacity of a muscle depends upon its contraction with a nerve center and upon the condition of that particular nerve center. In order for a muscle to work or to do more work, its nerve center must be in a condition receptive to stimulation, and nothing must prevent the effect of the stimulation from reaching the muscle. Alcohol interferes with both of these processes.

As soon as alcohol enters the stomach and the sensation of warmth diffuses over the body, the heart begins to beat more rapidly in consequence of the depression of the nerve that slows the heart, and of the depression of the nerves that control the caliber of the small arteries, with a distention of both. The flushing of the face that soon follows imbibing is not confined to the face, but occurs in every organ of the body, and is due to a vasomotor paralysis. This enlarging of the blood channels removes the resistance to the heart's action, and hence it beats faster, just as an engine would spurt ahead if it should break away from its train. In this condition the blood moves faster for a time through the arteries. In this respect alcohol acts very much like amyl nitrite, one of the most powerful and rapid-acting heart depressants known. Amyl nitrite is made from alcohol, affects the heart in a fraction of a minute when simply inhaled, by relaxing the blood vessels, lowering the blood pressure, and allowing the heart to beat more rapidly. No physician would claim that amyl nitrite is a heart stimulant, and yet it acts on the heart the same as alcohol, only much more powerfully. Alcohol exhausts the heart by allowing it to beat faster and hence to lift a greater weight of blood. Six ounces of spirits of alcohol increases the number of heart beats one-sixth, or 12 beats, every minute, thus making 17,280 extra beats in 24 hours. This multiplied by six, the number of ounces of blood expelled from the heart at each contraction, equals, when reduced, 6,480 foot pounds of blood, or the equivalent of raising more than three tons one foot high.

Alcohol is very likely to produce heart failure because of its depressing influence upon the nerve centers in the brain that regulate the heart's action. Large doses of alcohol frequently cause sudden heart failure. The constant use of alcoholic drinks produces a permanent relaxation of the blood vessels in the skin and the organs of the body. The "rum blossom" and the bloated face of the heavy drinker indicate that in a marked and conspicuous manner.

With the blood vessels in a relaxed condition, and the nerve centers narcotized, so that they but poorly respond to energizing influences, and in turn slowly and feebly transmit these to the organs and muscles, we can see that such a person is in poor condition to resist disease, for the "blood is the life," and the health of any part of the body depends upon the perfection of circulation in that organ.—Frederick M. Rossiter, M. D., in Good Health.

HOW HE WON OUT.

Tense Story of a Birthday Promise and Its Faithful Keeping Amidst Great Temptation.

The Indianapolis News of recent date tells the following singularly effective story, the truth of which, the News says, is vouched for by Oliver D. Loucks, a well-known millwright of North Indianapolis, as a genuine page out of his autobiography. He is a man who has rescued himself from

"OH, DRINK THE BEER AND KEEP THE GOLD."

the drink, and the climax of the tale, with his appetite is here described:

It was two years ago the 7th day of June coming, my little girl Esther's birthday. I was getting ready to go to my work when she came into the room where I was.

"I am ten years old to-day, papa," she said.

"Yes, I know it, little girl, and I've got just 15 cents in my pocket. What will I get you?"

"I don't want you to get me anything, papa."

"Oh," I answered.

"But I want you to promise me something, papa," she said.

"Well, go ahead; let's hear it."

"I want you to promise me you won't drink any more. That will be my birthday present," she said.

"Oh, run along, little girl," I answered; "your mother has been talking to you."

I heard her go outside and I slipped into the kitchen where my wife was and asked her why she had been talking to Esther about my drinking. She said she had not, and burst out crying. Then I got a little rattled. I had never suspected that my children knew I drank. It is true that I reeled home many a night and that I scarcely ever drew a sober breath, but they were in bed and by morning I was always over the worst effects of the liquor. I do not know how she learned it; possibly by instinct. But it was a shock to me and unnerved me. I went back into the sitting-room and began to choke up. I tried to clear my throat by swallowing, but couldn't do it. My eyes were filling with tears, although I couldn't cry. I threw myself full-length on the lounge and blubbered out a sort of prayer: "Lord, if you'll help me, I'll never touch liquor again." In a little while Esther came running in, saw me and said:

"Papa, you've made up your mind to promise, haven't you? I know it."

"Yes, I have, little girl. I am going to try never to drink again, and, more than that, I am going to put a penny in your bank for every time I refuse a glass."

Do you know that in seven weeks I had 277 pennies in that bank? But election time came on, and one morning I found that some one during the night had rolled a keg of beer to my door. "That settles the penny proposition, Esther," I said when I saw it. "I guess there are more glasses in that keg than I have pennies. Children, roll it over there on the commons." They did so, and it remained there a couple of days, but was gone the third morning. My old boon friends have given up trying to get me to break my promise. When I saw that man there in a saloon, last April, one of the men at the bar, to test me, put a ten-dollar gold piece in the bottom of a glass and told the bartender to fill the glass with beer.

"Do you mean it?" he said.

"Of course, I do. Go ahead."

He did, and then my friend turned to me and said: "Oh, drink the beer and keep the gold."

"Not if you filled my pockets with gold," I answered.

Not long ago my five children were attacked with diphtheria. I lost a sweet little six-year-old girl. Before she died she threw her arms around my neck as I sat at the bed, and said: "Papa, you kept your promise, didn't you?"

Will any sane man tell me I'll ever drink again?

Don't Give Too Much of It.

The gift of gab isn't always an acceptable present. Chicago Daily News.

There are forty counties in Texas which have to seek legal advice outside their limits, as they have not a single attorney of their own.

White FruitHouse

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ¼c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 4c lb. Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb. Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb. New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb. Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb. Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb. Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb. Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb. Roasted Java, 21c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. Family White Fish, kit, 55c. No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25. Mackerel, kit, $1.35. Labrador Herring, 2c each. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25. Scotch Herring, keg, 85c. Holland Herring, keg, 85c. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c. Dommor Cured Cod Fish, 9c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb. California Egg Plums, 15c lb. California Apricots, 15c lb. California Peaches, 15c. California White Cherries, 20c. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can. Sugar Corn, 7c can. Egyptian Corn, 10c. Early June Peas, 9c can. String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. Best California Raisins, 10c lb. California Apricots, 15c lb. California Prunes, 8c and 9c lb. Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. Domestic Apples, 5c lb. Pitted Plums, 12c lb. New Currants, 17c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb. California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Good New Orleans, 20c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Boiled Linseed Oil, 40c gallon. Raw Linseed Oil, 30c gallon. Caster Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon. Fish Oil, 60c gallon. Lard Oil, 50c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. California Sherry, 80c gallon. German Kummel, $1.50 gallon. German Kummel, bottles, 60c. California Angelica, 80c gallon. California Muscatel, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle. Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon. Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 30c lb. Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 32c lb. Hiawatha Fine Cut, 45c lb. Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box. Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Horse Shoe Plug, 43c lb. Battle Ax, 38c plug; J. T., 45c plug. Standard Navy, plug 38c. Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb. American Star Fine Cut, 25c. Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Window Shades, best, 30c each. Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 20c. Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. Linoleum, best, 30c square yd. Linoleum, good, 25c square yd. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard. Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard. Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard. Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

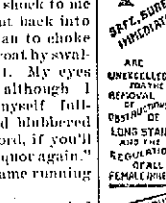
Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS for Children. Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children needing only with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores, called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and removes worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

RED CROSS PILLS



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FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 85 West Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER..

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Office 'phone 261—Residence 1047.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

†Daily, ‡Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 2 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 2 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 20 pm
New York and Wash'tn	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Anderson and Luna	*11 31 pm	11 55 am
Union and Pittsburg	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	12 15 pm	12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 25 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 05 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'tn	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 0 30 pm	* 4 30 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 1 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RY.

In effect June 30, 1901.

SOUTH BOUND	
Chicago express and north	11 55 p m
" " " "	8 50 a.m.
" " " "	4 15 p.m
Fort Elizabeth arrives	5 40 a.m
SOUTH BOUND.	
Fort Wayne and Cincinnati	1 45 a.m
" " " "	6 55 a.m
" " " "	12 20 p.m
Fort Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 16TH, 1901.

Going West.		Going East.
5:50 a. m.	Daily.	5:53 a. m.
9:37 a. m.	Daily.	9:20 a. m.
5:40 p. m.	Daily.	11:46 a. m.
9:20 p. m.	Daily.	6:30 p. m.
11:50 p. m.	Sunday only.	7:30 a. m.

From Peru daily, arrive, 0:20 a. m.
From Toledo, ex. Sunday, arr, 8:00 p. m.
Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

NICKEL PLATE

8—6-30-1901

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on their trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger trains daily.

LEAVING FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Mail and Express	7 20 a.m.
Mail and Express	7 00 p.m.
Mixed	2:15 p.m.
Local Freight	8 00 a.m.
ARRIVE FROM FT. WAYNE.	ARRIVE
Mail and Express	3 50 p.m.
Mail and Express	10 55 a.m.
Local Freight	12 25 p.m.

Trains 1 and 4 Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Nos. 31 and 32 carry passengers.

Through Vestibuled Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterly, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway

In effect June 30, 1901.

DEPART.	
No. 2 Mail and Express	7 20 a.m.
No. 4 passenger	7 00 p.m.
No. 6 Mixed	2:15 p.m.
No. 22 Local freight	8 00 a.m.
ARRIVE	
No. 31 Local freight	5 30 p.m.
No. 5 Mixed	11 00 a.m.
No. 3 Mail and Express	3 50 p.m.
No. 1 Passenger	10 55 a.m.

Trains 1 and 4 Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Nos. 31 and 32 carry passengers.

Southbound. Arrive.

456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m.
462 Local Freight	2 50 p.m.
410 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m.

Northbound. Depart.

463 Local Freight	6 40 a.m.
457 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m.
459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound. Depart.

No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday	8 30 a m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun	7 10 a.m
No 43 Express and Mail, except Sun	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only	8 30 p.m.

North Bound. Arrive.

No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun	11 40 a.m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday	4 40 p.m
42 Express and Mail, except Sun	10 25 p.m
44 Express and Mail, Sunday only	10 15 a.m

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets; Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets; Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Conquest of the Gospel;" Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m., subject, "Life;" preparatory service Wednesday evening and communion following Sunday.

Third Presbyterian church, 340 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue; Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent. No other services Sunday. Wednesday prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. William Dexter, 44 Brackenridge street.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor.—Sunday school services commencing at 9:30 a. m.; Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 7 p. m.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir, Friday evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00. No evening service.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; service at 10:45 a. m.; sermon by Rev. N. W. Bloom. No evening service.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning service only, with preaching at 10:30; text, Rev. 3:1-6, "Living Death."

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Rev. Allen, of Saginaw, Mich., officially. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Midweek service, Wednesday night.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; no preaching services Sunday on account of the absence of the pastor from the city. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; Thursday evening, teachers' meeting.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services at 10:30; no evening services; young people's meeting on next Wednesday evening. Rev. Ph. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; twilight service at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30, and mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field; morning subject, "Do All Things Work Together for Good to Them That Love God?" evening subject, "One of the World's Greatest Hero and What He Did;" young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p. m.; South Wayne mission at 9 a. m.; Hanna street mission at 3 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Truth." Golden text, "The Lord is night unto all them that call upon him. to all that call upon him in truth." Psalm 145:18. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader; services, 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple, 98 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington; subject, "Truth." Golden text, "The Lord is night unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." Psalm 145:18. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday, from 2 to 5 p. m., at the church edifice.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Harrison and Berry streets—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.; theme of morning sermon, "Reliability of Truth." Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Social at home of Miss Edith Albers, 46 Erie street, Tuesday evening. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church, Asher S. Preston, pastor—Subjects of sermons: Morning, "The Cure for Life's Fitful Fever;" evening, "Stopping the Leaks;" Sabbath school at 9:30; Dr. Mason, superintendent; class at 12 m.; Junior league at 3; Mrs. Quince, superintendent; League devotional service at 7, led by F. W. Kelsey; topic, "A Strong Weak Man;" Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman will lead the Woman's Bible meeting Tuesday at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Trinity M. E. church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets; Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services of tomorrow will be: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; F. A. McMahen, superintendent; public worship will be conducted by the pastor and the communion will be administered at 10:30 a. m.; the quarterly love feast will be observed at 7 p. m., and there will be the regular sermon at 8 p. m.; subject, "The More Abundant Life."

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison, one square west of Calhoun, Rev. J. A. Patterson, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; superintendent, Bertha Fry; assistant superintendent, G. C. Zook; morning sermon and quarterly communion sermon by the presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Daniels, 10:30; class meeting, 11:45; vesper service, 7 o'clock p. m.; leader, Miss Maud Haskell; evening sermon, 8 o'clock.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; quarterly communion at 10:30; Junior Epworth league at 2:30, led by Miss Jennie Patterson; preaching at 7:30 p. m. by pastor. On Monday evening at 7:30 Presiding Elder W. H. Daniels will preach and immediately thereafter will hold quarterly conference. All official members are earnestly requested to be present. Solos Sunday morning and evening by C. B. Watterson; also Louise Bechtold will sing solo at close of evening service. Prayer meeting at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service, 10:45, preached by Rev. Dr. Hindeman, of Lincoln, Neb.; Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subjects of discourses: Morning, "The Chief End of Existence and the Way to Reach It;" evening, "Moral Cowardice;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 7:00 p. m.; leader, Catherine Malcolm; topic, "A Strong Weak Man;" mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Test of Love for Christ." D. T. Williams, minister.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "A Strong Weak Man;" mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday at 7:45 p. m. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m., C. Davidson, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45, Mrs. Rayl, leader; Ladies' Aid society Thursday afternoon with Mrs. James Smith, No. 114 Clinton street; the "Busy Bees" will give an ice cream social Friday night.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. H. Evans will address mixed meeting at 3 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.

Regular service at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in association parlors on West Berry street.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

CITY MISSION.

No. 170 West Main street, Rev. S. H. Matthews, superintendent—Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m. S. H. Matthews, superintendent, 180 Greely street.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. A recital by the organist, E. Russell Sanborn, will precede the evening services, commencing at 7:30.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 7:45 p. m.; cottage holiness meeting Monday night; class meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth.—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor.—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor.—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain.—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor. Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

VALUE IN SAWMILL WASTE.

According to a consul report recently received at Washington from Montreal a machine has recently been invented and put in operation there for extracting the products of sawdust. The machine is for the distillation of sawdust, and consists of two or more cylinders, arranged one over the other, the center of each cylinder being made to revolve. The whole is then incased in an oven and subjected to a strong heat, the gases generated being carried off by pipes to separate condensers, making a division of the products directly from the machine. The discharge is so arranged that the speed can be changed if the fires are not in proper condition. The capacity of the machine is about 2,000 pounds of wet sawdust per hour, but by first drying the sawdust with the combustible gases (of which there is sufficient evolved to do the heating) its capacity is more than doubled. Two to four horse power is required to work the machine. In addition to the gases generated, these products are obtained from 1,000 pounds of sawdust, namely: Char, 160 pounds; acids, 180 pounds; water, 248 pounds; tar, 162 pounds. No record was kept of the gases, but a test was made of them for heating and illuminating. They are found to be superior to coal gas, except that they are unpleasantly pungent. This, however, would not have been the case had the gases undergone a purifying process.

While the acids, tar and char were the products sought, the gases are undoubtedly of commercial value. Some twenty establishments in Europe make oxalic acid out of sawdust. There are six in Germany, twelve in England, one in France and one in Belgium. The sawdust of some wood is better than that of others for this purpose. Yellow and white pine, dried, contain 94 per cent of oxalic acid; oak, 83 per cent. There is a large planing mill in North Carolina where no fuel is used but sawdust. It is first dampened and then thrown into the furnace. Sawdust is used in Scotland to some extent in making floor cloth and linoleum, certain kinds of heavy stamped or embossed material to be used instead of wall paper, coarse wrapping paper and mill board, and certain coal substances for domestic use. It is also employed (mixed with melted rosin and pressed into squares) in making fire lighters.

FIRST BRITISH CENSUS.

It is significant of the invariable opposition offered to any innovation in this country that when the first proposal for a census was made in parliament it met with bitter hostility, says a London newspaper. It was on March 30, 1753, that Mr. Potter, M. P., asked leave to bring in a bill "for the taking and registering an annual account of the total number of births, deaths and marriages." The ex-home secretary's grandfather, Matthew Ridley, said that the people of Newcastle regarded the measure as ominous and feared—having regard, perhaps, to the punishment awarded to King David—lest some public misfortune or an epidemical distemper should follow the numbering. However, the bill passed the commons and received the support of the government, but was thrown out by the lords.

One of the curiosities of the Bank of England is to be seen in the printing room. A man sits at a desk, and every three seconds a machine delivers to him two complete £5 notes. If he sits there six hours he receives $350,000.

BURYING THE DEAD A DETRIMENT TO THE LIVING.

Editor of The Sentinel:—Sanitary precautions are being taken by the city board of health to guard the drinking water from the danger of pollution, and while it is necessary and no means should be spared that we may have wholesome drinking water, there could be no better way of facilitating the purpose than to eliminate the existing causes that have a tendency to pollute the water, especially causes that contaminate the water with the product of putrefaction and decay.

There is a source of infection increasing at an alarming rate which hitherto has been practically ignored by sanitarians. The disposal of the dead by burial in the soil, therein to be disintegrated by a slow and abhorrent process, is a baleful influence in its immediate vicinity and a menace of disease to the entire community.

The germ theory explains in a most satisfactory manner the pollution of the soil, air and water in the burial custom, and there is little doubt but that it is accountable for much of the ills of suffering humanity, and in the light of recent discoveries it is not difficult to understand how cemeteries may continue for centuries to be the hotbeds of living microbes of virulent infections, that are scattered broadcast in consequence of burying the dead, for soil once saturated with infectious germs retains for an indefinite period their infectious properties.

That human life and health are menaced by foes generated by decomposing human bodies is no idle supposition, but a recognized fact pre-eminent in the profession of the learned naturalists, who have studied and made discoveries in their researches which disclose the evidence of disease-producing micro-organisms tributary to decomposing bodies that scatter the ravages of pestilence in the atmosphere, as well as through the water, to the living in diseases of their similar infections.

It is generally known that the earth is a purifier and we resort to the convenience of burying or covering with soil decaying vegetable and animal matter that otherwise cannot be disposed of. Bad odors of putrifying matter are allayed and checked by burying or covering with soil, which absorbs the disintegrating elements in operation of nature's purifying process. But in consideration of over-charging the soil by burying the bodies of hundreds and thousands, as are in thickly populated cemeteries, we can imagine how disastrous effects must of necessity come from crowding the soil with bodies of the dead. The earth has its system and provides in operation of its purifying process in digesting disintegrating matter by absorbing the disintegrating elements, so long as it is not overtaxed and burdened to the excess due to the prevalence of burying the hundreds and thousands. The earth, like an over-loaded stomach, which is one of the foremost causes of a disruption of health and which gives the physician necessary alarm for his patient, gives the sanitarian reason for expecting the evil results that must necessarily come from crowded cemeteries.

We have in authority of facts (which might be given but for lack of space) given testimonies from Prof. Koch, Pasteur, Prof. Semi, Dr. Freire and scores of others (some of our home physicians who are ably qualified and can give testimony, also) who are pronounced in their opposal of burying the dead and are strong in their advocacy of cremation for sanitary reasons.

Rules and regulations for health laws should govern in prohibiting the burial of those who die of contagious diseases, that in consequence of the evil after-effect cremation should be favored as a method of disposing of the bodies, as it would prevent all further possibility of spreading contagion; that no more interments should be permitted in any cemetery within eight or ten miles from the city limits. While the evil already done cannot be remedied, further pollution should be prohibited in the immediate vicinity of cities. And the day is not far distant that with increasing humanity of thickly populated cities and towns laws will have to be made and enforced for the protection of the living, regardless of sentiment that is fostered by ignorance, which should not stand in the way of anything that would tend to benefit the general health of humanity.

Educators, physicians and sanitarians, who would have influence, should be active in spreading the thought "that cremation is a sanitary necessity," and the subject should find space in our daily papers and monthly magazines, as it would be a far-reaching method of educating the masses in a reform to their best interests.

It is time that we take in consideration what we are doing; that we are sowing broadcast causes that will eventually bring their effects; that diseases in virulent outbreaks in epidemics here and there will come upon us and we, plague-stricken humanity, will be reaping the misery of disease as the result of want of thought and reason, which might otherwise be avoided if cremation was customary.

Antedated customs and habits of our forefathers have implanted prejudices that can gradually be overcome by education, and encouragement by education would bring us in line with an advancing need in demand of humanity, in which we consciously would have the advantage of bettering the health conditions of human existence.

J. M. S.

CLOSE SHAVE WITH A BERG.

The value of twin screws as an accessory to steering has been frequently demonstrated. A notable case, in which the Hamburg-American liner Normannia (now the French liner L'Aquitaine), barely missed destruction by collision with an iceberg, occurred during her maiden trip on May 27, 1890. The bergs had been drifting down into the steamship lane, enveloped in fog, for several weeks. Captain Charles Hebich, the commander of the Normannia, thought he was steering a course far below the perilous iceberg region. The liner was steaming at the rate of about seventeen knots when the lookouts on the forecastle saw a great three-peaked ice spectre materialize from the mist.

Captain Hebich, who was on the bridge, observed the vision at about the same time the lookouts forward, shouting warning to the commander, ran aft for their lives. The commander shivered a bit as he pictured the destruction of the ship against the wall of ice. He ordered the helm put hard over. Then he ran to the lever controlling the signal to the starboard engine-room and signaled to the engineer to stop the great machine and reverse at full speed.

The ship swung as if she were pivoted, just grazing with her port side the precipitous wall of the berg. One young woman on the promenade deck who was sitting near the rail drinking soup fancied that the specter was chiefly for her amusement. She reached over the rail, so she declared, and almost succeeded in patting the berg. She was made aware of the danger when the swinging stern of the ship, assisted by a heavy swell, thumped against the berg, spilling the soup over her dress. The port quarter gangway was smashed by thirty tons of ice that toppel on the deck and some of the plates on the port quarter were bent.

Captain Hebich said that is his ship had been a single screw there would have been little hope for her and the 1,300 souls aboard her. One propeller rushing one way at full speed and the other churning the other way, with the aid of the rudder, turned the ship within her own length.—Ainslee's Magazine.

BRITONS GET A RUDE SHOCK.

The Americanization of England still proceeds, and British traders will need to get up very early if they are going to compete with some of their latest rivals from the other side of the Atlantic. One firm which deals in boots and shoes has opened a London branch and invites ladies to regard its shop practically as a "home from home." The premises are fitted up with taste, and it is announced that "there is a reading room, with periodicals, etc., a reception room and resting room, a writing room, a bureau of information for strangers visiting the metropolis and a maid to wait upon your personal wants."

Finally, "ladies are cordially invited to avail themselves of these conveniences, whether patrons or not." What more can the most obliging tradesman do to win the favor of the public?—London Telegraph.

CURES ECZEMA AND ITCHING HUMORS THROUGH THE BLOOD—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) is a certain and sure cure for eczema, itching skin, humors, scabs, scales, watery blisters, pimples, aching bones or joints, boils, carbuncles, pricking pain in the skin, old, eating sores, ulcers, etc. Botanic Blood Balm cures the worst and most deep-seated cases by enriching, purifying and vitalizing the blood, thereby giving a healthy blood supply to the skin. Other remedies may relieve, but B. B. B. actually cures, heals every sore, and gives the rich glow of health to the skin, making the blood red and nourishing. Especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

The eastern Canadian seacoast, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,000 miles, and British Columbia, with its multitude of bays and mountainous islands, has a seacoast of 7,180 miles and a salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, of 1,500 square miles.

SON'S DEATH IN PRISON

Pathetic Story of a Mother's Visit to the Penitentiary at Michigan City.

(Indianapolis News.)

A pathetic incident of prison life was told by Warden Shideler, of the state's prison, at the state house today. An old woman who had been informed by telegraph that her son, a young man serving a sentence of from one to three years for petit larceny, was dying, arrived at the prison on an excursion train at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A hospital ward, where the young man lay, was cleared of patients in order that the mother might spend a few minutes alone with her son in the last hours of his life. The prison physician warned her against staying too long, as he feared the son would not stand the strain. After many a reluctant start the woman finally got up to go, asking the son if there was anything he wanted. He replied, "Some oranges."

"The old woman hastened to Michigan City," said the warden, "but before she had scarcely passed the gates the son sank back and breathed his last. We counseled as to how to break the news to news, and as we talked the old woman came hurrying into the prison. I beckoned her into the office, where the prison physician and the guard stood. She had the oranges in her hands, and appeared anxious to get to her boy. I tell you it was a tough experience for all of us. The guards walked to the windows and looked out, and the physician, although accustomed to such sights, looked away, too.

"In answer to her expectant look, I said to her: 'Madame, your son grew worse after you left him. In fact, he grew much worse, and we fear you can't take him home with you as you asked. In truth, I fear he may die at any time.'

"'Warden,' broke in the physician, in a low tone, 'he is dead.'"

"Oh, that look," said the warden, as he related the incident. "We have to try to get used to such things, but it was too much for any of us. The doctor drummed on his chair, and the guards, big strong fellows, made furtive movements to their cheeks. I confess I did not know what to say, but there was nothing to be said.

"The old woman looked down at the oranges, which seemed dead themselves, and then, without saying a word, dropped on her knees at a chair, and such a prayer as she offered to the Almighty, asking Him to forgive her son, who died in prison. She prayed fervently and eloquently. A Beecher could not have surpassed it. It was a new experience for us, and we stood with bowed heads.

"Then she arose, but did not give way to her grief. She seemed relieved when told that the body of her son would be sent home for burial. She had thought we might bury him in the sand that lies around the prison walls."

NOT SURPRISED AT ANYTHING.

One of the most unconventional of English noblemen is Lord Ranfurly, governor of New Zealand. When in London his lordship was one of the earliest of risers and might be seen every morning, wet or fine, clad in a most careless fashion, walking briskly through Oxford street, Regent street and sometimes Bond street. Over and over again has Lord Ranfurly, a bit fagged by his long walk, stopped at a certain coffee stall and enjoyed a cup of tea or coffee.

Once his lordship entered into conversation with the owner. "All sorts and conditions of men stop here at times, I daresay," said Lord Ranfurly, smiling. "I wonder, now if any dukes or lords ever pull up and have a cup of tea?" "Maybe they do and maybe they don't," said the proprietor, curtly. "Supposing, now, I told you that I was a lord? What would you think of it?" continued his lordship. "I shouldn't think nothink of it," replied the coffee gentleman; "I gets so many liars and loungers a-hanging round this 'ere stall that I ain't surprised at what they says or what they does!" As Lord Ranfurly afterward remarked to a friend, "I hurried away quickly, but I noticed the gentleman did not call me 'my lord' as I disappeared."

ARMY AND NAVY LUNATICS.

A French writer states that of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 become hopeless lunatics. Among mechanics the number is only sixty-six per 100,000.

In 1900 the southern eight states concerned in coal producing, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, had an output of fifteen times as much coal as they had twenty years before. In 1900 West Virginia's output was 21,280,450 tons, against 1,758,144 tons in 1880. The total value of the southern product in 1880 was $4,757,785 and in 1900 $41,753,573.

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